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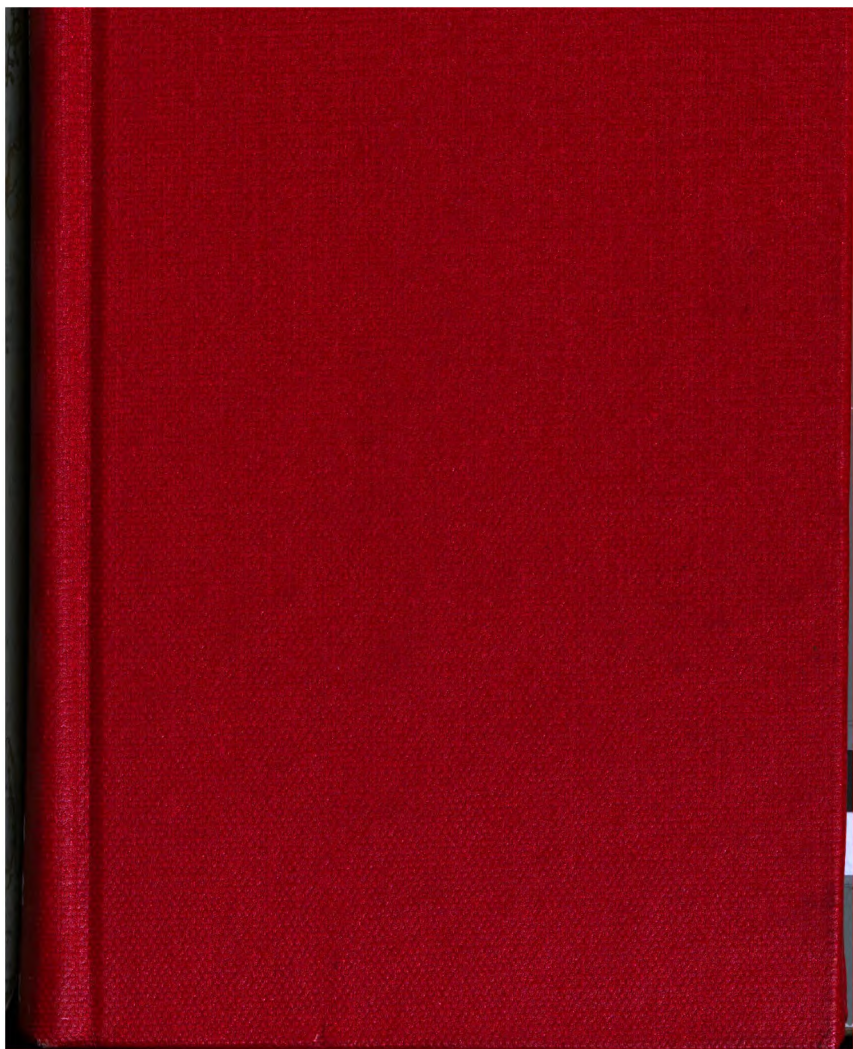
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**HANDBOOK FOR**  
**EAST AFRICA, UGANDA & ZANZIBAR.**  
**1907.**

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**Being the 7th year of the reign of His  
Majesty King Edward VII.**

**Accession 22nd January 1901.**

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MOMBASA.

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## PREFACE.

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The present Edition of the Handbook has been carefully revised and as far as possible brought up to date. Any communications as to errors or omissions will be gladly received and should be sent as early as possible to the Editor, Nairobi, East Africa Protectorate.



## Sketch of the History of the East Africa & Uganda Protectorates.

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Much reliable information about Equatorial Africa was possessed by the Greek geographers centuries before the beginning of the Christian era, their knowledge being chiefly obtained from the logs and stories of the ancient Phoenician mariners who had journeyed into the Indian Ocean. A detailed account of the coast, however, was not given before 150 A. D. when Ptolemy's writings and map were produced. A more interesting and accurate description of the East African littoral, which was called Azania, is to be found in the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*, the author and date of which are unknown. In this work, under the heading *A Pilot's Guide to the Indian Ocean*, by an Egyptian, mention is also made of the promontory of Zingis. The words Azania and Zingis are probable connected with the Arabic name for the Coast Zanj or Zinj, which is no doubt the same as the Persian Zang, a negro. Bar in Swahili means Coast and from those two words we have the Arabic Zangibar, or Zanjibar, whence the Portuguese Zanzibar.

There has existed on the Coast of East Africa an ancient civilisation, which, although sometimes spoken of as the Zang empire, was never organised into a single State. From very early times there appears to have been a regular migration of Himyarites from South Arabia to South Africa, who worked gold mines, and built Zimbabwe and the other ruins of Rhodesia, and it seems probable that such localities as the Lamu archipelago, Mombasa and Wasin, which offer obvious advantages as ports, were repeatedly occupied before the oldest colonisation of which we have any record. It is said that the first settlements were made by the Emozeides (or Ammu Said) from Oman, but there is no detailed information respecting this movement beyond the fact that the Chiefs of Oman, Said and Suleiman, when defeated by the Governor of Irak at the end of the 7th century, fled with their adherents to the "land of Zanj." There is, however, a fair amount of tradition, if not of accurate detail, respecting the colonisation of the coast in the tenth and follow-

ing centuries, and the Arabic chronicles of Kilwa, Mombasa and other places ascribe the foundation of the Coast towns to Arabs and Persians. The presence of true Persians in East Africa, which was formerly doubted, has been established by the discovery of Persian coins and inscriptions and the ruins of Persian architecture. Makdishu has the reputation of being the earliest settlement, having been built in A. D. 908. Then followed Kilwa about A. D. 975, Mombasa (or, as it is otherwise called, Mvita) about A. D. 1000, and at the same time, or one or two hundred years later, Kilifi, Malindi, and the settlements of the Lamu archipelago, Pate (Patta), Siu, Faza, Manda and Lamu itself. East Africa was also visited by the Chinese, and Chinese coins dating between A. D. 713 and 1163 have been found at Makdishu and Kilwa, and Chinese beads at the former town. The Famao family at Lamu claims descent from some Chinese, or Malays, who were wrecked there. The last Chinese fleet which is known to have visited these shores was in 1430. The traces of Egyptian influence are slight, but an Egyptian idol has been discovered at Makdishu, and the royal house of Malindi assert that they are of Egyptian origin.

The Zanj coast towns apparently reached a considerable degree of prosperity and civilisation. Ibn Batuta, the Arabic geographer, who visited Makdishu, Mombasa and Kilwa in 1328, described Mombasa as a large place abounding in fruits and inhabited by a chaste, honest and religious race of the sect of Shaffia. It may be assumed from his narrative that the Wanyika had not then settled in the vicinity of the coast. According to their own tradition, these people came from behind Shungwaya (Port Durnford), and probably trekked to the country which they now occupy at the end of the sixteenth century.

Although much information was possessed about the coast towns, but little was known of the interior except that it was believed to be inhabited by dwarfs and cannibals, and infested with wild beasts. The origin of the Nile, however, was always a source of interest to the Romans, Greeks, and Arabs; and the greatness of the snow-capped peaks, called the Mountains of the Moon and Mount Olympus, was sung by various historians and poets.

The authentic history of East Africa can be said to commence in 1498 when the first Portuguese expedition under Vasco da Gama, anchored off Mombasa on April 7th of that year. The city is described by da Gama as large and seated on an eminence washed by the sea. He also records the existence at the entrance

to the port of a pillar and a low lying fortress. After nearly suffering shipwreck while attempting to enter the harbour the Portuguese sailed to Malindi where they were hospitably received. Da Gama likened Malindi to Al Couchette. "The town," he wrote, "lies in a bay and extends along the shore. Its houses are lofty and well white-washed, and have many windows. On the land side are palm groves, and all around it maize and vegetables are being cultivated." After remaining there for nine days the fleet proceeded to India. On the return voyage in the following year, da Gama again stopped at Malindi, and erected a stone pillar to the south of the town, which was dedicated to the Holy Ghost. This pillar, or a similar one built on the same site at a later date, is still in existence.

The next few years were spent by the Portuguese in establishing their supremacy along the whole East African Coast. All the principal towns and Sultanates, such as Zanzibar, Kilwa, Pemba, Barawa and Sofala fell before the invader, and on August 15th, 1505, a Portuguese fleet of sixteen sail, under Dom Francisco d'Almeida, who was afterwards Viceroy of India, stormed and sacked Mombasa. A year later the King of Lamu surrendered to the Portuguese, and agreed to pay a yearly tribute of 600 metikal of silver (£300) in Venetian money.

In 1509 the appointment was made from Lisbon of a Governor of the provinces of Æthiopia and Arabia to reside at Malindi.

In the same year the dethroned Sultan of Kilwa, Agi Hussein, who had been defeated by the Portuguese General Vas de Goez, was deported to Mombasa with a number of his subjects. According to tradition, the Duruma—one of the Nyika tribes living immediately behind Mombasa—are to a great extent descended from the Makua and people of Kilwa who were brought to Mombasa by a certain Bwana Kigozi. It is possible that there is some connection between these two events.

The inhabitants of Mombasa were the people who gave the Portuguese the most trouble, and in November, 1528, Nunho da Cunha with the help of the King of Malindi stormed and burned this town for the second time. Nunho da Cunha remained in possession till March, 1529, when, after more than half his men had died of disease, the garrison was withdrawn. But the power of the inhabitants was broken, and Portugal was able for the next few years to claim undisputed sway over the whole coast from Barawa to Cape Corrientes. She ruled, however, with a rod of iron, and her pride and cruelty had their reward in the bitter hatred of the natives.



In 1585 a Turkish corsair named Mirale Beque (Ali Bey) visited the East African Coast, and claimed the sovereignty for his Sultan. He was well received by the Kings of Jumbo (Kismayu), Faza, Lamu and Mombasa, and, after driving out the Portuguese from most of their settlements, he returned to the Red Sea in April, 1586, taking with him plunder to the value of about £600,000 and fifty Portuguese prisoners. The four towns which had aided the Turks were severely punished the following year, a punitive expedition being despatched against them from Goa.

From 1586 to 1589 the Zimbas, a tribe hailing from south of the Zambesi River, overran East Africa. They captured Kilwa and massacred 3,000 of the inhabitants, after which they pressed northward to Mombasa and besieged that town.

A second invasion of the Turks took place in 1588. After touching at several of the towns on their way south, and exacting tribute, they landed at Mombasa and built a fort on Ras Serani. On the same site the Portuguese afterwards erected a chapel, "Nossa Senhora das Mercês." This building was turned into a fort by the Arabs in 1696, the ruins of which are in a fair state of preservation.

On March 5th, 1589, Thomas de Souza Coutinho with a fleet of twenty sail anchored off Mombasa, and commenced to bombard the Turkish fort. The Zimbas, who had been encamped at Makupa on the mainland, also attacked the Turks and drove them into the sea. Many were killed, but over one hundred, including Mirale Beque, fell into the hands of the Portuguese. Thomas de Souza Coutinho then undertook a successful punitive expedition against the Kings of Kilifi, Lamu, Manda, Pate, Siu and Faza.

In June of the same year the truculent Zimbas attacked Malindi, but thanks to their allies, the Wasegeju, a wild tribe that had come from the interior in 1571, the Portuguese defeated them with great loss and completely broke their power.

In 1592 the Portuguese, with the help of the Wasegeju, captured the Kings of Kilifi and Mombasa and sacked both towns. For the former it was the death blow from which it never recovered. Recognising the great importance of Mombasa, the Portuguese decided to make it the capital of their East African possessions and appointed the King of Malindi Sultan of Mombasa. The citadel of Mombasa, which was dedicated to our Lord, and called Jesus Fort, was commenced in 1593 and was partially completed two years later. An inscription recording this event is to be seen inside the porch.

It was about this time that the first English and Dutch trading vessels visited the Indian Ocean. In 1591 the *Edward Bonadventure* (Captain J. Lancaster) wintered at the north end of Zanzibar, and in 1595 a Dutch fleet was sent to India to trade with the natives. Owing to the advent of England and Holland upon the stage, and to the war of succession which broke out between Portugal and Spain in 1580, the supremacy of Portugal in the East gradually declined. In Africa they concentrated their forces as much as possible at Mozambique, Mombasa and Pate, and evacuated most of the other towns. Their future policy was chiefly directed towards the development of Mombasa.

In 1603 three blockhouses were built at Makupa to keep the Wanyika, who occasionally raided Mombasa, in check. The ruins of two are still in existence.

In 1612 the Sultan of Mombasa, Hasan bin Ahmed el-Malindi, quarrelled with the Portuguese Governor, who bombarded his palace. The Sultan retired to Kilifi, where he remained for eight months. He was then reinstated, but in 1614, being accused of high treason, he fled to Rabai. He was at first well received, but was afterwards murdered by the natives, and his head sold to the Portuguese for 2,000 pieces of cloth.

Sultan Hasan's son, Yusuf, was sent to Goa to be educated. He was baptized in 1627, when he was given the name Don Jeronymo Chingoulia, and he married a Portuguese lady. In 1630 he was allowed to return to Mombasa, and was recognised as Sultan. A year later, on August 16th, 1631, all the Portuguese in Mombasa, numbering over one hundred, were murdered at his instigation, after which he took up his residence in the fort.

As soon as the news of the massacre reached India a fleet under Don Francisco de Moura was despatched from Goa to punish the rebel. Sultan Yusuf, however, succeeded in capturing two of the vessels; he then dismantled the fort, destroyed the town, and escaped to Arabia. During the next few years he caused the Portuguese much annoyance, attacking and looting their settlements in Madagascar, the Comoro Islands, and on the mainland. He was eventually killed at Jeddah on November 26th, 1638, in an affray with some Arabs. With him died the last of the Sultans of Mombasa.

In 1635 the new Governor of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, Francisco de Seixas de Cabreira, repaired the fort. His valour and virtues are recorded in an inscription cut in the wall over the fort gate.

In 1649 the inhabitants of several of the principal towns on the coast sent a deputation to the Imam of Oman, Sultan bin Sef

el-Yorabi, praying for assistance to drive out the Portuguese, whose tyranny they found intolerable. Three years later an Arab fleet set sail from Muscat, and burned the Portuguese settlements at Zanzibar and Pate.

In 1660 the Arabs captured Faza and Malindi, and during the next five years repeatedly attacked Mombasa and other towns.

It is supposed that they also captured the fort St. Joseph, which had been erected at the entrance to Kilindini Harbour between Ras Serani and Ras Mzimli, for an inscription that was taken from the ruins and built into one of the walls of the Mombasa Law Courts in 1902 is believed to record the retaking of this fort by the Portuguese in 1666.

In 1678 the Portuguese undertook a punitive expedition against Pate, Siu, Lamu and Manda. They were aided by the people of Faza, and succeeding in capturing the kings of all four towns, whom they executed. They then built a fort at Pate and another near Faza, the ruins of both of which are to be seen to the present day. The next year, however, the Arabs forced them to retire to Mombasa and Mozambique.

On August 3rd, 1687, the town of Pate again capitulated to the Portuguese, who had as allies the people of Faza, the Somalis and some Galla mercenaries. The occupation of Pate was, however, only of short duration, for in December, on the appearance of a large Arab fleet in the offing, they hastily withdrew to Mombasa.

The great siege of Mombasa, which was continued for thirty-three months, commenced on March 15th, 1696. On that day an Arab fleet of seven sail entered Kilindini harbour, and bombarded Fort St. Joseph. The entire population of the island consisting of 50 Europeans and 2,500 natives, took refuge in and round the fort Jesus, whilst the Arabs occupied the town, Makupa, Fort St. Joseph, and the chapel Nossa Senhora das Mercês. The Wanyika under the chieftain of Chonyi, and the Queen of Zanzibar attacked the Arabs on more than one occasion, but they were beaten off with heavy loss. Reinforcements and supplies were received from Muscat and Pate, and the Arabs were able to prevent four Portuguese ships that arrived from Goa on Christmas day from entering the Harbour. On January 14th, 1697, bubonic plague broke out amongst the garrison of fort, with the result that on July 23rd there remained but the Commandant, two Portuguese children, the king of Faza, a few Wagunya, nine Swahili, and fifty native women. The Commandant, Antonio Mogo de Mello, died on August 24th, after

which the king of Faza with his handful of men kept the Arabs at bay for three weeks. The relief, which had been so long delayed, arrived from Mozambique in September, and the garrison of the fort was strengthened by 150 Portuguese and from 200 to 300 Indians and Natives.

The siege was continued for 15 months longer, and it was not until December 12th 1698, that the Arabs effected an entrance into the Fort. The little garrison, reduced in number to eleven men and two native women, and worn out by continual fighting and watching, made but a feeble resistance, and were put to the sword.

Two days later a Portuguese fleet arrived from Goa, but the Admiral, seeing the Arab flag flying from the citadel, retired without attacking.

After the capture of Mombasa the Arabs pressed as far south as Kilwa, and occupied that town and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Valis, or Governors, were appointed and the conquered places were garrisoned by troops from Muscat.

The loss of their East African possessions was a matter of great regret to the Portuguese. Expeditions were accordingly organised in Lisbon and Goa in the years 1699, 1703, and 1710 to retake Mombasa, but they met with no success. At last, in 1727, a good opportunity presented itself. In that year the Valis of Mombasa and Zanzibar quarrelled, and the latter fled to Pate. The king of this town, however, having no wish to be mixed up in the broils of the Arabs, despatched a messenger to Goa and offered to place himself under the protection of Portugal. On December 24th a fleet of six sail, under General Luiz de Mello Sampayo, set out from Goa to reconquer East Africa. But slight resistance was offered by the Arabs, who retired to Faza, and the Portuguese flag was hoisted at Pate and Siu. General Sampayo then sailed to Mombasa, and on March 11th he bombarded Fort St. Joseph and entered Kilindini Harbour. The next day the Arab Governor capitulated, and the Portuguese flag once again flew from the citadel. Within a few weeks of this event the whole of the East African coast from Barawa to Cape Corrientes was once more under Portuguese rule. But it fell again as quickly as it had risen. The men appointed as Governors were corrupt and incapable: their one idea was to become rich at the expense of their subjects by levying tribute and taxes, and they were brutal and arrogant in their behaviour towards the natives. In 1729 the people of Mombasa invited the Arabs to return, with the result that on August 14th of that

year the Portuguese were driven from Pate, and on November 29th from Mombasa. The Viceroy of India made a great effort to regain the supremacy of East Africa. He collected a fleet of five ships of war and a force of over 1,200 men and despatched them under General Sampayo to Mombasa. But a violent hurricane was encountered in the Indian Ocean: the ships foundered, and all on board were drowned.

In 1739 the Imam of Oman appointed a certain Mahomed bin Athman Governor of Mombasa. He belonged to the Mazrui family, whose members have played an important rôle in the history of East Africa for the last two centuries.

The tie which connected Mombasa with the distant Court of Muscat was very weak, and the supremacy of the Imam, as his name implied, was mainly spiritual. Pre-occupied by their troubles with Persia, which ended in the overthrow of their power in 1741, when the Albusaidi chief usurped the throne of Oman, the Yorabi prince could give little attention to his remote African possessions. Mahomed bin Athman had, in consequence, no difficulty in throwing off his allegiance to his Sovereign and transforming himself from a Governor into an independent chieftain. He ruled in that capacity from Malindi in the north to Pangani in the south, as well as over the Island of Pemba.

His example was followed by the King of Pate, a member of the ancient Nabahan family, whose ancestors had ruled the whole adjacent coast for centuries before the advent of the Portuguese. During the next eighty years the Mazrui and the Nabahans were continually at war, striving for the supremacy of East Africa.

Wishing to take advantage of this state of affairs, the Governor of Mozambique despatched, in July 1769, two ships to recapture Mombasa. But the captain who was in command fearing the disgrace of a defeat, returned to Mozambique without landing. This was the last attempt on the part of Portugal to regain possession of the territories that had cost her the lives of thousands of her sons.

In 1785 the Imam Ahmed bin Said, the real founder of the Albusaidi dynasty of Oman, compelled from the Mazrui a temporary recognition of his over-lordship; but it was not till after the accession, in 1809, of Said bin Sultan, the fifth Albusaidi Seyid, that the Court of Muscat conceived the design of reannexing its old African possessions. In 1822, at the request of the people of Pate, who had been defeated by the Mazrui, Seyid Said seized Pate and Pemba, and threatened Mombasa itself. The Mazrui chief, Suliman bin Ali, invoked the protection of Great Britain which was refused him by Captain Vidal of H. M.



*S. Barracouta*, who was cruising at the time (December 1823) on the East African coast. Notwithstanding this the Mazrui hoisted the British flag on their own authority, and Captain Owen of *H. M. S. Leven*, finding it flying in February 1824, established a provisional Protectorate, subject to the approval of the British Government. Lieutenant Reitz, R. N., (after whom Port Reitz was named) was appointed Resident, and on his death shortly afterwards he was succeeded by a midshipman named Phillips. The British Government, however, repudiated the Protectorate which was withdrawn two years later, and Salim bin Ahmed, who had deposed Suliman bin Ali, submitted in 1828 to Seyid Said, on condition of being retained as Hereditary Governor of the town, and sharing the revenue equally with the Sultan. The peace which was thus concluded was, however, only a truce, and after the Mazrui Arabs had twice unsuccessfully attempted to throw off the Muscat yoke, Seyid Said took Mombasa in 1837, and treacherously seized the reigning Mazrui, Rashid bin Salim, whom he sent with twenty-four of his adherents to the dungeons of Bunder Abbas to be starved to death.

The power of the Mazrui was thus broken. The unity of the State was split into two divisions, the elder branch migrating to Gasi, and the younger to Takaungu, where they governed as petty chiefs, though never formally acknowledged as such, until 1895.

In 1832, Seyid Said transferred the capital of his dominions from Muscat to Zanzibar, where, as at Lamu, an officer appointed from Arabia had governed since 1784. An account of the town was given in 1799 by Lieutenant Bissell, one of the officers of *H. M. S. Leopard* under Admiral Blankett, who had been despatched to frustrate any attempt of Bonaparte's to reach India by way of the Red Sea. "The town," Bissell wrote, "is composed of some few houses, and the rest are huts of straw mat which are very neat." From this it would appear that the wattle and daub style of architecture, now common, had not then been introduced into Zanzibar. The fort, which was originally built by the Portuguese, was repaired by one of the Valis or Hakims, an Abyssinian named Yakuti, about the year 1800. In the space of a few years Zanzibar was converted into the largest and most important city on the coast. The Americans established a trading consulate at the Seyid's Court in 1836, and being the first in the field, dispersed their cottons and hardware throughout Eastern Africa. Four years later Lieutenant-Colonel Hamerton was directed to make Zanzibar his head-quarters as "H. B. M. Consul and H. E. I. Company's Agent in the

dominions of his Highness the Imaum." A French Consul took up his residence at Zanzibar in 1844, and Consuls have since been appointed for Portugal (1879), Italy, Belgium and Germany (1885), and Austria-Hungary (1887).

Although the Americans were the first white people to exploit Zanzibar and East Africa commercially, the French, and in a less degree the Spanish and Portuguese, had since the 18th century looked upon both the island and the mainland as a happy hunting ground from which to draw their supplies of slaves, whom they and the Arabs shipped to Muscat, India, Mauritius and South America. It was estimated by Captain Smee of the H. E. I. Company's ship *Ternato* in 1811 that the export of slaves from Zanzibar numbered from 6,000 to 10,000 per annum, whilst the import was about 15,000. It was for the prevention of the slave trade that England came to East Africa, her first agreement with Zanzibar's Sultan being entered into in 1822. The task of abolishing slavery, which has been England's unaided, has taken 80 years to perform, but she may be proud of the fact that the slave markets of East Africa are now through her efforts closed, and that slavery is at its last gasp. Negroes are no longer torn from their homes and forced to face the horrors of a march from the interior to the coast or the terrors of a journey on a slave dhow.

Not only Zanzibar, but also Mombasa and Lamu developed into important seaport towns under Seyid Said's rule. Some time elapsed however before the whole coast was subjugated, and amongst other towns Siu, Pate and Faza caused him much trouble. Siu had in the seventeenth century suffered considerably from the aggression of the Nabahan princes of Pate, and in order to protect themselves, the inhabitants had appealed for help to the Somalis, who lived on the mainland opposite, offering them, if they were successful in driving out the Nabahans, an equal share in the Government of the town. The Somalis agreed, and Siu was saved. A curious dual administration was then established, consisting of a Famao (a descendant of the early Asiatic colonists) and a Somali Sheikh. This system lasted till 1812, when the Famao Sheikh, by name Mataka, concentrated the whole power in his hands. The Somalis applied to Seyid Said, who attempted unsuccessfully to capture the town on January 6th, 1843. Operations were recommenced with no better success the next year, and it was not until 1865 after the death of both Mataka and Seyid Said, that the Sheikh of Siu acknowledged the supremacy of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The inhabitants of Pate threw in their lot with the people of Siu and retained their

independence till 1866. Faza fell through the intrigues and treachery of Mzee bin Sef, who was afterwards appointed Governor of the town, and ruled as such until deposed by the agents of the Imperial British East Africa Company, when he was interned in Zanzibar till his death in 1896.

One of the most successful ideas conceived by Seyid Said was the erection of a line of trading stations from the mainland immediately opposite Zanzibar to far into what is now the Congo Free State. Following close in the wake of the Arabs, European explorers journeyed into the interior of East Africa, and during the last half of the nineteenth century numerous expeditions were undertaken in all directions, thus opening up a country which till then had been practically unknown. Rebmann and Krapf discovered Mounts Kilima Njaro and Kenya in 1848 and 1849; Burton and Speke sailed on Lake Tanganyika in 1857, and the latter reached Lake Victoria a year later; Speke and Grant visited King Mtesa of Uganda and descended the Nile, on the banks of which they met Sir Samuel Baker in 1862; Cameron and Stanley crossed Africa, by different routes in the seventies; Fischer and Thomson penetrated into the Masai country in 1882 and 1883; and Count Teleki discovered Lakes Rudolf and Stephanie in 1887.

Seyid Said died at sea in October, 1856. His eldest surviving son Seyid Thwain, became by his father's will Lord of Oman, whilst Seyid Majid, the next son, succeeded to the Government of Zanzibar and the East African Coast. The former, dissatisfied with his heritage, threatened, in 1859, an attack on Zanzibar, but was prevented by English cruisers. The dispute was referred to Lord Canning, then Viceroy of India, by whose award Zanzibar was declared independent of Oman, and the Imam was paid an annual subsidy by India. This payment placed Zanzibar in the position of a subsidised dependency of India. Seyid Majid died in 1870 and was succeeded by his brother Barghash.

During the last years of Ismail Pasha's reign over Egypt the Government of the Egyptian Soudan became very ambitious. It annexed a part of Somaliland and endeavoured to annex Abyssinia, whilst its officials were sent up the Nile as far as Uganda. In 1875 four Egyptian ships of war, under McKillop Pasha, steamed down the east coast of Africa, and attempted to seize the mainland ports. Anchor was cast off Kismayu in October, and a force of 350 troops with horses and artillery was landed. The country at the mouth of the Juba was occupied until December 22nd, when, according to a proclamation of Seyid Barghash, "It pleased the Almighty to bring about their

departure," or in other words they left in deference to orders received from the Khedive, to whom representations had been made by the British Government.

Between the years 1880 and 1885 the Germans became active in East Africa; their agents repeatedly visited the coast towns and made treaties with various chiefs in the interior. These treaties were unofficial till February 17th, 1885, when the German Emperor granted a charter of Protection to the Society of German Colonisation.

The dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were defined in 1886, when the boundaries were settled by an international convention. It was agreed that his possessions included the Island of Zanzibar, Pemba, and the Lamu Archipelago, in addition to a ten-mile belt along the coast from Tunghi Bay to Kipini at the mouth of the Ozi River, and the ports of Kismayu, Barawa, Merka, Makdishu, and Warsheikh. The territory behind the Sultan's ten-mile strip was divided into two parts; the northern half was assigned to England, the southern to Germany.

On May 25th 1887, Seyid Barghash granted a concession of his mainland possessions lying between the Umba River and Kipini to the British East Africa Association, and in the following year his successor, Seyid Khalifa, made a similar concession of his territories south of the Umba River to Germany. The British Association was reconstituted as the Imperial British East Africa Company and received a Royal Charter on September 3rd, 1888.

In 1885 the Germans declared a Protectorate over the independent State of Witu, which had been founded by the Nabahan refugees from Pate, and three years later they made a formal demand for the cession of the island of Lamu. The Sultan refused, and in August 1889, offered to lease the whole of his territories between the mouths of the Ozi and Juba rivers to the British East Africa Company. Germany objected, and on October 22nd proclaimed a Protectorate over the country between the Juba and Witu. The question was submitted to arbitration, but before a decision was arrived at a treaty was signed by England and Germany on July 1st, 1890, by which the latter resigned her claim to the territory north of the Tana, and to various other Protectorates, receiving in exchange the definite cession of the country held in lease from the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Island of Heligoland.

On September 14th, 1890, ten Germans were murdered at Witu, whereupon a Naval Brigade under Admiral Sir E. Fremantle was despatched to revenge the massacre. The town was

burnt and the rebels withdraw into the forests, whence they long continued to harass the country. In 1893 the Company decided to abandon Witu, and the Government took over the administration of the Sultanate.

The Church Missionary Society, which had been established in Mombasa since 1844, sent its first party of missionaries to Uganda in 1877. They were soon followed by the Roman Catholics of the Order of the White Fathers of Algeria. The Europeans found that the Mohammedans had already preceded them, and although they were at first well received, they had to suffer many indignities and persecutions at the hands of the King and his subjects. Before the arrival of the missionaries, faction feuds had nearly caused the ruin of Uganda, and now that three new creeds had been introduced, the quarrels were intensified. For some years the country was involved in a religious war, the King favouring now one party, now another. Early in 1890 Dr. Peters, who had nominally started to relieve Emin Pasha, suddenly arrived in Uganda and negotiated a political treaty with the King in the interests of Germany. But, in view of the Anglo-German agreement, the Imperial British East Africa Company occupied and commenced to administer Uganda in the same year. On April 1st, 1893, the administration was transferred from the Company to the Imperial Government, and a few months later the first Commissioner was appointed. Unyoro, Usoga, Nandi, and Kavirondo were occupied in 1894 and 1895, and the whole incorporated in the Uganda Protectorate.

In February, 1895, a somewhat serious rebellion broke out at Takaungu. On the death of the Vali of that town, Salim bin Hamis el-Mazrui, his son Rashid bin Salim, was selected by the Company to succeed him. There was another claimant, who, according to Mohammedan law, had a better right to the Governorship, but as he was not well disposed towards the British, his claim was disregarded. He thereupon withdrew to Gonjoro and threatened armed resistance. A naval brigade was dispatched against the rebel, who was defeated in an engagement and fled to Gasi. It was while affairs were in this unsettled condition that the rule of the Company came to an end. On July 1st, 1895, the establishment of the direct Foreign Office control over the East Africa Protectorate was effected by Mr. (afterwards Sir) A. Hardinge, who was at the same time appointed H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General. In August the elder branch of the Mazrui decided to throw in their lot with their kinsmen, and the rebel forces were swelled by the



natives of most of the coast towns from Kipini in the north to Vanga in the south. Mbaruk bin Rashid, the chieftain of Gasi, had already on three occasions rebelled against the Sultan of Zanzibar, and as he had never been properly punished, he doubtless thought he could defy the British authorities with impunity. But after sundry fights, seeing that the struggle was hopeless, he and his adherents crossed the frontier into German territory, and on April 20th, 1896, surrendered to the Governor of German East Africa.

The reports which were received concerning the future prospects of Uganda were so favourable that this country began to be regarded as a land of great commercial importance. The principal drawback, however, was the lack of transport. In order to remedy this, a railway from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza was projected, and a preliminary survey made in 1892-3. The first rails were laid in 1895, and, although great difficulties had to be contended against, a weekly train service from the Coast to the Lake was started at the end of 1901.

In September, 1897, a disastrous mutiny broke out amongst the Soudanese troops in Uganda. These men had been recruited from the remnants of Emin Pasha's force which had held the Equatorial Soudan against the Mahdists, and they now garrisoned all the forts in the Protectorate. The mutineers were joined by the Kings of Uganda and Unyoro, and at one time it was feared that they would succeed in setting up a Mohammedan kingdom. But the mutiny was eventually quelled, and the Kings of Uganda and Unyoro captured and deported to the Seychelles.

On April 1st, 1902, the Naivasha and Kisumu Provinces were transferred from Uganda to East Africa. The boundary between the two Protectorates is now a line drawn from the eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza to Mount Elgon, and from thence up the Turkwell River to Lake Rudolph. Three years later on April 1st, 1905, the Administration of the two Protectorates was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

One of the great curses in the East, bubonic plague, made its appearance at Nairobi, the central station of the Uganda Railway, in 1902 and again in 1905 and 1906. An outbreak also occurred in 1905 and 1906 at Kisumu on Lake Victoria, and at Voi, at both of which places it is believed to be endemic. Owing to the energetic precautionary measures taken, however, the epidemics did not spread, and were eventually stamped out. It is however to be feared that fresh outbreaks will occur periodically.

Although it has on various occasions during the last few years been found necessary to undertake punitive expeditions against turbulent tribes, notably against the people of Nandi and Kikuyu and the Somalis of Jubaland, peace now reigns in both East Africa and Uganda. Scientists are developing the natural resources of the country, prospectors are searching for gold and precious stones, planters and settlers are cultivating the rich soil of the lowlands and highlands and the civilising effect of missionary enterprise is making itself felt among the natives. It is to be hoped that by careful management and proper supervision the Protectorates will before long become self-supporting and form an important colony of the British Empire.



The British East Africa Protectorate comprises the territories bounded on the South by German East Africa, on the East by the Indian Ocean, on the North by Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia and on the West by Uganda.

The latter Protectorate has perhaps up to the present absorbed most of the interest of the British public owing partly to its more chequered history and partly to the fertile pen of its Special Commissioner, Sir Harry Johnston. It must not however be forgotten that, in April 1902, East Africa received as an accession of territory what was formerly the Eastern Province of Uganda including the Nandi and Mau Plateaux which formed the subject of some of Sir Harry's warmest encomiums. The Protectorate as at present constituted can offer almost every variety of climate, from the tropical coast belt of Seyidie and Tanaland to the iceclad slopes of Kenya, and land of every degree of productiveness from the barren wastes of Jubaland to the fertile uplands of Kikuyu.

In minerals East Africa has not so far been found to be particularly rich and, though gold has lately been discovered near Lake Victoria it is not yet known whether it exists in paying quantities. The future of the country lies rather in its agricultural and industrial possibilities which in themselves if properly developed are amply sufficient to ensure its prosperity.

The coast districts though not perhaps suited for the permanent residence of Europeans are still not so insalubrious as to preclude a considerable number of years being spent in them with occasional trips to Europe or some other healthy climate, while almost every kind of tropical product can be cultivated with success. The cocoanut palm flourishes and there is a large and increasing trade in copra, the castor oil plant grows like a weed, experiments in coffee, vanilla and tobacco planting are being carried on with every prospect of success and all descriptions of native grains and vegetables yield a bountiful harvest. Besides these cultivated products the natural forests of the coast region are rich in valuable timber, gum copal and rubber though the latter, be it remarked, is found throughout the Protectorate. The same may be said of the various bark and vegetable fibres which have been most favourably reported upon by experts to whom they have been submitted.

There is also a great deal of land very suitable for growing cotton and those specimens which have been sent home have been pronounced to be of the highest quality.

There are moreover, pearl and bêche-de-mer fisheries and the extraction of dye from the bark of the mangrove tree bids fair to develop into an important industry.

But it is not to the littoral, rich as it has been shown to be, that European settlers are most likely to look as a field for their activities. The completion of the Uganda Railway has opened up vast territories in the interior which are eminently suited for colonization possessing, as they do, not only great natural fertility and a supply of native labour both cheap and abundant, but also a climate which may almost be described as ideal. Such are the districts round Nairobi and Naivasha, on the Kikuyu and Mau Escarpments and on the Nandi plateau. There is still a good supply of available land, though that which lies nearest the railway is naturally been taken up first owing to the greater facilities for communication which it possesses. In these Highlands, the altitude of which ranges from 4,000 to 8,000 feet, all European vegetables and cereals flourish, potatoes giving a specially prolific crop. Already a trade in foodstuffs has sprung up between East Africa and Natal and it is anticipated that this will expand enormously when the markets of the South are brought into closer touch with the producing areas.

For stock raising and grazing the land is equally well adapted and will carry a large head of cattle or sheep.

The native breeds are susceptible of much improvement when crossed with imported animals, the inferior characteristics of the former showing a tendency to disappear.

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H. M. Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief	... Col. J. Hayes Sadler C.B.
Aide-de-Camp	... Capt. E. R. Hayes Sadler.

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### **Deputy Commissioner's Office and Secretariat.**

Deputy Commissioner	... F. J. Jackson C.B. C.M.G.
Secretary to the Adminis- tration	... A. C. Hollis.
1st Assistant Secretary to the Administration	... W. J. Monson.
Editor of the <i>Official Gazette</i>	
2nd Assistant Secretary to the Administration	... H. F. G. Bell.
3rd Assistant Secretary to the Administration	... N. A. Kenyon-Slaney.

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### **Subordinate Staff.**

J. A. Yates	... Head Clerk.
C. F. D'Souza	... Typist.
F. J. D'Gama	... Shorthand Clerk.
M. C. D'Souza	... Clerk.
T. A. Ribeiro	... Clerk.
W. E. Wasiwasi	... Interpreter.

**The Protectorate is divided into the following Provinces with their districts and substations :—**

PROVINCE.	CAPITAL.	DISTRICTS & SUB-STATIONS.	
Jubaland ...	Kismayu		
Tanaland ...	Lamu	Lamu. Tana River.	.
Seyidie ...	Mombasa	Mombasa Malindi Vanga Taita (Mwatate)	Rabai. Takaungu. Taveta.
Ukamba ...	Nairobi	Machakos. Kitui. Kikuyu (Kiambu).	
Naivasha ...	Naivasha	Naivasha. Ravine. Baringo.	
Kenya ...	Fort Hall	Fort Hall. Nyeri.	
Kisumu ...	Kisumu	Kisumu Mumias. Nandi. Kericho.	Karungu.

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## JUBALAND.

The Administration is under the Officer Commanding Troops in the Province, who acts as Sub-Commissioner, the only civil Official being the Collector.

Acting Sub-Commissioner ... Major H. F. Kirkpatrick.

Collector ... Capt. R. E. Salkeld.

## Subordinate Staff.

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### Administration.

Nascimento da Cruz	... Head Clerk and Cashier.
John Henriques de Souza	... Sub-Commissioner's Clerk and Typist.
Ibrahim Jibril	... Interpreter.
Abdul Gadir	... Kadi.
Hamed bin Abdulla	... Arabic Writer.

### Native Civil Administration.

Mahomed Sherwa	... Sultan of Herti Somalis.
Ahmed Maghan	... Head Chief of Ogaden. Somalis.
Abdurrehman Mursal	... Chief of Serrenli.

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Jubaland is bounded on the south by Tanaland, on the north and by the river which gives its name to the province, on the east by the sea, the western boundaries of the province being still undefined. The country resembles Northern Tanaland, and consists of extensive tracts of mimosa scrub, about 10 feet high with occasional large trees and here and there open stretches of grass land. The capital and only port is at Kismayu, about ten miles south of the mouth of the Juba, but the military headquarters are at Yonte, eighteen miles inland. There is very little water except during the rains, when the country is sometimes flooded. During the rest of the year there are only a few water holes and wells much frequented by the Somalis, who move their cattle from one to another till all are exhausted, when they are compelled to come down to the Juba for water and pasturage. The Afmadu wells, which are of great depth, and are supposed to have been dug by the Gallas, are the best known, generally affording a good supply of water, after the others have failed, and in consequence, Afmadu has been called the capital of the Ogaden Somalis, a tribe of, perhaps, 12,000 souls; they have no permanent dwellings there, as the Ogadens live a nomadic life, but the coast Somalis, who belong to the Herti tribe, are more civilized and live in houses. The latter are about 8,000 in number, and have supported the Government since the Protectorate

was formed, though they gave the British East Africa Company a great deal of trouble prior to that date; but the Ogadens have proved much more contumacious, and their conduct has necessitated two expeditions, in 1898 and 1901 respectively. The Somalis are fanatical but ignorant Mahomedans, treacherous and cruel, but very intelligent and cunning in warfare, and capable of extraordinary feats of physical endurance; they detest manual labour, and do not cultivate at all except at Afmadu, where there are a few fields of millet; but both Hert and Ogaden possess large herds of cattle on which they live almost entirely. There is one part of the province, however, which furnishes a striking contrast to the aridity of the rest, this is the district known as Gosha, lying along the banks of the river Juba, half in British and half in Italian territory. This river, like the Nile, has periodical floods which, assisted by rude attempts at irrigation and canals, fertilize its banks to a distance varying from three or four miles to a few hundred yards. This narrow tract of country extends for over one hundred miles, and rich crops of Indian corn, millet, &c., are cultivated there. The inhabitants are mostly runaway slaves, and include representatives of nearly all the tribes of East and Central Africa: they are good cultivators, but for the most part timorous and unintelligent, and they live in great dread of the Ogadens, who do not, however, frequently molest them, as Gosha is infested by the tsetse fly, which exists in the fringe of forest surrounding it, making it almost impossible for cattle to be taken through. Behind the Ogaden country, and separated from it by a waterless tract, said by Somalis to extend for several days' journey, lies the kingdom of Boran; its products at present pass through Lugh and Bardera to the Italian towns of the Benadir coast, but should a route be opened up along the Juba, and protection from raids by the Ogadens be assured, this trade would very probably be diverted to Kismayu.

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## TANALAND.

Sub-Commissioner	... K. MacDougall.
Acting Collector	... H. H. Horne.
Assistant Collector (Kipini)	... W. Mayes.



## Subordinate Staff.

Joaquim Vincent Fernandes ...	Clerk and Cashier.
Joseph C. Fernandes ...	Assistant Clerk.
G. Mendonça ...	Market Master.
Ali bin Sayid ...	Arabic Clerk.
Haji Athman ...	Somali Interpreter.
Hector D'Souza ...	Registrar and Clerk of Court.
Hassan bin Hamed ...	Arabic Clerk.
Salim bin Said ...	Interpreter.

## Tana River.

J. M. Rebeiro ...	Clerk.
Mahomed Kombo ...	Toll Collector.

## Native Civil Administration.

Omar bin Mahomed ...	Sultan of Witu.
Seff bin Salim b Khalfan ...	Liwali of Lamu.
Sheikh Tiro b Shakwe ...	„ Faza.
Maka bin Mote ...	„ Siu.
Bwana Msua bin Barra Kombo ...	„ Kiunga.
Abdalla bin Mahomed ...	Mudir of Mkonumbi.
Ali Mahomed Mkoo ...	Mudir of Hindi.
Sherif Abdalla b Hamed ...	Cadi of Lamu.
Sheik Siraji b Faki ...	„ Faza.
Mahomed bin Omar ...	„ Siu.
Ali bin Khalid ...	„ Witu.
Ali Bwana Masuo ...	„ Kiunga.
Saleh bin Salim ...	Clerk.
Hamed bin Mahomed ...	Clerk.

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Tanaland stretches from the Tana river to Jubaland, and includes the protected sultanate of Witu, the scene of many disturbances and more than one expedition in the early nineties.

Since the accession of Sultan Onari bin Mahomed who was placed on the throne of Witu by H. M.'s Government, the province has been quiet except in the first months of 1901, when the Ogaden Somalis of the Abdullah tribe followed the example of their Jubaland kinsmen and revolted. The area of the province is approximately 18,000 square miles, and it has a population of some 90,000 natives. The capital is at Lamu, situated on one of a group of islands, historically interesting as having been formerly colonised by Persians. The principal towns of this archipelago are Siu, Faza and Patte, which are of considerable antiquity, and the fair skins of the Bajoon inhabitants betray their Asiatic descent. It is in this province that the purest Swahili is spoken.

The valley of the Tana is cultivated by the Pokomo, who grow rice, cotton and maize with considerable success, and the hinterland of the province is inhabited in the south by the Gallas, numbering about 3,000 and, in the north by the Somalis, about 15,000, and helot tribes of Boni, about 2,000 in number, who occupy much the same position as the Dorobo in Masailand.

There is a considerable export of india-rubber, ivory, grain, cattle, hides, timber, cowrie shells, copra, sem-sem oil and bark; the chief imports are rice, unbleached cotton, and kerosine oil. Most of the business is in the hands of the Indian merchants of the coast towns.

The physical characteristics of the southern parts of the province near the river are those of a fertile and well-watered district, but further north the country is generally level and arid, with large tracts of thorny scrub, varied by occasional open glades, which afford good pasturage for the hardy Somali cattle which are driven from place to place by their nomadic masters.

There are several Mission stations on the Tana, the United Methodist Free Church and Neukirchen societies being represented; the main branch of the former is at Golbanti while the latter has stations at Lamu, Ngao, Kulesa and Makere.

## SEYIDIE.

Sub-Commissioner

... C. R. W. Lane.

Collectors { Vanga  
Malindi  
Teita  
Mombasa

... C. Wise (Acting)  
.. G. H. L. Murray.  
... R. Skene.  
... R. K. Granville.

Sub-Collectors	{ Rabai	... G. H. Osborne.
	{ Taveta	... J. L. O. Mansergh.
	{ Malindi	... K. R. Dundas.

### **Sub-Commissioner's Office.**

Napoleon D'Souza	... Head Clerk.
C. T. Costa	... Clerk and Typist.
M. C. Fernandes	... Clerk.

### **Inland Revenue and Conservancy Office.**

A. de Souza	... Head Clerk.
F. A. Heroe	... Gun Registrar.
S. Fernandes	... Cashier.
F. X. de Souza	... Typist & Accounts Clerk.
J. H. Regan	... Asst. Inspector of Buildings.
F. X. Coutinho	... Clerk.
R. F. Pereira	... Sanitary Inspector and Measure Tester.

### **Malindi.**

F. X. Martin	... Clerk and Cashier.
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### **Mwatate.**

C. A. X. Barreto	... Clerk and Cashier.
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### **Rabai.**

A. J. Santiago	... Clerk and Cashier.
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This province includes, with the exception of Lamu, Kismayu and a few miles of coast line to the north of the Tana, the whole territory of the Sultan or "Seyyid" of Zanzibar, whence its name, together with the hinterland as far as Taveta and Voi, including the Taru desert, which forms a good natural frontier, and begins at about fifty miles, stretching to nearly one hundred miles from the coast. A line drawn half way across this desert forms the western, the sea the eastern, the German frontier the southern, another line drawn due west from the mouth of the Tana to the point at which the western boundaries meet it, the northern limit of the province, which thus includes the whole of the Arab and Swahili population between the German frontier and the Tana and all the kindred heathen tribes known under the common generic name of Wanyika.

The coast is studded with villages and small towns, the principal being Vanga, Gasi, Takaungu, Malindi and Mambrui, whilst Mombasa, on the island of the same name, is the capital of the province and of the Protectorate, and is the chief emporium of trade for the whole territory ; it possesses two splendid harbours, that at Kilindini being especially fine, and can boast of a number of fine stone buildings, including courts of justice, Government offices, a bank, a cathedral, and hotels, not to speak of the numerous official and private residences scattered about the island.

The population of Mombasa, native and European, is about 25,800, and consists mainly of Swahilis, a race of mixed Arab and Negro extraction. Their language, originally Bantu, has been much enriched by borrowing, formerly from Arabic and latterly from English words.

Seyidie is sub-divided into four districts, namely Vanga, Taita, Mombasa, and Malindi, the two latter named from their chief towns, while the Government stations in the former are at Shimoni, Taveta and Mwatate respectively.

The population of the province, consisting of Arabs, Swahilis and free Negroes, Slaves, Pagan tribes, Indians, and other non-Arab, Asiatic, European and Eurasian races is approximately 250,000.

The coastlands of Seyidie, during the period from April till July, and October and November, enjoy heavy rainfalls, and are in consequence exceedingly fertile. There are numerous cocoanut plantations, while mango, orange, and other tropical fruit trees grow freely, and fields of Indian corn, millet and sweet potatoes are cultivated everywhere.

Considerable interest is also being taken in the cultivation of rubber and cotton, the latter having proved very successful in the neighbourhood of Malindi. The arid and scrub-covered Taru plains have been found to be rich in fibre-producing plants and the Afro-American Company have established a decorticating plant at Voi.

## UKAMBA.

Sub-Commissioner	...	C. W. Hobley.
Collectors	{ Nairobi	... T. T. Gilkison.
	{ Kyambu	... H. R. McClure (Acting).
	{ Machakos	... F. S. Traill.
	{ Kitui	... J. O. W. Hope.

Asst. Collectors	{	Nairobi	... F. G. Hamilton.
		Kyambu	... D. R. Crampton.
		Machakos	... S. W. J. Scholefield.
		Kitui	...

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## Subordinate Staff.

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### Sub-Commissioner's Office, Nairobi.

Lewis Sequeira	... Head Clerk.
L. de Mello	... Assist. Clerk.
W. A. Pailthorpe	... Registration Clerk.

### Nairobi Collectorate. (Masai-Land.)

J. S. Hall	... District Clerk.
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### Nairobi Gaol.

S. J. Hill	... Head Gaoler.
J. W. Dunning	... Asst. "
D. I de Mendouça	... Storekeeper and Clerk.

### Kitui.

A. X. Cardozo	.. District Clerk.
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### Machakos.

V. S. Gonsalves	... District Clerk.
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### Kyambu.

P. P. Quiterio	... District Clerk.
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The Ukamba Province obtained its name from the people who comprised the greater part of its populations, viz., the Akamba.

Since April 1902 the limits of the Province have been considerably curtailed, all the territory North of the Thika river, included in which is Mount Kenya, being constituted a New Province and called the Kenya Province, while the Taita District including Taveta was, on account of its closeness to Mombasa and for other reasons, placed under the Sub-Commissioner of the Seyidie Province.

Previous to the Province being relieved of the above noted territory its area was approximately 38,000 square miles ; its present area is not more than 21,500 square miles with a native population of about 175,000 which is increasing yearly. Large areas are uninhabited and are mainly composed of uncultivated lands, grass lands and scrub. The approximate areas are as follows :—

Cultivated lands	... ..	360,000 acres
Uncultivated lands fit for cultivation...	4,000,000	„
Grazing lands	... ..	5,000,000 „
Waste lands	... ..	4,400,000 „

The Native population is widely scattered, the different tribes being usually divided by large areas of uninhabited country.

The average density of the native population is about 8·3 to the square mile.

The natives of the Province are Wakamba inhabiting Kitui, Mumoni and Ulu, and Wakikuyu inhabiting Kikuyu. Both these tribes are Agriculturists, while owning considerable herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats ; they are both a branch of the great Bantu race although the Wakikuyu from various causes have in many instances a considerable mixture of Masai blood in their veins.

The Masai in the Province inhabit the Plains on the South of Masai-land, which has now been declared a Masai Reserve. They are purely pastoral, and unlike their Wakikuyu neighbours they undoubtedly belong to the Hamitic race.

All tribes in the Province are peaceful now and may be considered as well within the influence of the Administration.

The native districts comprised within the Province are Kitui, Ulu, Masai-land and Kikuyu.

Nairobi, the Capital of the Province, situated 327 miles from the Coast, is also the Head-Quarters of the Uganda Railway and of the King's African Rifles : it is governed by a committee of which the Collector, Nairobi, is Chairman. European shops and a well built Indian Bazaar are found here, while along the banks of the Nairobi Stream there are numerous market gardens from which the local market is supplied daily with European vegetables. Nairobi is also the centre for an increasing number of settlers whose produce is entrained here for the various points of consumption.

Since the establishment of the new Station at Kyambu in Kikuyu, the former Station at Dagoretti has been abandoned.

Machakos, the head-quarters of the Ulu District, is situated 21 miles from Machakos-road Railway Station and is connected with it by a good cart road ; here there is a small Indian Bazaar and considerable trade is carried on with the natives in ghee, grain, &c.

Kitui, the head-quarter Station of the Kitui District, is situated some 70 miles East of Machakos and about 91 miles from Machakos-road Railway Station.

Kitui was originally built, and the district occupied, to enable the Government to check slaving Caravans. Arab and Swahili traders found this route a safer and more convenient one from the time that the Company's and Government Caravans began to traverse the main road from Mombasa to Uganda. The Building of the Station has attained its object, and Kitui, from a Revenue point of view, is now one of the most flourishing districts in the province.

The most fertile district in the Province, and the land of abundant promise from the Agricultural point of view, is the Kikuyu district. The land is rich and comparatively well watered, with a climate more similar to Southern Europe than what is usually expected of Equatorial Africa. European settlers are taking up the unoccupied land more and more, and one sees now at intervals European farmsteads with here and there rosy faced children who bear witness to the suitability of the climate for Europeans.

In Kikuyu practically all cereals and vegetables produce satisfactory results, some excellent coffee and cotton have been and are being grown, and the results of the cultivation of Rhea fibre have so far been most satisfactory. Over 1,200 tons of non-native potatoes were sent away from Nairobi and Kikuyu from January 1st 1904 to December 31st 1904, and this trade is on the increase. The Plains of Masai-land and Ulu are capable of great development in the way of cattle ranching.

The average Rainfall for the Northern part of the Province is 40 inches, the average temperature for the cool season is 66 degree and for the hot weather 73 degrees. The usual periods for the rainy seasons are October to December and March to May.

Labour in Kikuyu and Ulu is cheap and comparatively plentiful.

A very successful fruit garden is in existence near Machakos, apples, plums and peaches being the principal fruits produced.

The Railway enters the Province at Tsavo, mile 133, and traverses it as far as Kijabe, mile 372, there being thus 239 miles of Railway line in the Province.

A cart road is being constructed from Nairobi to Fort Hall. A regular system of roads is being undertaken which will connect all the inhabited parts of the country with the Railway line.

The elevation of the Country at Tsavo, is 1530 feet, and it rises constantly until the Escarpment, mile 364, is reached, where the altitude is 7,390 feet; English clover, bracken and bramble abound in the Kikuyu Country and particularly so at Limoru.

The greater part of the Northern part of Ukamba is a country in which Europeans can live and the unoccupied lands are already gradually being occupied.

Railway Stations in the Province:—

	Mile.
Kenani ... ..	148
Mtito Andei ... ..	164
Msongoleni ... ..	184
Kibwezi ... ..	195
Makindu ... ..	209
Simba ... ..	229
Sultan Hamud ... ..	248
Kiu ... ..	267
Machakos road ... ..	276
(the Station for Fort Macakos and the Ulu Country)	
Kapiti Plains ... ..	288
Athi River ... ..	311
Nairobi ... ..	327
(Capital of Province, Railway and Military Head-Quarters)	
Kikuyu ... ..	342
Limoru ... ..	352
Escarpment ... ..	364
Kijabe ... ..	372

## NAIVASHA.

Sub-Commissioner ... J. Ainsworth.

Collectors	{	Naivasha	... R. M. Lawson.
		Ravine	... R Weeks.
		Baringo	... G. F. Archer.
		Rumuruti	... A. J. M. Collyer.



Asst. Collector Naivasha ... J. Leveson Gower.

### **Subordinate Staff.**

S. F. Fernandez	... Sub-Commissioners Clerk.
V. C. de Mello	... District Clerk.
A. F. Braganza	... Registration Clerk.
St. Rose de Souza	... Assistant „

### **Ravine.**

C. J. Dias ... District Clerk.

### **Baringo.**

Vacant ... District Clerk.

### **Rumuruti.**

A. de Mello ... District Clerk.

The Naivasha Province forms part of the territory taken over from the Uganda Protectorate in 1902. It is divided into four districts, Naivasha, Ravine, Baringo and Laikipia. The whole comprises the country contained between the Mau and Elgeyo Escarpments on the West, and the Highlands of the Aberdare and Settima ranges and the Guaso Nyiro river on the East. Its natural Northern boundary may be roughly defined as a line drawn from East to West through the centre of Lake Rudolph.

The headquarters of the Province is at the Government Station of Naivasha, which is situated in the vicinity of the Lake of that name on its Eastern side, and in close proximity to the Uganda Railway Station of Naivasha. There is a small hotel at Naivasha and several shops.

Nakuru, one of the rising towns of the Province, is situated 57 miles from Naivasha, in the direction of the Victoria Nyanza, is also a station on the Railway, and is approximately the centre of what is known as the Rift Valley. It is the headquarters of the Medical Officer of the Province.

That part of the Rift Valley which runs through the Naivasha Province is now mostly surveyed, and practically the whole of it is applied for by European settlers, chiefly for grazing purposes, though large sections of it are also admirably suited for agriculture. Several extensive areas are already under fence, and pastured with sheep and cattle.

The Government model Farm is situated some five miles from Naivasha under the management of Mr. J. K. Hill and experiments in breeding both with imported sheep and cattle are being carried on successfully.

The climate throughout is healthy, the altitude varying from 3,325 feet at Baringo, to between 8,000 and 9,000 at Mau Summit.

The rains are uncertain, but, except to the North of Baringo, rarely deficient. The rainfall at Naivasha for the twelve months ending December, 31st 1905 was 38.62 inches.

Naivasha, with an altitude of 6300 feet, was for many years the headquarters of the Masai, a nomadic and purely pastoral race, but by a recent arrangement with Government they have agreed to accept a large tract of land on the Laikipia Escarpment in lieu of their grazing grounds in the vicinity of Naivasha and the Railway.

Rumuruti is the name of the Government Station on Laikipia, the most favoured portion of what was part of the Baringo district, and is situated at an altitude of 5300 feet. It is well watered and wooded, and has fine stretches of pasture land between Guaso Nyiro and the Aberdare Range, the Subugo Leriko and Subugo Loldian. The whole of this country was uninhabited before it was made into the Masai Reserve, except for a few scattered Wanderobo.

The Masai are a prosperous and even wealthy tribe, having enormous herds of both cattle and sheep. Their present nominal and hereditary Chief is Lenana, son of Mbatien, who is established in the Southern Masai reserve, near Nairobi.

The Government Station at the Ravine was originally built on the Caravan road for the convenience of travellers and Government caravans, and, except for a few villages of Uasin Gishu Masai, (who have gradually drifted in from Kavirondo and Lumbwa) there is no native population in the vicinity. The altitude is 7240 feet. The district is well watered and portions of it covered with magnificent timber, which in all probability will be exploited on a large scale in the near future.

Baringo district is chiefly inhabited by the Suk Kamasia and Turkana tribes and the Government Station is situated 76 miles due North of Nakuru on the Mugutan River. On Baringo Lake are two villages called Njamusi, but better known by the Swahili names as Njems Kubwa, and Njems Ndogo. The inhabitants of these villages are known amongst the Masai as Nyaruss. They are scanty cultivators and are a peaceful quasi-pastoral people.

Kamasia, with a small and poor population, is a rough hilly country lying to the West of Lake Baringo, and extending North to the land of the Suk, the most numerous tribe in the district, next to the Turkana. The Suk occupy the country between Kamasia and Laikipia and extend North as far as the junction of the Wei-Wei and Turkwel Rivers, the border of the Turkana country and South end of Lake Rudolph. They are divided into two main tribes by the river Kerio. The Southern Suk, under their Chief Lagwalan, have for some time past been friendly, the Northern portion of the tribe have lately also become so.

The Turkana, occupying a country North and to the East of the Suk, for many years considered a treacherous and dangerous people, have during the past year come in to the Government Station, and asked to be allowed to bring their flocks and herds further South so as to be more closely in touch with the Government officials. This applies more particularly to the Southern portion of the tribe and its subsections Ngolio and Kotonya, whose country extended from Mount Nyiro across the Valley to Kerio. The Northern portion of the tribe, extending from mount Nyiro to the East side of Lake Rudolph and along it, and also occupying the country in the vicinity of the Turkwel River, has also made friendly overtures to Government so that practically the whole tribe will now shortly come under effective administration. They have shewn themselves amenable and peaceful in every way.

The Turkana are excellent cultivators but possess also donkeys, camels, cattle and sheep in considerable numbers.

The tribe is divided into fifteen sections of which the Tuo and Nisir are the most important, and are part of the Northern section, the former alone outnumbering the whole Suk tribe. They have a Laibon or Medicine man, named Lowallel who lives near the South end of Lake Rudolph; Lobwin of the Tuo section, who lives on the Turkwel River, is probably their biggest Chief.

## Railway Stations in the Province.

	Mile.	
Naivasha	391	Railway Station for farms W. side of Lake Naivasha; Station for Yeri, 47 miles.
Gilgil	409	Railway Station for Rumuruti Station; E. A. Syndicate headquarters.

## Mile.

Elmenteita 431  
Nakuru 449

Railway Station for Baringo  
Station, 75 miles, and Rumuruti  
Station, 48 miles.

Njoro 461  
Elburgon 474  
Molo 484  
Londiani 500

Railway Station for Eldama Ravine  
and Uasin Guishu plateau ; tele-  
phone to Ravine Station.

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## KENYA.

Sub-Commissioner ... S. L. Hinde.

Collectors { Fort Hall ... N. E. F. Corbett.  
              { Nyeri ... C. W. Neligan (acting).

Sub-Collectors { Fort Hall ... H. Silberrad.  
                  { Nyeri ... J. C. Law.

### Subordinate Staff.

J. H. Quiterio ... Clerk Sub-Commissioner's  
Office.

P. F. do Rozario ... District Clerk, Fort Hall.

A. P. Barboza ... Cashier, Fort Hall.

L. J. Gracias ... District Clerk, Nyeri.

I. P. Correia ... Post Master, Fort Hall.

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The Province of Kenya, which has an area of about 14,000 square miles, may for the purpose of description, be divided into (1) the western plains, (2) the hill country, (3) the eastern plains inhabited by the Kikuyu, Masai, and Dorobo, the Kikuyu tribes being by far the most important and numerous. They occupy the deforested hill country and the parts of the eastern plains included in the southern loop of the Tana River, generally known as Meranga.

Geographically, the hill-country is split up into three divisions, which the inhabitants recognize to a greater or less degree :—(1) Kenya-Tana, between Mount Kenya and the Tana River : (2) Tana-Meragua, between the Tana and Meragua Rivers : and (3) Meragua-Thika, between the Meragua and

Thika streams. The whole of the Aberdare range is a Forest Reserve and all the country lying within the loop of the Tana and also that North of the Equator is a closed District.

The forest lands of Kinangop, Settima, Kenya and Kisima, are inhabited by the Dorobo hunter tribe. The chief caravan routes in the Province are from Fort Hall to Naivasha, via 'Tusu, from Fort Hall to Kitui, along the Tana River from Meragua to Masera, from Fort Hall to Nyeri, from Nyeri to Naivasha, over the Aberdare Range, and Fort Hall to Embo.

The peoples living off these main roads are not yet well known ; but the fertility and close cultivation of the inhabited part of the "shamba" country are undoubted, and famine is practically unknown in these parts. The population of the parts of the country already known is about 600,000 persons.

The Kikuyu are an agricultural race, keeping a few sheep and goats, but scarcely any cattle. They cultivate their "shambas" with extreme care, and always have a surplus of food for (sale to traders, and to the Wakamba in time of famine. In appearance they are a well-built negro people, though their carriage is not graceful like that of the Masai, probably owing to the very hilly country in which they live. Each elder is master in his own village, and a district of villages owes allegiance to one chief, who, by reason of his possessions or reputation for wisdom, is looked up to and obeyed accordingly. The strongest chiefs in the Kenya province are Kibala Bala, Karuri, Wambugu and Kithai. The Kikuyu have market places of their own, where grain and live stock are exposed for sale or exchange. They are remarkably healthy people in every respect ; they like work and their system of tribal morality is higher than that of the Wakamba.

The Masai, who inhabit the north western plains of Keyar are purely pastoral and nomadic in their habits. Since the establishment of Nyeri station in December 1902 numbers of the Dararaloikitok Masai have made the neighbourhood of this station their head-quarters.

The Dorobo, living on the slopes of Kenya and smaller mountains, are merely hunters who possess no flocks or herds, but follow game wherever it congregates. They hunt elephants with a big heavy wooden-handled spear, at the throwing of which they are very adept. They do not build kraals like the Masai, (whose serfs they were and whose language they can speak) but build clusters of small huts in the bush whenever they camp for the purpose of hunting. They do not come much into official contact with the Government.

There are only two important trade centres at present, Fort Hall and Nyeri, where there are Indian Bazaars, native markets, and a small colony of coast traders. Trading caravans make their head-quarters at Meranga, Tusu, Masera and Meru, goats and sheep being first obtained in Meranga, or brought up from Kitui, and bartered for ivory with Dorobo or Wakikuyu, living in the outlying parts of the Province.

Trade goods most generally acceptable to the natives are Americani (grey sheeting) iron wire, small iron chains (made in Giriama), blue ukuta beads, and thick blankets. Rupees are used in the neighbourhood of Fort Hall and Nyeri, and the surrounding country west of the Tana River and are gradually being introduced by traders in outlying districts. The usual daily wage for a native is two annas, the worker finding his own food. The staple crops of the province are bananas, maize, millet, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, sugar-cane, yams, and tobacco. 5 tons of cotton from Fort Hall have been sold on the Liverpool Market at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pence per lb.

The climate of Kenya is temperate, and in parts even bracing. The lesser rains begin in October, and generally end before Christmas. January and February are the hottest months. In March the greater rains begin, and continue through April, May and into June. July, August, and September are dry and cool. Temperatures at Fort Hall have not yet been registered. The greater the altitude attained in Kenya, the cooler and more bracing becomes the climate, which is everywhere one in which white men can live and thrive. Settlers already in residence number 15. The Church Missionary Society have one Station in the Province, the Mission du Saint Esprit one, and the Italian Roman Catholic Mission, six.

The rain fall registered at Fort Hall for the year ending

	30th	June	1902	was	...	43·76
	"	"	1903	"	...	62·39
	"	"	1904	"	...	41·50
	"	"	1905	"	...	52·14
	"	"	1906	"	...	48·72
At Nyeri	"	"	1904	"	...	25·98
	"	"	1905	"	...	39·04
	"	"	1906	"	...	55·32

At Nyeri heavy mists are of constant occurrence.

# KISUMU.

Sub-Commissioner ... S. S. Bagge.

Collectors	{	Kisumu	...
		Elgon	... R. W. Humphery.
		Nandi	... H. B. Partington.
		Lumbwa (Kericho).	J. B. Ainsworth.
		Ugaya (Karungu).	E. F. Webster (Acting).
		Sotik	...
		Kisii	...

Sub-Collectors	{	Kisumu	... C. M. Dobbs.
		Elgon	... A. O. Luckman.
		Nandi	... R. Hemsted.

## Subordinate Staff.

John F. Fernandez	...	Sub-Commissioner's Clerk Kisumu.
Mathew D'Cruze	...	District Clerk Kisumu.
Joseph J. D'Souza	...	Asst. Distt. Clerk Kisumu.
Raphael Louis	...	Interpreter Kisumu.
Joseph C. Braganza	...	District Clerk Elgon.
A. Dos Remedios	...	Asst. Distt. Clerk Elgon.
J. Gracias	...	District Clerk Nandi.
Sebastian P. D'Souza	...	do „ Lumbwa (Kericho).
M. B. Soares	...	do „ Ugaya (Karungu).
Lidar Singh	...	
Jeronimo C. Braganza	...	do „ Sotik.
Robert Miranda	...	do „ Kisii.
R. J. Fletcher	...	Gaoler Kisumu Prison.

This Province belonged to the Uganda Protectorate up to 31st March 1902, and is now the extreme Western Province of the East Africa Protectorate: it is, generally speaking, bounded on the North by mount Elgon, on the West by the Victoria Nyanza, by the Anglo-German boundary on the South, and the summits of the Mau and Elgeyo Escarpments on the East. The altitude of the Province varies from 3900 to 8000 feet.

It is divided into the district of Kavirondo, Nandi, Lumbwa, Sotik, Kassova or Kisii and Ugaya, all of which are names widely applied to specific tracts of country more or less accurately defined, and the total area of which is approximately 21,900 square miles.

The total population is not accurately known, but it is believed to approach  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

The Kavirondo country has been administered by Uganda since 1895, the Nandi since 1896, Lumbwa was occupied in 1902, and Ugaia in 1903. Sotik and Kisii are now being opened up by the administration.

The Kavirondo country is peopled by two races, one of similar extraction to the Acholi and Lur tribes of the Nile valley, and the other of Bantu origin, speaking a language of the Uganda group. Roughly speaking the Northern Kavirondo are all Bantu, and the Southern all Nilotic. The Kisii or Kassova tribe are also a Bantu people. The Nandi and Lumbwa belong to the Nilotic stock, but to a different section from the Kavirondo Nilotes. They are more nearly related to the Bari than to the Acholi and Lur groups.

The Capital of the Province is Kisumu, situated at the terminus of the Mombasa-Uganda Railway, on the shores of the Victoria Nyanza. It has a small European population, but the inhabitants mostly consist of Indians and Natives. The town has grown considerably lately and several changes and improvements have taken place. Amongst the latter are the dry dock built by the Railway administration, a new market, the sea wall in course of construction, to be called the "Connaught Parade." It is hoped that the sea wall, by keeping the banks of the Lake dry, will tend to lessen the fever which is at present the great drawback to Kisumu, which is extremely unhealthy. The s.s. "Clement Hill" which is now under construction in the Railway works yard at Kisumu, is expected to prove a valuable addition to the Lake flotilla. A fine Customs House is nearing completion.

The next important place is Mumias, which is situated 42 miles north of Kisumu, on the river Nzoia. It is the Depot for the Native ivory trading caravans, which go north from there to the confines of Abyssinia, in search of this commodity.

The people of Kavirondo being keen traders, and of an industrious nature, do a great deal of cultivating, the principal product being "Mtama" grain. This they grow far in excess of their own requirements, and consequently, a great deal of it finds its way into the local markets, the principal of these being at Kisumu. From here it is sent to various places on and adjacent to the Railway line, where food stuffs are less abundant.

The Kavirondo are also rich in stock, and a thriving trade is conducted by Somalis and others, supplying the markets down the line.



Besides "Mtama" the other products of the Province are Ivory, rubber, salt, hides, sim-sim, tobacco, "wimbi," Indian corn, Pulse, and sweet potatoes. Fish, fowls, eggs, and fresh milk can be got in the Kisumu market at all seasons of the year.

Cotton and other economic products have been experimented upon by the natives with fair success, more especially at the Indian immigrants' settlement at Kibos. More encouraging results than hitherto are expected since the appointment of an European official by the Agricultural department, to direct the efforts of the Natives and Indians, in the growing of cotton. Large quantities of Egyptian cotton seed have been distributed amongst the people of Kavirondo, and results are watched with lively interest. Mission enterprise is extending throughout the Province.

During the latter part of 1905, owing to many murders committed on the Railway line by the Nandi, it was found necessary to send an expedition against them. The expedition was extremely successful, and the Nandi have been placed in a Reserve far removed from the Railway. They have been supplied with agricultural implements and seem to be settling down happily.

Nandi Fort has been connected with Kibigori Station by telegraph.

The Lumbwa Civil Station which is no longer necessary has been handed over as a Military Post.

List of Government Districts and Stations in the Kisumu Province :—

#### Kisumu District.

Kisumu Station Head quarters. Port Florence, Ry. Station.

#### Elgon District.

Mumias Station.	do	do
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#### Nandi Reserve District.

Nandi Station.	Kibigori	do
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#### Lumbwa District.

Kericho Station.	Lumbwa	do
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#### Ugaya District.

Karungu Station.	Port Florence	do
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#### Kisii District.

	Kibigori	do
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**List of Railway Stations in the Kisumu Province.**  
mile.

Lumbwa	518
Fort Ternan	536
Muhoroni	550
Kibigo	561
Kibosri	576
Port Florence	584

Terminus of the Uganda Railway.

## **IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.**

### **Directors.**

Sir William Mackinnon, Bart. C.I.E., (died 22nd June 1893.)

Lord Brassey, K.C.B., (retired 2nd October 1890.)

Field-Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart. G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.

Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

General Sir Arnold B. Kemball, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

General Sir Lewis Pelly, M.P., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (died 22nd April 1892.)

Maj-Genl. Sir Francis W. de Winton, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Appointed  
Administrator in East Africa 24th May 1890.)

Mr. W. Burdett Coutts, M.P.

Mr. Alexander L. Bruce, (died 27th November 1893.)

Sir Robert Palmer Hardinge, (died 22nd December 1893.)

Mr. George S. Mackenzie.

Mr. Robert Ryrie.

Mr. James F. Hutton, (died 1st March 1890.)

Mr. James M. Hall.

The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G. (retired 7th August 1893.)

Mr. William Peddie Alexander.

Mr. William Henry Bishop.

Mr. William F. Lawrence, M.P.

## ADMINISTRATORS.

Mr. George S. Mackenzie	1888—89.
Mr. J. W. Buchanan	1889.
Mr. George S. Mackenzie	1889—90.
Sir Francis de Winton	1890—91.
Mr. George S. Mackenzie	1891
Capt. H. B. Mackay, R.E. (Acting)	1891
Mr. J. R. W. Piggott, (Acting)	1891
Mr. Ernest J. L. Berkeley	1891—92
Mr. J. R. W. Piggott, (Acting)	1892—95

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## GENERAL AFRICA STAFF.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>
Auburn, George J.	... 1st September 1881
*Ainsworth, John	... 26th October 1889
Anstruther, Keith	... 10th March 1890
Avron, B. C.	... September 1890
Astoor, M.	... 7th February 1891
Agnew, Arthur Le Page	... 19th October 1891
Alexander, A. (died March 9th 1906)	... 2nd July 1891
Bateman, C. S. Latrobe (died August 5th 1892)	... 4th February 1889
Brown, A. T.	... 12th October 1889
*Bagge, Stephen S.	... 9th May 1890
Brown, Archibald (died Sept. 1906)	... 14th May 1890
Ballance, Sergeant William	... 19th June 1890
Buda, Lieutenant N. A. H.	... 14th July 1890
Brown, A. G. (died 20th Sept. 1890)	... 1st March 1890
Boyes Joseph	... 1st January 1889
Brown, Mathew	... 19th December 1890
Buchanan, Frederick	... 7th November 1890
Bousfield, H. R.	... January 1891
Bradbridge, E. (special service 1891—92 died August 2nd 1901)	... 8th June 1894
Craufurd, Clifford H. (died May 30th 1900)	... 1st September 1888
Clarke, H. T.	... 29th August 1889
Crompton, G. G.	... 31st December 1889
Catchpole, E.	... 20th March 1891
Dick, Andrew (died 1895)	... 10th October 1889

Douglas, F. H.	...	25th October 1889
De Winton, W. F. ( died 31 March 1892 )	...	21st May 1890
Dundas, Capt. F. G. ( R. N. )	...	14th January 1891
De Winton, J. M.	...	1st July 1894
*Espie H. P.	...	2nd July 1891
*Foaker, F. G.	...	10th October 1889
Fraser, F. D. S. B. (died 8th April 1890 )	...	29th October 1889
Futter, Robert (died 4th Dec. 1890)	...	18th December 1889
*Farrant, Robert G.	...	9th February 1891
Fitz Gerald, W. W. A.	...	6th June 1891
Gedge, Ernest	...	13th September 1888
Gordon, Stuart D.	...	4th February 1889
*Gilkison T. T.	...	12th June 1890
Grant, William	...	10th May 1890
Gemmill, John	...	12th August 1890
Galbraith, F. W.	...	25th October 1890
Gilson, Walcot	...	7th April 1891
Hoysted, James W.	...	29th August 1889
Hunt, Horace J. (died November 14th 1890)	...	2nd October 1889
Hamilton, Claud	...	15th October 1889
*Hobley, C. W.	...	8th March 1890
Howard, Francis	...	29th May 1890
Hewett, Harry	...	23rd August 1890
Honeyman, W. P.	...	1st March 1890
Herriot, Dr. S.	...	6th November 1890
Hoffman, Wm.	...	December 1889
Hunter, John	...	17th October 1890
Hamilton, W. G. (killed 11th August 1893)	...	21st May 1891
Hall, F. G. (died April 18th 1901)	...	7th April 1892
*Jackson, F. J.	...	3rd October 1888
Jeffrys, H. W.	...	21st February 1890
Jenner, A. C. W. (Judicial Officer died November 16th 1900)	...	3rd December 1890
King, James G. (died Nov. 16th 1900)	...	10th February 1891
Last, J. J.	...	16th August 1888
Leith, G. C.	...	22nd October 1889
Lugard, Captain, F. D. (D.S.O.)	...	2nd December 1889
Lemmi, R. G. M.	...	28th November 1890
Lincoln J. H.	...	January 1891

*Lane, C. R. W.	...	4th October 1894
Mackinnon, Dr. A. D.	...	1st September 1888
Macpherson, Dr. J. S.	...	12th February 1889
§Martin, James	...	26th January 1889
*Macdougall, Kenneth	...	13th February 1881
*Macdonald, Dr. W. H. B.	...	22nd October 1889
MacLennan, Don (died April 15th 1901)	...	1st November 1889
Mackay, Captain H. B. (died 16th April 1898)	...	31st May 1890
Macallister, R. J. D.	...	5th July 1890
Macquarie, Duncan	...	30th August 1890
Monro, George	...	29th November 1890
Mackenzie, Victor H. L. (died 30th September 1892)	...	1st December 1890
MacLennan, Donald	...	19th December 1890
Moffat, Dr. R. U.	...	13th January 1891
Neumann, A. H.	...	19th May 1890
Nelson, Captain R. H. (died 26th December 1892)	...	5th February 1892
Piggot, J. R. W.	...	1st September 1888
Pollok, Colonel F. T.	...	8th March 1889
Powell, George (died 29th June 1891)	...	18th December 1889
Powell, James	...	18th December 1889
Pryor, Allen	...	1st January 1891
Plummer, Captain T. C. B.	...	1st March 1890
Peat, Angus Mcleod	...	2nd December 1890
§Pordage, Frederick	...	19th August 1890
Philowposky, James	...	23rd December 1890
Purkiss, W. J. (died August 14th 1894)	...	14th February 1891
*Pidcock, Captain H.	...	12th December 1892
*Powter, G. E.	...	12th October 1895
Roach, W. L.	...	24th December 1889
Ryce, Patrick (died May 23rd 1890)	...	31st January 1890
Rogers, Captain A. S.	...	14th July 1890
Richardson, E.	...	March 1890
Remington, T. E. C. (died Oct. 26th 03)	...	29th November 1890
*Reddie, Colin S.	...	September 1890
Rae, Dr. T. M. (died 29th August 1893)	...	11th May 1891
Russell, E. J. H. (died May 31st 1900)	...	12th October 1894
Swayne, Lieut. H. F. C. (R. E.)	...	13th September 1888

Simons, R. T.	...	8th February 1889
Smith, J. Bell (killed Sept. 10th 1894)	...	13th February 1889
Smith, Major A. F. Eric	...	20th May 1890
§Smith, G. D.	...	1st December 1890
Schiff, Ernest W.	..	30th April 1892
Teed, T. M.	...	4th February 1889
Thompson, R. M. Bird	...	29th August 1889
Todd, J. Ross	...	22nd November 1890
Tritton, Captain J. W. died (May 26th 1904)	...	3rd July 1891
Williams, Captain W. H. (R. A.)	...	22nd May 1890
Wilkinson, B. N.	...	30th August 1890
§Wilson, George	...	January 1890
*Wilson, D. J	...	30th January 1890
*Wilson, Captain W.	...	May 1890
Williams, James	...	19th December 1890
§Wilson, John P.	...	20th December 1890
Weaver, J. V. (died May 1st 1900)	...	January 1891
*Wise, C.	...	October 1894

\*Signifies now serving in the East Africa Protectorate.

§ " " " " Uganda Protectorate  
 † " " " " Zanzibar Government.

## List of Officers who have served in East Africa.

H. Hyde Baker	...	Assistant Collector.
*S. C. E. Baty	...	Director of Public Works.
§F. W. H. Blake	...	Assistant Collector.
*E. Bradbridge	...	Treasurer.
*E. M. Boughton-Knight	...	Assistant Collector.
†W. A. Bowring	...	Assistant Auditor.
§C. Buckel	...	Veterinary Surgeon.
*R. B. P. Cator	...	Judge.
†W. M. Carter	...	Magistrate.
*P. de la Cherois	...	Collector.
§A. G. Collen	...	Assistant Collector.
*W. B. Comyn	...	" "
†E. E. W. Conant	...	" "
*E. W. Cooke	...	" "
†P. W. Cooper	...	Assistant Auditor.
*W. B. Cracknell	...	Legal Officer.
*C. H. Craufurd	...	Sub-Commissioner.

†R. Crawshay	...	Assistant Collector.
—E. Drake Brochman	...	Medical Officer.
§Sir C. N. E. Eliot	...	H. M. Commissioner.
*J. A. R. Eliot	...	Assistant Collector.
†G. F. M. Ennis	...	Registrar.
§C. F. Elliot	...	Conservator of Forests.
*W. S. Godfrey	...	Assistant Collector.
*F. G. Hall	...	Collector.
§§Lieut.-Col. G. P. Hatch	...	Officer Commanding Troops.
§H. G. H. Henderson	...	Dpty. Insp. General of Police.
§W. V. Hume	...	Collector.
**H. I. Ingram	...	Assistant Auditor.
*A. C. W. Jenner	...	Sub-Commissioner.
—H. B. Johnstone	...	Assistant Collector.
§E. M. Knox	...	" "
*R. P. Lane	...	" "
*E. N. Lloyd	...	" "
§H. M. Macallister	...	Collector.
*H. P. Macan	...	Assistant Collector.
§G. Mackeson	...	Medical Officer.
§D. C. Macpherson	...	Assistant Collector.
*H. E. Mann	...	Medical Officer.
§T. P. S. Maxsted	...	Collector.
†E. K. May	...	1st Officer, s.s. "Juba."
§C. de C. Middleton	...	Assistant Collector.
J. C. H. McCaskill	...	Inspector General of Police.
*R. B. Newton	...	Surveyor.
†J. W. Murison	...	Registrar.
§H. A. L. Noble	...	Medical Officer.
—A. J. M. Paget	...	Medical Officer.
¶H. R. Phelps	...	Local Auditor.
—H. T. Powell	...	2nd Treasury Assistant.
*T. E. C. Remington	...	Post Master General.
§§A. S. Rogers	...	Sub-Commissioner.
*F. J. H. Russell	...	Assistant Collector.
§H. W. de Saumarez	...	Secretary of Council.
§S. D. Shawe	...	Assistant Collector.
†J. H. Sinclair	...	Local Auditor.
§H. L. Stevens	...	Assistant Collector.
†R. Stoney	...	Medical Officer.
*Sir D. Stewart	...	H. M. Commissioner.
†H. W. Thorpe	...	3rd Treasury Assistant.
*J. W. Tritton	...	Sub-Commissioner.
†Skinner Turner	...	Registrar.

*E. E. Walker	...	Geologist.
*J. V. Weaver	...	Collector.
§R. Whitehead	...	Assistant Collector.
§§A. Whyte	...	Director of Agriculture.
††A. R. Vincent	...	Magistrate.

§Signifies resigned from the service

†Signifies transferred to Uganda.

§§ " retired " " " " " " " " Somaliland.

\* " since dead \* " " " " B. C. A.

\*Reverted to his regiment † " " " " Zanzibar.

‡ " " " " Hongkong.

† " " " " Constantinople.

†† " " " " Bangkok.

## Resignations, Retirements, Deaths and Transfers during 1906.

### *Resignations.*

J. J. Anderssen	...	Collector.
S. R. Walker	...	Medical Officer.

### *Transfer.*

Maj. L. R. H. Pope Hennessy	...	2nd in Command 3rd K. A. R. to Command 4th K. A. R.
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### *Death.*

H. Bromley	...	Assistant Auditor.
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## Commissioners of the East Africa Protectorate.

Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1895-1900

C. H. Craufurd (Acting) June 22, 1896 to January 1897 and  
April 10 to December 9, 1899.

Col. T. P. B. Ternan, C.M.G., D.S.O., (Acting) 1900.)

Sir Charles N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1900-1904.

Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.M.G., Aug. 1, 1904 to October 1, 1905.

F. J. Jackson C.B., C.M.G., (Acting) October 2, 1905 to December  
12th 1905.

Col. J. Hayes Sadler C.B., December 13, 1905.



## 1906-7

Commissioner and Com-  
mander-in-Chief

Inspector General of the  
King's African Rifles

Deputy Commissioner  
Commandant 3rd K.A.R.

Judge

Judge and Administrator  
General

Commissioner of Lands

Assistant Deputy Com-  
missioner

Sub-Commissioners

Treasurer

Manager, Uganda Railway

Principal Medical Officer

Health Officer

Inspector-General of Police

Chief of Customs

Local Auditor

Director of Public Works

Director of Govt. Transport and  
Immigration Officer

Director of Agriculture

Director of Surveys

Post Master General

Port Officer

Land Officer

Secretary to the Administration

Crown Advocate

Superintendent of Telegraphs

Principal Veterinary Officer

First Assistant Secretary

Second Assistant Secretary

Col. J. Hayes Sadler C.B.

Brigadier-General, Sir W. H. Man-  
ning, K.C.M.G., C.B.

F. J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G.

Lieut.-Col. E. G. Harrison, D.S.O.

R. W. Hamilton.

J. W. Barth.

Col. J. A. L. Montgomery, C.S.I.

C. W. Hobley, C.M.G.

J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., Naivasha.

K. Macdougall, Tanaland.

S. S. Bagge, Kisumu,

S. L. Hinde, Kenya.

C. R. W. Lane, Seyidie.

Capt. H. F. Kirkpatrick  
(acting) Jubaland.

C. C. Bowring.

H. A. F. Currie.

Lt.-Col. J. Will, R.A.M.C.

W. H. B. Macdonald

R. Donald.

A. Marsden.

H. C. E. Barnes,

W. M. Ross.

D. J. Wilson.

(Vacant.)

Capt. G. E. Smith, R.E.

J. T. Gosling.

H. Pidcock.

R. B. Wright.

A. C. Hollis.

R. M. Combe.

L. E. Caine.

R. J. Stordy.

W. J. Monson.

H. F. G. Bell.

## Collectors.

F. G. Foaker	...	Ravine.
T. T. Gilkison		
C. S. Reddie	...	Mwatate.
R. G. Farrant	...	
J. W. T. McClellan	...	
F. W. Isaac	...	Nairobi.
G. H. L. Murray	...	Malindi.
H. R. Tate	...	
R. Skene	...	Kisumu.
F. S. Traill	...	Machakos.
J. O. W. Hope	...	Kyambu.
R. W. Humphery	...	Mumias.
E. L. Pearson	...	Kitui.
H. Partington	...	Nandi.
C. W. Haywood	...	
A. J. Maclean	...	
R. K. Granville	...	Mombasa.
Capt. R. E. Salkeld	...	Kismayu.
N. E. F. Corbett	...	Fort Hall.
J. B. Ainsworth	...	Kericho.

Collectors are liable to be moved from one station to another as the Government service requires, and this list must not, therefore, be taken as permanently correct.



## LIST OF OFFICIALS.

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- AINSWORTH, John**—Imperial British East Africa Company, 1889; Transport Superintendent, 1889-1892; District Superintendent, Machakos, 1892-1895; Sub-Commissioner, July 1895; Acting Deputy Commissioner, June 27th to August 1st, 1904 and September 1904 to February 1905; Sub-Commissioner, Naivasha Province, 1906; C. M. G., January 1st 1900.
- AINSWORTH, James Bond**—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 10th, 1900; Secretary to the Visiting Justices, Mombasa Prison, 1902; Acting 1st Assistant Superintendent, Inland Revenue and Conservancy, December 1902 to May 1903; Acting Collector, Kisumu, May 1903 to March 1904.
- ANDERSON, Ralph Templeton Henniker**—Ed. at Dover College and Messrs. Watt and Thompsons (Army Tutors); Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, August 1st, 1905.
- \*ARCHER, Geoffrey Francis**—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, December 1st, 1902.
- ARMITSTEAD, Charles Alfred**—3rd Treasury Assistant, April 19th, 1900; 2nd Treasury Assistant, November 13th, 1901; Paymaster, 3rd King's African Rifles, April 1st, 1904.
- AYLMER, Leycester**—2nd Lieutenant, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Subaltern, 3rd King's African Rifles, February, 4th, 1905; South African War, 1901-2; Operations in Orange River Colony, January to May 31st, 1902; Queen's Medal with 3 clasps.
- \*BAGGE, Stephen Salisbury**—2nd class Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, October 8th, 1894; Sub-Commissioner, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1902.
- BAGSHAW, Arthur Garrard**—Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, October 13th, 1900; Accompanied Lango Field Force, April to August, 1901 and Anglo-German Boundary Commission, May 1902.
- BAILEY, John Henry**—Captain, Shropshire Light Infantry; Company Commander, 3rd King's African Rifles.
- \*BAKER, Clement John**—L. R. C. P.; M. R. C. S.; Ed: at Middlesex Hospital; South African War, 1901-2, Medal and two clasps; Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, January 1st, 1903.

- BAKER, Guy Sandbach**—Ed. at Owen's College, Manchester, and County Agricultural College, Cheshire; Assistant Conservator of Forests, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1904.
- BARGER, Joseph Edward**—Apothecaries' Hall Exam. 1897; Medical Storekeeper, Uganda Protectorate, 22nd September 1900.
- \*BARNES, Harold Charles Edward**—Ed. at Smythe's Naval Academy, Portsmouth; Somerset House, November 19th, 1894; Assistant Auditor, Sierra Leone and the Gambia Colonies, January 26th, 1895 to May 1897; Assistant Auditor, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Railway, May 2nd, 1897 to February 13th, 1899; Local Auditor, Somaliland Protectorate, February to December, 1899; Assistant Auditor, Uganda Railway, December 9th, 1899; Local Auditor East Africa Protectorate, November 1st, 1904.
- BARTH, Jacob William**—Ed. at Wadham College, Oxford; B. A., 1895; M. A. 1898; Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple, 1900; Registrar and Principal Registrar of Documents, East Africa Protectorate, August 8th, 1902; Crown Advocate, October 1st, 1902; appointed to serve on the Land Commission, 31st October, 1904; Judge, High Court, East Africa Protectorate, 15th March, 1905; Acting Principal Judge, East Africa Protectorate, July 12th, 1906.
- BATTISCOMBE, Edward**—Ed. at Edinburgh University (Medal for Forestry), and in Germany; Assistant Conservator of Forests, East Africa Protectorate, July 15th, 1904; Acting Conservator of Forests, April 29th, 1906; honorary Associate of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society.
- \*BELL, Henry Fitz Gerald**—Ed. at Marlborough College and University College, Oxford; B. A.; honours in history, 1898; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 29th, 1901; 2nd Assistant Secretary to the Administration, April 1st, 1903.
- BENTLEY, James Campbell**—Served in South African War with 18th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, March 2nd, 1900 to June 1st, 1901; Queen's South African War medal, four clasps; looked after a Government Farm, Orange River Colony, June 2nd, 1901 to April 22nd, 1902; Trooper, Natal Mounted Police, December 23rd, 1902 to January 28th, 1905; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, January 28th, 1905.

**BLAIN, William**—Civil Engineering College, Roorkee ; Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, India ; Military Works 1881 to 1905, including two years' service with China Expeditionary Force 1900 on Railway re-construction ; Relief of Pekin Medal ; Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, East Africa Protectorate, June 15th, 1905 ; Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, April 1st 1906.

**BÖDEKER, Henry Albert**—Ed. at Glasgow University and in Germany ; Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, September 1st, 1899 ; Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1902 ; M. B. C. M., Glasgow.

**BONHAM-CARTER, Arthur Thomas**—Ed. at Winchester College and Trinity College, Cambridge ; B. A. 1890 ; called to the Bar, 1894 ; Inner Temple and Western Circuit ; South African War, Queen's medal and four clasps ; Assistant Resident Magistrate, Transvaal, 1902 ; Magistrate, East Africa Protectorate, April 9th, 1905 ; Acting Judge, High Court, East Africa Protectorate, 24th July 1906 ; Judge July 29th, 1906.

**BOWEN, Cuthbert**—Ed. at Rugby School ; Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, the Queen's Regiment (2nd foot) ; served in South African War ; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, January 10th, 1906.

**\*BOWRING, Charles Calvert**—Ed. at Clifton College ; Colonial Audit branch of Exchequer and Audit Department, 1890 ; Hongkong, December 12th, 1892 ; Local Auditor, British Central Africa, September 7th, 1895 ; Local Auditor, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Railway, June 5th 1899 ; Treasurer, East Africa Protectorate, October 1st, 1901.

**BOYCE, Alfred Ernest**—Sergeant, Grenadier Guards ; Sergeant-Major, 3rd King's African Rifles ; Nandi Campaign, 1900 ; medal with clasps.

**BRADNEY, George Preston**—Ed. at Oratory School, Edgbaston and Trinity Hall, Cambridge ; B. A., Cantab ; History (honours) 1899 ; Colonial Audit Office, June 1901 ; Assistant Auditor, British Central Africa Protectorate, February 8th, 1902 ; Assistant Auditor, East Africa Protectorate, September 26th, 1904.

**BRANDT, Francis Robert**—Ed. at St. Peters, York ; M. R. C. V. S. ; Government Veterinary Surgeon, Cape of Good Hope, 1897 ;

Veterinary Inspector, Board of Agriculture, England, 1903; Assistant Veterinary Officer, East Africa Protectorate, April 2nd, 1904.

**BREMNER**, Bruce Laing—Ed. at Craigmount House School, Edinburgh and Premium Apprentice, London and North-Western Railway Shops, Crewe, 1880 to 1884, London and North Western Railway, Loco Department, 1884; to 1897; Assistant Loco Superintendent, Uganda Railway, 1898.

**BROWN**, Miss Ellen Ronald—Ed. at Ardrossan Academy and Fairhope, Richmond, Surrey; Western Infirmary, Glasgow; Scottish National Red Cross Hospital, South Africa; Military Hospital, Colchester; Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot; Certificate of the London Obstetrical Society; South African Medal; Nursing Sister, East Africa Protectorate, June 9th, 1905.

**BUNBURY**, Cecil Molesworth—Ed. privately at Kingston Hill; Crown Bridge Works, West Bromwich, 1895-98; Great Central, Great Northern and City Railways, 1898-1900; South African War, 1900-1902; Medal with 4 clasps; Central South African Railways, 1902-4; Temporary Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway, January 15th, 1906.

**BUSH**, Archibald George—Ed. University College of South Wales; Articled Taff Vale Railway and Dock Works; Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, East Africa Protectorate, April 22nd, 1905.

**BUTLER**, Stephen Seymour—Lieutenant, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Subaltern and Assistant Adjutant, 3rd King's African Rifles; South African War, 1899-1901; Operations in the Orange River Colony, February to May, 1900, including actions at Vet River (May 5th and 6th), and Zand River; Operations in the Transvaal in May and June, 1900, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill (June 11th and 12th); Operations in the Transvaal, East of Pretoria, July to November 29th, 1900; Operations in the Transvaal, November 30th to March 1901; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps.

**BYGOTT**, Henry Walter—Member of Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Medical Dispenser, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, 1st June, 1905.

**BYRNES**, Frederick Michael Angelo—Chief Engineer, East Africa Protectorate, s.s. "Juba" July 1st, 1895.

- CAINE**, Lionel Edward—Ed. at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Cranbrook, Kent, and in Belgium; Eastern Telegraph Company, 1883–1897; Porthcurnow, Carcavellos, Lisbon, Aden and Mombasa; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Uganda Railway, December 1st, 1897; Superintendent, February, 1902; Superintendent of Telegraphs, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, April 1st, 1902; Nandi Medal, 1900.
- CAMPBELL**, Charles Howard—Repton School; P. A. S. I., London, 1898; Diploma, Land Agent and Surveyor; Assistant Engineer, Survey and Construction Staff of Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, South America, 1899–1904; Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, May 4th, 1904; Acting Assistant Chief Surveyor and Land Officer, May to September 1905; Assistant Land Officer, June 18th, 1906.
- CASE**, Horace Akroyd—Lieutenant the Dorsetshire Regiment; Subaltern, 1st King's African Rifles; Entered the army from Cambridge University, 1900; Served with the Dorsetshire Regiment in South Africa, 1900–1902, and in England 1902–1906, and with 1st King's African Rifles in B. E. Africa, 1906.
- CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY**, Claude Vere—Lieutenant, Wiltshire Regiment; Subaltern, 3rd King's African Rifles; South African War, 1899–1902; Queen's Medal with 4 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps.
- CHEVALLIER**, Claude Lionel—St. Thomas Hospital; M. R. C. S. (England); L. R. C. P. (London); late Senior House Surgeon, Miller's Hospital, Greenwich; Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, June 12th, 1901; Kismayu, 1901 to September 1903; Naivasha, September 1903 to March, 1904; Anglo-German Boundary Commission, April 1904; Anglo-Congolese Boundary Commission, 1906.
- CHURCH**, Arthur Frederick—Ed: at King's College, London; Assistant Engineer, North Cornwall Railway, 1893 to 1895; Southampton Dock, 1895 to 1896; Uganda Railway, 1896; Appointed Acting District Engineer, Uganda Railway, April 1904; Officiating Superintendent of Way and Works, Uganda Railway.
- CLARK**, John Percival—Ed. at Aberdeen Grammar School; College Technical training at Glasgow and Aberdeen; Hall, Russell & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders; Works and Inspection

under English Board of Agriculture; Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, July 26th, 1904.

\*COLLYER, Arthur John Morice—Ed. at Lincoln College, Oxford; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, August 24th, 1902.

COLLYNS, John Moore—Ed. Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., 1900; M. B., London, 1904; D. P. H., London, 1904; Cert. of School of Tropical Medicine, London, 1905; Civil Surgeon, South African Campaign; Queen's medal with 5 clasps; Temporary Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates July 6th, 1906.

COMBE, Ralph Molyneux—Ed. at Haileybury College and Exeter College, Oxford; B.A., 1894; Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1897; Crown Advocate, East Africa Protectorate, 4th August, 1905; Currency Commissioner, April 1st, 1906.

CONNELL, Harry Bertram—Lieutenant, Medical Officer, 1st K. A. Rifles; Entered the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1904; served in England 1904-1905, and in British Central Africa with 1st King's African Rifles, 1905, and in British East Africa, 1905 and 1906.

\*COOPER, Archibald Samuel—Ed. at Marlborough College; Assistant Chief Accountant, Uganda Railway, March 15th, 1897.

\*CORBETT, Nigel Edward Frank—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 19th, 1900; Seconded from November 21st, 1903 to March 31st, 1905; Collector, April 1st, 1906.

\*COUPER, Sydney—Ed. at Kelvinside Academy and University College, Victoria University, Liverpool; London and North Western Railway; Senior Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway; District Engineer, Uganda Railway.

Cox, Edgar William—Lieutenant, Royal Engineers; Ed. at Christ's Hospital and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; Commissioned in Royal Engineers, December 21st, 1900; Military duties in England, 1901-1902; Member of Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commission, 1903, and Anglo-Portuguese Boundary Commission, 1904-1905; Assistant Director of Surveys (Trigonometrical Branch), East Africa Protectorate, March 16th, 1906.

\*CRAMPTON, Dudley Russell—Ed. at Aldenham School, Elstree, and in Germany and Switzerland; Assistant Collector,



East Africa Protectorate, May 24th, 1904.

**CREIGHTON, James Kemble**—Ed. at Smythe's School, Southsea; Eastern Telegraph Company, March 1892 to July 31st, 1903; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, East Africa Protectorate, August 1st, 1903; Acting Superintendent of Telegraphs, March 5th, 1906.

**CRESSWELL, George Henry**—Ed. at Bedford Grammar School and in Dublin; Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, Kisumu, East Africa Protectorate, June 13th, 1904; Acting Executive Engineer, Fort Hall, June 1905.

**CRUICKSHANK, Arthur Edward**—Ed. at Elgin; Law apprentice in Scotland; Superior grade, Traffic Department, Bengal and North Western Railway,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  years; Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway, August 9th, 1897.

**CURRIE, Harry Augustus Fredrick**—Ed. at Glenalmond and Cooper's Hill; appointed a Fellow of Cooper's Hill, 1887; on Fort Bridge Construction Works, 1888; Assistant Engineer, Indian Public Works Department, 1888-1892; Assistant Manager, North West-Railway, India, 1892-1894; Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways 1894-95; Assistant Secretary to Government of India, 1894-97; Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, 1897-98; lent to the Pekin Syndicate for employment in China, 1898-1900; Deputy Manager, Oude and Rohilkund Railway; Manager, Uganda Railway, 1903.

**DE CARTERET, Hugh John Tennyson**—Lieutenant, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment; Subaltern, 3rd King's Africa Rifles.

**DENSHAM, Walter Arnold**—L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., (Eng.), D.P.H., D.T.M., (Camb.); Late Home Surgeon, Charing Cross Hospital; Assistant Medical Officer, Lewisham Infirmary; Assistant Medical Officer, Fever Hosp., Metrop. Asylum Board; Civilian Surgeon, S. A. Field Force 1900-3; medals and two clasps; Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, March 17th, 1905.

**DOBBS, Cecil Moore**—Ed. at St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham and Trinity College, Dublin; B. A., Classics (honours); Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, October 25th, 1900.

**DOD, Edwin James**—Ed. at Southport Grammar School and School of Architecture of Liverpool University; Architectural Draughtsman, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1905.

- Dodd, Frederick de Renzy**—Ed. at Belvidere College, Dublin and King's College, London; entered British Customs Service by open competition, January 11th, 1900; Assistant at Glasgow, Liverpool and London; Receiver of wreck, Deputy Superintendent of Mercantile Marine and Registrar of Shipping, North Devon District, March, 1903; Examining Officer at Cardiff, September 1905; Seconded to East Africa Protectorate Customs, November 10th, 1906.
- DOHERTY, Andrew**—M. R. C. V. S., London, 1906; Veterinary Officer, East Africa Protectorate, October 1906.
- DOLBEY, Hugh Owen**—Ed. at Dulwich College and London University; called to the Bar, June 1901; Middle Temple Oxford Circuit; Registrar, East Africa Protectorate, and Principal Registrar of Documents, April 29th, 1904; Acting Town Magistrate, Mombasa, August 13th to 20th 1904; Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, 1st June 1904; Secretary, Inventions and Designs, 29th September 1905; Acting Town Magistrate, March 28th to April 11th, 1906.
- DONALD, Miss Helena**—Charing Cross Hospital; Royal Infirmary, Wigan; Adenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge and Chelsea Hospital; Certificate of Cambridge Midwifery Board; Nursing Sister, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, May 10th, 1905.
- DONALD, Ronald**—Uganda Railway Magistrate, October 9th 1900; Magistrate, Nairobi, East Africa Protectorate, September 13th, 1902; Inspector General of Police, November 24th, 1905.
- DUNDAS, Kenneth Robert**—Ed. in Germany; studied Engineering in Norway; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, May 6th, 1904.
- EASTWOOD, Benjamin**—Ed. at Fleetwood; with John Aird and Sons (now Sir John Aird and Co.) from 1877; Chief Accountant Uganda Railway, 1897; special duty in India, 1899.
- EDMONDSON, Richard**—M. R. C. V. S., 1887; Chief Veterinary Surgeon to the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Co., 1888 to 1891; St. Helen's, 1891 to 1905; Veterinary Officer, East Africa Protectorate, January 1906.
- ELLARD, John Brandon**—Ed. at Northampton Grammar School; Thorneycrofts Mounted Infantry, January 1900; Transferred, Commission, Driscoll's Scouts, Queen's Medal

5 Bars, King's Medal; Secretary and Accountant, Re-  
 triation Commission Hoopstaad, Orange River Colony,  
 close of Commission; Assistant to Local Auditor, Briti  
 Central Africa Protectorate, 1903-1904; Assistant Treasur  
 East Africa Protectorate, 28th September 1906.

**ESPEUT**, Claude Vyvian Armit—Ed. at St. Paul's School, Londo  
 Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Jamaica, June 1894 to 190  
 Lagos Government Railway, 1900-1901; District Engine  
 Gold Coast Government Railway, 1901 to 1904; Execut  
 Engineer, Public Works Department, East Africa P  
 tectorate, June 29th, 1905.

**ESPIE**, Henry Pattullo—Ed. at Glasgow Academy; Associ  
 Chartered Institute of Accountants and Actuaries, GL  
 gow, April, 1891; Assistant Chief Accountant, Imper  
 British East Africa Company, 1891; First Assistant Tr  
 surer, July 1895; Acting Financial Member and Secreta  
 of Council, East Africa Protectorate, April 1896 to Mar  
 1897; Acting Treasurer, February to June 1897, April  
 August 1899, July to November, 1901, April to Novemb  
 1905; Acting Secretary of Council, July to Novemb  
 1901; Deputy Treasurer, April 1st 1903.

**EUSTACE**, Robert William Barrington—Ed. at Shrewsbu  
 Captain, Reserve of Officers and late 4th Battalion So  
 Stafford Regiment; served in South African War w  
 Canadian Mounted Rifles and Army Service Corps; me  
 and 6 clasps: Assistant District Superintendent of Poli  
 East Africa Protectorate, May 10th, 1904.

**EWART**, Raymond Marmaduke—Ed. at St. David's, Glasgo  
 1891, Manipur Field Force, Assistant to Chief Transp  
 Officer; 1892-94, 1st Clerk, British Vice Consulate, Aral  
 Acting British Vice Consul for Hodeida and Camer  
 1894-95; Aden Police, 1895; Superintendent of Zanzi  
 Police; Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Af  
 Protectorate, November 8th, 1895; Mbaruk rebell  
 1896; Superintendent of Police, 1906.

**FARNALL**, Elliott Ernest—Ed. at Elizabeth College, Guernsey  
 Somerset College, Bath; nautical cadet, 1st class certific  
 H. M. S. Worcester, 1879 to 1881; apprentice and 2nd m  
 Devett and Moore's Sailing ships, 1882 to 1885; 5th, 4th,  
 2nd, Chief Officer, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Naviga  
 Company, 1886 to 1900; Navigation Officer, Japanese I

Company, passed for Master 1893; Commander S. S. "Winifred," Uganda Railway Steamer, Lake Victoria July 17th, 1902.

**ARRANT, Robert George**—Joined I. B. E. A. Coy., February 9th, 1891; Assistant District Superintendent, Kismayu, August 11th, 1892; Assistant Collector, Kismayu, July 1st, 1895; Collector, December 16th, 1896; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Jubaland, May 1899 to June 1900; Collector, Fort Hall, March 28th to October 8th, 1901; Collector, Vanga District, October 25th, 1901; Ashanti Medal (clasp Juha river) 1895; East and Central Africa Medal, clasps, 1898.

**ASHER, Richard William Middleton**—Ed. at Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, Ireland; L. R. C. S. and P., Ireland; Temporary Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, November 23rd, 1906.

**ATCHER, Duncan Alexander**—Temporary Assistant, Public Works Department, East Africa Protectorate, September 15th, 1902; Engineer of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, Nairobi, April 1st, 1904; Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, April 1st, 1905.

**FOAKER, Frederic George**—Ed. at United Service College, Westward Ho and King's College, London; Imperial British East Africa Company, October 1889 to March 1894; 2nd Class Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, August 26th, 1894; Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1902; Imperial British East Africa Company Medal, Uganda, 1897-98.

**FRAN, William Robert**—Ed. Prior Park, Bath, and St. Edmund's College, Ware, Herts; also Medical Student; Served in Somerset Light Infantry, Imperial Yeomanry, and on Transport Staff during South African War, 1899-1902; resigned, June 1903; Transvaal Civil Service 1903-1904; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, 16th May, 1904; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, East Africa Protectorate, 15th October, 1904; South African Medals, Queen's and King's, 5 bars.

**ALBRAITH, Thomas Harkness**—Ed. at Christ's College, Christchurch, New Zealand; Trained under Mr. William Sharpe, A.M.I.C.E., Invercargill, New Zealand; Passed examination for Licensed Surveyors for Colony of New Zealand; Assistant Surveyor, New Zealand Survey Department; Surveyor, Pretoria Municipality; practised as Licensed

Surveyor in East Africa Protectorate from August 1904 to June 1906; District Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, July 18th, 1906.

GALLAGHER, Maurice—Ed. at St. Patrick's, India; served Indentured Apprenticeship S. P. and D. Railway, July 1869 to July, 1875; Engineer in charge Government Mills, July, 1875 to May, 1877; Marine Engineer I. S. F. (now N. W.) Railway, May 1877 to May 1881; Mechanic Foreman, Superintendent Works, Chaman extension; Foreman, N. W. Railway up to December 1897; Uganda Railway, General Foreman; Assistant Loco Superintendent (Works) 1897; awarded Great Gold Medal and Diploma and life member, Inventor Academy, Paris; certificated Chief Engineer; Enrolled Volunteer 1880; obtained certificate of competence, 1884; Volunteer to 1900.

\* GAMBLE, Oswald—Assistant Paymaster to the Forces, British Central Africa, July 30th, 1901; Paymaster, Somaliland Field Force, 1902-1904; African General Service Medal; Paymaster, 1st King's African Rifles, East Africa Protectorate, May 1st, 1905.

GEEN, George Purdon—Ed. at Leys School, Cambridge and King's College, London; Junior Assistant Engineer, Cape Government Railways, 1905 to 1906; Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway, May 11th, 1906.

GILES, Harold Cecil—British Vice Consul, Beira, Portuguese East Africa, April 1901; 3rd Assistant Treasurer, East Africa Protectorate, July 20th, 1904; Assistant Director of Transport, July 5th, 1906.

GILKISON, Thomas Train—Imperial British East Africa Company, 1890; District Superintendent; Superintendent of Shipping and Customs, East Africa Protectorate, July, 1895; Collector, Administrative and Judicial Officer to Uganda Railway; Chief Registrar of Porters; Coast Agent to the Uganda Administration; Acting Sub-Commissioner and Vice-Consul, Ukamba Province, April 25th to Nov. 3rd 1900; Provincial Magistrate and Assistant Judge, Nairobi; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Seyidie Province, March 24th to November 30th, 1902; Collector, Mombasa, November 30th, 1902 to May 7th, 1903; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Tanaland, May 22nd to November 27th, 1903; Collector, Naivasha, November 28th, 1903 and Provincial Magistrate, Naivasha, January 28th, 1904 to May 1904; Acting Land Officer, May to October

1904; Collector, Masai Reserves, November, 1904; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Mombasa, June 9th, 1906.

**FOLDIE**, Walter Leigh Mackinnon—Ed. Charterhouse and St. Mary's Hospital; M. R. C. S., 1902; F. R. C. S., 1905; Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, June 1905.

**FOODLIFFE**, John Henry—Ed. Repton School, University College, London, and Aberdeen University; M. B., C. M., and M. D., (with commendation) Aberdeen; Medallist in Midwifery and Pathology; Civil Surgeon, Ashanti Campaign, 1900-1901; Medal; Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, October 1905.

**FORFON**, John Frederick Strathearn—Lieutenant, Royal Scots; Subaltern, 3rd King's African Rifles; South African War, 1900-2; Operations in the Transvaal, March 1901 to May 31st, 1902; Operations in Cape Colony, December 1900 to March 1901; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps.

**FORGES**, Major Edmund Howard, D. S. O., Manchester Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 1st, Battalion, King's African Rifles; entered Army from Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1887; served with 96th Regiment in India, 1887-1896; with 63rd Regiment, Aldershot & Mediterranean, 1896-1898; with Uganda Rifles, 1898-1900; in South Africa, 1900; in Uganda and East Africa, 1900-1904; in Somaliland, 1904-1905; in British Central Africa, 1905; in East Africa, 1905 and 1906.

**FOSLING**, John Thomas—Imperial Post Office, 1887-97; Acting Postmaster General, British Central Africa, 1897-8; Postmaster General, British Central Africa, 1898-1904; Postmaster General, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, April 9th, 1904.

**FOSLING**, Samuel Bucknell—Imperial Post Office, 1889; Assistant Postmaster General, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, 1904; South African Medal (4 clasps).

**FRANT**, Richard—Ed. Albany and Partick Academies, Glasgow University and West of Scotland Technical College; served Apprenticeship of 5 years as Engineer and worked for 8 years with Engineering Firms in Glasgow, Sheffield and Paisley; Uganda Railway, 1898; Superintendent Running of Traction Engines and erected s. s. "Sir William Mackinnon"; Superintended building and erection of s.s.

"Winifred" "Sybil" and "Clement Hill"; Assistant Loco Superintendent (Marine), Uganda Railway, March 5th, 1906.

**GRANVILLE**, Reginald Kerr—Assistant District Commissioner, Niger Coast Protectorate, 30th June, 1896; Acting Resident, Benin City, March 1898; District Commissioner, 1st January 1900; Political Officer, Aro Expedition, 1901-1902; Medal and clasp; Transferred N. Nigeria Protectorate, 2nd Class Resident, Jan. 24th 1903; mentioned in despatches for services in connection with the Burmi Expedition, 1905; Collector, East Africa Protectorate, 26th September, 1905.

**GRAY**, Arthur Claypon Horner—Ed. at Malvern College and Guy's Hospital; M. R. C. S. (London); L. R. C. P. (England), 1901; M. B. (London) 1903; House Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, 1901; Resident Obstetric physician 1902; Assistant demonstrator of Pathology; Clinical Assistant, Evelina Children's Hospital; Prosecutor to the Royal College of Surgeons, 1897-1900; Lieut., R. A. M. C., August 31st, 1903; Parkes Medal, and Herbert prize, R. A. M. College; Attached to Sleeping-Sickness Commission, Uganda Protectorate, February, 1904.

**GRAY**, John Hereward—Ed. at Worthing College and Surrey County School: passed for Master, 1903; 5½ year's Sailing Ship Service; 1899, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, 1st Officer, B. I. S. N. Co., Chief Officer s.s. "Sybil" January 27th, 1904; South African war medal; Transport medal, M. S., China.

**GREGORY**, Charles William—Natal Mounted Police (Zululand) 1896-1901; Attached Army Service Corps, 1901-1902; Chief Storekeeper, Central Stores, Pretoria, Transvaal Repatriation Department, 1902-4; Transvaal Civil Service 1906; Chief Storekeeper, Public Works Department, East Africa Protectorate, September 1906.

**GRIESS**, William Mason—Ed. at Repton School and Cooper's Hill; Senior Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway, December 20th, 1895; Officiating District Engineer, Uganda Railway.

**GRIMSHAW**, Walter A. Hamilton—Captain, 5th Battalion, Connaught Rangers; Subaltern, 3rd King's African Rifles; South African War, 1902; Queen's Medal with 2 clasps.

**HALKETT**, Hugh Marjoribanks Craigie—The Highland Light Infantry; Subaltern, 1st King's African Rifles; entered the Army from the Militia 1900; served with the Highland Light Infantry in South Africa, 1900-02; with the Highland Light Infantry in Egypt, 1902-03; with the 1st King's African Rifles in Somaliland, 1903-04; with the 1st King's African Rifles in British Central Africa, 1904-05 and with the 1st King's African Rifles in British East Africa, 1905-1906.

**HAMILTON**, Fredrick Geary—Ed. at St. Paul's School, London, and Magdalen College, Oxford; Temporary Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, November 28th, 1905; Assistant Collector, December 17th, 1906.

**HAMILTON**, Robert William—Ed. at St. Paul's and Trinity Hall Cambridge, Classical Scholar; B. A., 1889 (honours); M. A., 1892; Secretary, Commission of Inquiry, Dominica, 1893-94; Student, Inner Temple, 1893; called to Bar, 1895; District Commissioner, Lagos, 1895-97; Registrar, East Africa Protectorate, 1897; Acting Judicial Officer, April to November, 1898; Town Magistrate, 1899; Assistant Judge and Administrator-General, 1900; Acting Judge, June 1901 to March 1902; Acting Assistant Judge, Zanzibar, July 1902; a Judge of the High Court of East Africa, August 11th, 1902; appointed to serve on Land Commission, October 31st, 1904; Principal Judge, East Africa Protectorate, February 28th, 1905.

**HARAN**, James Augustine—Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, February 1st, 1898.

**HARRISON**, Lieut. Col. Edgar Garston—Reserve of Officers (Brevet Major, Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment); Commandant, 3rd K. A. R., East Africa, 1895-1896; operations against Mazrui rebels; medal 2nd class Brilliant Star of Zanzibar; Zanzibar war medal; Uganda 1897-1898; commanded in capture of Kamagambi, took part in several other engagements, led final counter attack at Kigembo and conducted various operations in Unyoro; mentioned in despatches; Brevet of Major; D. S. O., medal with 2 clasps.

**HART**, Harold Charles—Captain, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Subaltern, 3rd King's African Rifles.

**HART**, Reginald Seton—The Sherwood Foresters; Subaltern, 1st King's African Rifles; entered the army from Royal Mili-



tary College Sandhurst in 1901; served with Sherwood Foresters in England, 1901; with Sherwood Foresters in Malta, 1902; with Sherwood Foresters in England, 1902-1903; with 1st King's African Rifles in Somaliland, 1903-1904; with 1st King's African Rifles in British Central Africa, 1904-1905 and with 1st King's African Rifles in British East Africa, 1905-1906.

†\*HAYWOOD, Cecil Walter Inglefield Wightwick—Ed. in Germany and Belgium; Eastern Telegraph Company, 1895-1900; 3rd Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, April 15th, 1901; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1902; Acting Collector, Kisumu, May 1902 to April 1903; Nyeri, April 1904 to March 1905; Collector, Nyeri, April 1st, to September 1905; Collector, Masai Reserve, October 1905 to May 1906.

\*HEMSTED, Charles Selwood—3rd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, April 20th, 1900; Nairobi Plague, 1902; Assistant Collector, April 1st, 1903; Acting Collector, Nairobi, April 1903; Acting Collector, Kisumu, April 1904; Assistant Collector, Takaungu, November 1904.

HEMSTED, Rupert William—2nd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, September 19th, 1899; Chief Accountant, Somaliland, December 1st, 1901 to December 1st, 1903; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, December 1st, 1904; Collector, December 17th, 1906.

HENDERSON, Frederick Louis—Ed. at the Cambridge University; B. A., 1897; M. R. C. S., (Eng.) L. R. C. P., (Lond.); Late House Surgeon, Middlesex Hospital; House Physician, Middlesex Hospital; Casualty Medical Officer, Middlesex Hospital; Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, October 18th, 1904.

HICKIE, Clarence Frederick—Accountant, Uganda Railway, April 1st, 1898; Assistant Chief Accountant, November 1st 1899; 3rd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate May 1st, 1903; 2nd Treasury Assistant, November 28th 1903.

HILL, John Kenyon—English Board of Agriculture; served in South African War on Intelligence Staff, with the Imperial Yeomanry and Remount Department; Assistant Agricultural Department, East Africa Protectorate, March 1904.

HINDE, Sidney Langford—Chevallier de "l'Ordre Royal du Lion"—Ed. in France and Germany; Clare College, Cambridge; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Resident Medical Officer, North Stafford Hospital and Temperance Hospital, London, 1889-90; Congo Free State service, 1891; Arab Campaign, 1892-94; (medal and star); explored Upper Lualaba, Lukuga, &c., 1894; Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, September 27th, 1895; Mbaruk rebellion (medal); Collector, 1897; Sub-Commissioner, Kenya Province, April 1st, 1902; Seyidie, December, 1906.

\*HOBLEY, Charles William—Geologist to the Imperial British East Africa Company, March 1890; 1st class Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, August 1894; Assistant Deputy Commissioner, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1902; Acting Deputy Commissioner, October 15th, 1903 to June 27th, 1904; Acting Commissioner, June 27th to August 1st, 1904; Associate Member, Institution of Civil Engineers; Uganda Mutiny medal; Nandi medal, 1900; c.m.g., June 1904.

HODGES, Aubrey Dallas Percival—M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., M. D. (London); Ed. at Epsom College and the London Hospital; M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P., 1889; House Physician and House Surgeon, London Hospital, 1889-90; Resident Accoucheur, London Hospital, 1891; M. D. (London University), 1892; Assistant Medical Officer, Metropolitan Asylums Board, 1892-1898; Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, January 17th, 1898.

§\*HOLLIS, Alfred Claud—Ed. at Highgate and St. Leonards, in Switzerland and Germany; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, March 12th, 1897; Collector, June 15th, 1900; Acting British Vice-Consul for German East Africa, April 1900 to February 1901; Acting Secretary to the Administration and Private Secretary to H. M. Commissioner from Feb. 1901 to April, 1903; Secretary to the Administration, April 1st, 1903; Registrar-General of Marriages, Dec. 1st, 1902; Registrar-General of Births and Deaths, Oct. 1st, 1904; African General Service medal, Jubaland clasp.

\*HOPE, John Owen Webley—3rd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, May 17th, 1899; Assistant Collector, April 1st, 1900; Collector, April 1st, 1903.

HORNE, Edward Butler—Ed. at Bedford Grammar School; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 21st, 1904.

**HORNE, Henry Hastings**—Ed. at Clifton College; British Vice-Consul, Mexico, 1900-01; South Africa, Field Intelligence Force; South African Medal; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 3rd, 1903; Acting Collector, Karungu, Feb. to Oct. 1903; Acting Collector, Fort Hall, from November 10th, 1905.

**HOWARTH, Samuel Edward James**—Ed. at Buxton College, London; South African War, Queen's and King's medals with five clasps; Assistant Colony Manager, Field Force Canteens, Orange River Colony, Feb. 1902 to March 1903; Assistant Accountant, Public Works Department, May 6th, 1905.

\***HUMPHERY, Ronan Wollaston**—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 20th, 1900; Chief Commissariat Officer, African Forces, Ogaden Punitive Force, 1901; Acting Collector, Teita District, May 1902; Collector, April 1st, 1903; Jubaland medal, 1901.

\***HUNTER, Charles Stuart**—Ed. at Royal High School, Edinburgh; Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway.

\***HYATT, George Obré**—Ed. at Cheltenham College; Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway, 1897.

\***ISAAC, Francis Whitmore**—3rd Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, December 8th, 1897; Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1902.

**JACKSON, Frederick John**—Ed. at Shrewsbury School and Jesus College, Cambridge; 1st Class Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, July 1894; Vice-Consul, May 1895; Deputy Commissioner, April 1901; Deputy Commissioner, East Africa Protectorate, April 1902; East and Central African Medal with clasp, Uganda 1897-98, and Luba and African General Service Medal, Uganda 1900; C. B., 1899; C. M. G., 1902.

\***JACKSON, Wilfred Barry**—Ed. at Dehra Dun Forest School Higher Standard Certificate; Uganda Railway Stores Department, December 1898 to November 1902; East Africa Protectorate, Nairobi, January 1903 to May 1903; Assistant Conservator of Forests, June 1903.

**JAMES, George Alexander**—3rd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, May 22nd, 1903; 2nd Treasury Assistant, May 29th, 1904.

**JAMES, William Robert Wallace**—L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. (Edin L. F. P. & S., (Glasgow) Civil Surgeon, I. M. S.; Surgeon P. & O. China Mail service; Medical Officer, Chinese Eastern

Railway, Manchuria; Surgeon Superintendent, Immigration Trust Board of Natal; appointed Assistant Surgeon, East Africa Protectorate, May 21st, 1906.

JENKINS, Fredrick Mason—Acting Chief Officer, S. S. "Juba" April 1st, 1904 to December 31st, 1904; Chief Officer, S. S. "Juba" Bombay; (permanent appointment) December 1st, 1905; Passed for Master, February 7th, 1906.

JOHNSON, John Taylor Connel—Ed. at Edinburgh University; Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, February 4th, 1898.

KEMPE, William Alfred—Ed. at Haileybury College and Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. (honours) 1903; Colonial Audit Branch of Exchequer and Audit Department, October 10th, 1904; Temporary Assistant Auditor, East Africa Protectorate, October 2nd, 1905.

\* KENYON-SLANEY, Neville Aglionby—Ed. at Haileybury College; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, October 18th, 1903; attached to Secretariat March 1904; 3rd Assistant Secretary, April 1st, 1906.

KIRKPATRICK, Henry Fearnly—Captain, East Kent Regiment; Major, 3rd King's African Rifles; war services, N. W. Frontier of India, 1897-98; Buner; attack and capture of the Tanga Pass; medal with clasps; British East Africa, 1901; operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland; medal with clasps.

KNELLER, Hastings Godfrey Laureston St. John—Ed. at Weymouth College and Crystal Palace School of Engineering; Junior Assistant Engineer in the Admiralty on the extension of H. M. Dockyard, Keyham, 1896 to 1900; Assistant Civil Engineer, 1st grade, in the Admiralty on the extension of H. M. Dockyard, Gibraltar, 1901 to 1905; Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, East Africa Protectorate, April 29th, 1905.

KNOX, George Stuart—Captain, Royal Engineers; A. M. I. E. E.; Ed. at Cheltenham College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; Commissioned in Royal Engineers, July 24th, 1891; Military duties in England, 1891-1893; in Ceylon, 1893-1898; Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, 1898-1904; in charge of Military and Cadastral Survey of Jamaica, 1904-1905; Deputy Director of Surveys, Trigonometrical Branch, East Africa Protectorate, March 16th, 1906.

**KYLE, Francis Carus**—Ed. at Cheltenham College; Civil Engineer; trained under Sir J. Brunless; M. I. C. E. M. I. M. E., Westminster; United Railway of Havana, Cuba; Extension of the London United Tramways; Construction of the South-end-on-Sea Pier; Cannock Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works; Port Antonio Railway Extension, Jamaica; Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, July 15th, 1904.

**LANE, Charles Robert William**—Imperial British East Africa Company, Assistant District Superintendent, October, 1894; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st, 1895; Kenya District, 1897; Collector, September 16th, 1897; Kitui, December 1897; Teita District, November 1899; Machakos District, October 1900; Sub-Commissioner, July 1st, 1904.

**LANE, George**—Captain, R. A. M. C., Militia; (Hon. Captain in the Army); Ed. at the University of Edinburgh and London; Livingstone Memorial Prizeman, 1889; Medical Officer, Parish of St. Day, Cornwall, 1894; District Medical Officer, Niger Coast Protectorate, 1896; resigned, May 15th, 1898; Medical Officer, Plague duty, India, May 15th, 1898; resigned, July 5th, 1900; received commendation of the Government of Bombay for services; Medical Officer and Port Surgeon, Somaliland Protectorate, July 5th, 1900; Senior Medical Officer, July 1902; exchanged to East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, October 1904; Somaliland Campaign, 1902-1904; Medal and clasp.

**LAW, John Crawford**—Ed. at the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston; Military qualification Certificate; Equitation certificate, Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto; Commission in the 10th Reg., Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, October, 1897; seconded for service with the 3rd (S. S.) Batt., Royal Canadian Regiment, for Imperial garrison duty, Halifax; N. S., May 1st, 1902; Captain, Sept. 3rd, 1902; returned to 10th Reg. as Captain; seconded for Service as Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, July 15th, 1904.

\* **LAWSON, Robert Malcolm**—Ed. at Glenalmond and Keble College, Oxford; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 6th, 1902; South African Medal, 1900-01.

† \* **LEVESON-GOWER, John**—Subaltern, 3rd K. A. Rifles, May 8th, 1903; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, May 22nd, 1906.

**LEWIS, Richard Percy**—The Devonshire Regiment; Subaltern, 1st K. A. Rifles; entered the army from City of London Imperial Volunteers in 1900; served with the Devonshire Regiment in South Africa, 1900-1903, in England, 1903-1904, with 1st K. A. R. in British Central Africa, 1904-1905, and in British East Africa, 1905-1906.

\* **LEYS, Norman Maclean**—Ed. at Glasgow University; M. B., Ch. B., 1900 (distinction midwifery); certificate, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, 1901; Medical Officer, British Central Africa, September 1904; East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, September 1905.

**LIKEMAN, John Longhurst**—Ed. at Milton College, Horsham, Surrey; 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1899 to January 1903; Queen's and King's South African Medals; Repatriation, Pretoria, January 1903 to February 1904; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, 1905.

**LINDSEY, Eric Craigie**—Ed. at Mannamead School, Plymouth and St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., 1903; Assistant House Surgeon, Scarborough Hospital, 1903-04; House Surgeon, Hereford General Hospital, 1904-1905; Temporary Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, January 5th, 1906.

**LLOYD, Lewis H.**—Ed. at St. Peter's College, Westminster; articled to Philip E. Pilditch, F. S. I., 2, Pall Mall East, Charing Cross, 1897 to September 1903; Engineer to Messrs. H. Lovatt, Salisbury Plain Barracks, September 1903 to end of 1904; Assistant Surveyor, Garden City Company, January to July 1905; Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, September 1905.

**LOGAN, Ewen Reginald**—Ed. at Charterhouse and Exeter College, Oxford; B. A., 1891; M. A., 1897; Student, Inner Temple, January 1894; called to Bar, November 1899; joined Middlesex and North London Sessions and Central Criminal Court, 1900; served in Boer War as 2nd Lieut., 65th Squadron, Imperial Yeomanry, 1901; Queen's medal and four clasps; Mines Department, Transvaal Government, August 1901 to April 1902; Assistant Resident Magistrate, Volksrust, Transvaal, May 1902 to December 1903; Assistant Resident Magistrate, Pretoria, Transvaal, December 1903 to May 1904; Magistrate, East Africa Protectorate, August 4th, 1905; Acting Town Magistrate, Nairobi, September 12th, 1905; Town Magistrate, Nairobi, May 1st, 1906.

¶LONG-INNES, Clive Selwyn—Ed. in Australia and at Royal School of Mines, London, where took degree of A. R. S. M. in 1895; served in South Africa with 2nd West Australia Contingent as full trooper, 1900–01, and with 2nd Scottish Horse as Lieut. and Capt. 1901–02; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, August 21st, 1905.

LOWSLEY, Lionel Dewe—Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, March 1st, 1902.

LUCKMAN, Arthur Overton—Gazetted 2nd Lieut., Thames Division, Royal Engineers, Submarine Miners; Captain, 1898; Assistant Inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary, May 1st, 1898; transferred to Gold Coast Regiment; West African Frontier Force, 1900; Commissioner, Western Frontier, Gold Coast, December 1900 to September 1901; District Commissioner and Officer Commanding Gonja District, Northern Territories, Gold Coast, April 10th, 1902 to October 1904; Medal, Ashanti Rising, 1900; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, November 24th, 1905.

MACDONALD, Walter Halli Burton—L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh; L. F. P. S., Glasgow, 1888; Medalist, Chemistry, Edinburgh; School of Medicine, 1884; Honours, Anatomy, 1885; Surgery, 1886; Midwifery, 1887; Medalist, Medical Jurisprudence, 1888; Principal Medical Officer, Imperial British East Africa Company, 1889; Africa War medal and clasp, Witu 1890; Corresponding member of Royal Scottish Geographical Society, 1892; Principal Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, 1895; clasp Mwele, 1895; Letter of thanks from Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for services to wounded of Naval Brigade, Mazrui Rebellion, 1895; present at bombardment of Zanzibar; received thanks of H. H. Sultan Hamoud and was presented with sword, 1896; Member of the Order of the brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1898; in medical charge with Sir A. H. Hardinge, K. C. M. G., C. B. Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General on Anglo-German boundary delimitation, 1898; East and Central Africa Queen's medal with clasp (Uganda) 1897–98; African General Service King's medal with clasp (Uganda) 1900; in medical charge with Sir Clement L. Hill K. C. M. G., C. B., Superintendent of Protectorates on tour of Inspection 1899; received letter of thanks from Lord Lansdowne, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the successful manner in which the outbreak of Plague was combated at Nairobi in 1902;

Imperial British East Africa service medal, 1902; Medical Officer of Health, 1903.

**MACDOUGALL, Kenneth**—Imperial British East Africa Company, 1889; District Superintendent, Lamu, November 1891-92; operations against Somalis, 1892; Mazrui rebellion, 1894-95; (medal); Collector, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st, 1895; for service beyond His Majesty's Dominions, 2nd class order of the Star of Zanzibar; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Tanaland, 1898; Ogaden medal; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Seyidie, 1898; Sub-Commissioner, Jubaland, 1901; Sub-Commissioner, Tanaland, 1902; Imperial British East Africa Company medal.

**MACKAY, James Doull**—Captain, Middlesex Regiment; 2nd in command, 3rd King's African Rifles; War Service; occupation of Crete 1897; Hill Expedition, 1898; Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum; promoted 2nd Lieut.; medal with two clasps; Subaltern, 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles, November 29th, 1899; Adjutant and Quarter-master, January 1st, 1902.

\* **MACLEAN, Adrian John**—Ed. at Selwyn College, Cambridge; B. A., 1895; M. A., 1901; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, May 14th, 1901; Machakos, October 1901; Nairobi, March 1902; Acting Collector, Kenya, August 1902; Rabai, November 1902; Acting Collector, Eldama Ravine, August 1903; Soba, Mumias, Mombasa, October 1904; Malindi, April 1905; Collector, April 1st, 1905.

**MACNAGHTEN, Leslie Hay**—Ed. at Wellington College and Truro Survey and Mining College; Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, East Africa Protectorate, May 15th, 1905.

**MADDEN, Angus**—Appointed Royal Irish Constabulary, October 15th, 1894; served in counties Tipperary, Kerry, and Wicklow; attached R. I. Constabulary Reserve, March 21st, 1902; H. M.'s Civil service November 6th, 1901; Inspector, Weights and Measures (Board of Trade) Aug. 26th, 1902; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, June 15th, 1905; King's Visit to Ireland Commemoration medal, 1903.

**MANSERGH, John Loftus Otway**—Ed. at Haileybury College; South African War, 1899-1902; Queen and King's medals; Camel Corps, 3rd King's African Rifles, Jubaland, East Africa Protectorate, April 1902 to June 1905; Assistant Collector, June 8th, 1906.



**MAPLES, William E.**—Captain, Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment; Subaltern, 3rd K.A. Rifles; War Services South African War, 1899-1902; served with M. I. relief of Kimberley; operations in O. F. S., including operations Paardeberg (17th—26th Feb.) actions Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in the Transvaal E. and W. of Pretoria, August, Nov. 1900; Operations in O. R. C. Nov. 30th to Dec. 1900 and March 1901 to May 31st 1902; operations in C. Colony, Dec. 1900 to March 1901; Queen's medal with 4 clasps, King's medal with 2 clasps.

**MARSDEN, Arthur**—Ed. at Bowden College; Chief of Customs, East Africa Protectorate, August 6th, 1895; Governor of Mombasa Jail, September 1st, 1895 to March 31st, 1903; Collector of Customs for Uganda Protectorate, July 1st, 1896; Protector of Immigrants, November 18th, 1896 to March 31st, 1904; Vice-Consul, Mombasa, January 13th, 1899; held Marriage warrant, April 1st, 1902 to March 31st, 1903; Ashanti Medal, (1895—1896) for Mazrui Rebellion, September 1903; appointed with the approval of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to visit South Africa in order to report on the prospects of trade between East and South Africa as well as to make known the suitability of the East African Highlands for white Immigration and to encourage their colonisation by desirable settlers; Wakf Commissioner, April 1st, 1906.

**MARSHALL, Miss Mary**—Certificates, Dundee Royal Infirmary; and L. O. S., London; served in Colonial Hospitals at Cyprus, Blantyre, B. C. A., and Gold Coast; Nursing Sister, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, August 17th, 1906.

**McCLELLAN, John William Tyndale**—Ed. at Malvern College and Royal Agricultural College; Assistant District Officer, East Africa Protectorate, October 4th, 1895; January to June, 1896, Mbaruk Rebellion, Rabai, Mwele Medal; July to November, Acting Collector, Malindi; March to October 1897, Vanga; April 1898 to March 1900, Gosha, Kismayu; Somali Rebellion Medal, 1898; Collector, July 5th, 1900; Masailand, October 1900; Tumbwa, April 1903; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Kisumu Province, December 1st, 1903 to July 1904; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Naivasha Province; July 1904 to June 1905; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Lamu, June 28th, 1906.

\***McCLURE**, Herbert Reginald—Ed. at Eastman's Royal Naval Academy and H. M. S. Britania; China Medal 1900, Relief of Pekin clasp; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 5th, 1905.

**MILNE**, Arthur Dawson—Ed. at Gymnasium, Aberdeen; M. B., C. M., Aberdeen University, 1902; Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, January 5th, 1898; Senior Medical Officer, 1900; Assistant Principal Medical Officer, April 1st, 1903; Deputy Principal Medical Officer, December 4th, 1904; Uganda Mutiny, East and Central Africa medal with clasp (Uganda) 1897-98; African General Service medal with clasps (Nandi), 1900.

\***MITCHELL**, Owen—Ed. at King's College, London, and privately; appointed U. K. Customs, July 8th, 1901 to January 10th, 1905; seconded to East Africa Protectorate as an Assistant in the Customs Department, January 10th, 1905.

\***MONCKTON**, Noel—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, February 4th, 1905; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1905 with seniority from February 4th.

**MONSON**, William John—Ed. at Eton College (K. S.) and Magdalen College, Oxford, (Demy), B. A. (honours class: mods. and history), 1896; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, February 17th, 1899; Editor, *Official Gazette*, 1900; served as Intelligence Officer, Ogaden Punitive Force, 1900-01; (mentioned in despatches); Acting Secretary to the Administration and Private Secretary to H. M. Commissioner from June 1901 to 1902; Collector, April 1st, 1902; First Assistant Secretary to the Administration, and Editor of the *Official Gazette*, April 1st, 1903; African General Service Medal, Jubaland clasp.

**MONTGOMERY**, James Alexander Lawrence—C. S. I., Lieutenant Colonel, late Indian Army; entered Army in 92nd Gordon Highlanders, September 14th, 1867; 4th Sikh Infantry, October 1869; entered Punjab Commission, November 1870; served in Punjab as Assistant Commissioner, Settlement Officer, Director of Settlements and Land Records, Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Commissioner, Divisional Commissioner and Financial Commissioner; member of Indian Police Commission and Viceroy's Legislative Council; C. S. I., January 1903; left India, January 1905; retired from Indian Army, September 14th, 1905; Commissioner of Lands, East Africa Protectorate, May 11th, 1906.

¶**MOORE**, John Patrick—Inspector, Uganda Railway Police, June 3rd, 1899; Acting Assistant District Superintendent of Police, August 25th to November 15th, 1903; Acting Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Uganda Railway, November 16th, 1903 to May 21st, 1904; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st, 1904.

\***MORRISON**, Alexander—M.A., B.Sc., Aberdeen University, 1899; called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1903; certificate of Honour, C. L. E., and J. J. Powell Prize in Common Law; Magistrate, Kisumu, East Africa Protectorate, July 9th, 1904; Acting Town Magistrate, Mombasa, March 15th to May 6th, 1905.

**MORROGH**, Alexander MacCarthy—Ed. at Stonyhurst and Sandhurst Colleges and Edinburgh University; M. B., M. S., F. R. C. S., Edinburgh; House Surgeon, Medical School for Women, Edinburgh 1895-96; House Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, 1896-97; Medical Officer, Nyassaland, 1898-1900 and Uganda, 1900-04; Temporary Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, December 2nd, 1905.

**MUIR**, George John—Assistant Chief of Customs, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1899; Acting Port Officer, June 5th to October 25th, 1899, and April 24th to October 31st, 1902; Acting Chief of Customs, British Vice-Consul and Protector of Immigrants, Sept. 12th, 1903 to March 31st, 1904.

**MURRAY**, George Henry Lygon—Ed. at Radley College and Keble College, Oxford; B. A. (honours, Law), 1892; Clerk, Probate Registry, Somerset House, 1893-94; Natal Mounted Police, 1895-97; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, December 15th, 1897; Collector, April 16th, 1901.

**NEAVE**, Captain Charles Alexander :—Educated at Wellington College and R. M. A. Woodwich; joined Royal Artillery 1889; served in South Africa (Reserve of Officers) February 1900 to close of War; Queen's Medal 3 clasps, King's Medal 2 clasps; joined 4th Somerset Light Infantry as Captain, 1904; Appointed to Veterinary Department, East Africa Protectorate, August 1905.

\***NELIGAN**, Charles Walter—Ed. at Ipswich and Bedford Grammar School; Imperial Yeomanry, December 1899 to October 1901; South African medal, 1900-01; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, September 22nd, 1902; seconded,

February 3rd, 1904; reinstated April 1st, 1905; Acting Collector Mombasa, April 15th, 1905; Acting Collector, Nyeri Nov. 26th, 1905.

**NOBLE, Robert Emilius**—Ed. at Beaumont College and Stonyhurst; Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple; called to the Bar Nov. 1894; joined Middlesex and North London Sessions Central Criminal Court, 1895; Member of the Midland Circuit 1895; Town Magistrate, East Africa Protectorate, February, 1906.

**\*NORTHCOTE, Geoffrey Alexander Stafford**—Ed. at Blundell's School and Balliol College, Oxford; B. A. (honours); and Newte and Huish exhibitioner; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, May 27th, 1904; Acting Collector, Karungu since October 24th, 1904.

**OLIVIER, Robert Harold**—The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Company Commander, 1st King's African Rifles; entered the army from the Militia, 1899; served with Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in South Africa, 1899-1902; with 1st K. A. Rifles, British Central Africa, 1902-1905; with 1st King's African Rifles in East Africa, 1905-1906.

**OSBORNE, George Harold**—Ed. at Leatherhead and at Pembroke College, Cambridge (Scholar); Goldsmith's Exhibitioner; B. A. (honours) in Classics, 1898; South African War, 1901-1902; Medal and 5 clasps; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, February 16th, 1906.

**PARKER, Miss Grace Marjorie**—Greenwich Seaman's Hospital; Scho Hospital for women; Eye Hospital, Liverpool, and Eye Hospital, Birmingham; Nursing Sister, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, June 29th, 1903.

**PARTINGTON, Hugh Basil**—Ed. at Marlborough College and Pembroke College, Cambridge; B. A., 3rd Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, July 1st, 1900; Transport Officer, November 1900 to March 1901; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1902; Provisional Collector, April 1st, 1905.

**PATTERSON, John**—Ed. at George Watson's College, Edinburgh; Scottish Horse, South African War; Assistant Treasurer, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1905.

**PEACOCK, William Luddington**—Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Medical Dispenser, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, May 17th, 1905.

- \*PEARSON, Edward Lee—Ed. at Foster's Stubbington House and at Avranches College, France; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, June 14th, 1900; Mombasa, Rabai and Baringo; 2nd Ogaden Expedition, 1901; and medal for same; Acting Collector, Machakos; Collector, Nairobi, July 1st, 1904.
- PENRUDDOCKE, John Hungerford—Mem. Am. S. M. E.; Grand Trunk Railway, November 1881 to 1895; Sao Paulo Railway 1895 to 1899; Assistant Loco. Superintendent, Uganda Railway, June 1899.
- PERCIVAL, Arthur Blayney—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, June 14th, 1900; Ranger of Game Preserves, May 10th, 1901.
- PETHERBRIDGE, Miss Bertha—Greenwich Seaman's Hospital, Soho, Hospital for women, and Queen Charlotte's Hospital; Nursing Sister, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, November 6th, 1903.
- PICKWOD, Howell—Ed. at Bedford Modern School; Clerk, Attorney-General's Office, British Honduras, November, 1895; 3rd Customs Officer, August 12th, 1898; 4th Clerk, Treasury and Customs, and Clerk to Commissioners of Currency, Dec. 27th, 1901; 2nd Grade Customs and Excise Officer, August 1903; Colonial Branch of Exchequer and Audit Dept., Oct. 21st, 1904; Assistant Treasurer, East Africa Protectorate, June 26th, 1905.
- PIDCOCK, Henry—Ed. at Royal Naval School, New-Cross, London; Imperial British East Africa Company, 1892; Commander, I. B. E. A. Company's S. S. "Juba", March, 1893; Commander, East Africa Protectorate S. S. "Juba", July 1st, 1895; Assistant Collector, November, 1896; Port Officer, April 1st, 1897; Deputy Governor of Mombasa Prison, April 1st, 1897 to March 1903; Acting Collector of Customs, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, and Protector of Immigrants, October 1897 to April 1898; Acting Collector of Customs, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, Protector of Immigrants, Governor of Mombasa Prison and Vice-Consul, March to October 1901; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, June 1904.
- POWELL, Henry—Student, Royal Gardens, Kew, June, 1888; April 1890; Curator, Botanic Gardens, St. Vincent, West Indies, May 1890 to November 1903; Assistant to Director of Agriculture, East Africa Protectorate, November 7th, 1903.

- POWTER, Gilbert Edward—Imperial British East Africa Company, October 12th, 1894; Senior 2nd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st, 1895; Secretary to Wakf Commission, September 30th, 1900; Visiting Justice to Mombasa Prison, July 24th, 1902 to May 11th, 1904; Senior Asst. Treasurer, April 1st, 1903; Acting Postmaster General, March 16th to April 23rd, 1904.
- PRITCHARD, William Owen—Temporary Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, August 24th, 1903; Medical Officer, February 15th, 1904.
- RADFORD, William John—Charing Cross Hospital: M. R. C. S. (Eng.), 1887; L. R. C. P. (Lond.), 1890; Fellow, Royal Geographical Society, 1900; Honorary Member, St. John's Ambulance Society, 1896; House Physician and Surgeon, Charing Cross Hospital, 1890; Medical Superintendent, Marylebone Dispensary, 1891; Medical Superintendent, Poplar Hospital, 1892; Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, June 1st, 1898.
- \* RAYNE, Henry—Ed. at Otago, New Zealand; New Zealand civil service exam., 1894; New Zealand Mounted Rifles, South Africa; Queen's Medal 4 clasps, King's Medal; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, June 1st, 1904; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, June 14th, 1905.
- REDDIE, Colin Spittal—Imperial British East Africa Company; Collector, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st, 1895.
- REID, Arthur William—Ed. at Leicester and Stafford; Assistant, Store Department, Mersey Railway, Liverpool, January, 1886; Chief in 1889; Assistant Loco. Superintendent (Stores), Uganda Railway, 1897; Senior Assistant, 1899; Chief Storekeeper, 1903.
- \* REILLY, William John—Royal Irish Constabulary, 1894 to 1895, four years of which were spent on Reserve for Special Service throughout Ireland; record and money grant for good Police duty while serving in Belfast City; King's Medal for personal escort; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, June 15th, 1905.
- RENDLE, Anstruther Cardew—Ed. at Marlborough College, Christ's College and St. Mary's Hospital; B. A. (Camb.), 1888; M. R. C. S., (Eng.), L. R. C. P., (Lond.) M. B.; B. C., M. D., (Camb.), D. P. H., Conjoint Board, 1895; House Physician and Resident Obstetric Officer, St. Mary's Hospital, 1890; Acting Resident Medical Officer and Pathologist, Madras

General Hospital, 1897-98; Surgeon, Skin and Cancer Hospital, 1902-05; Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, January 12th, 1906.

RICHARDS, Percy Bradley—Second Engineer, East Africa Protectorate S. S. "Juba", June 8th, 1903; Acting Chief Engineer, S. S. "Juba", June 27th to December 27th 1904.

RIDDICK, Charles—British Guiana Police, 1894 to 1900; (Sub-Inspector), Sierra Leone Battalion, West African Frontier Force, 1900 to 1904 (Lieut.); Assistant District Commissioner, Southern Nigeria, 1904 to 1906; Deputy Inspector General of Police, East Africa Protectorate, January 5th, 1906; Acting Inspector General, 1906; Lieut., 4th Battalion Essex Regiment, 1902; Captain, 1906; Instructors (Officers) Certificate School of Musketry, Hythe, 1898; P. S. Certificate (Captain), Chelsea, 1903.

RIDDICK, Miss Helena—St. Thomas' Hospital, London; Certificate, Obstetrical Society, London; Plague duty, Bombay, September, 1899 to September, 1900; Matron, Victoria Hospital, St. Lucia, West Indies, June, 1902 to March, 1905; Nursing Sister, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, December 22nd, 1905.

RIGBY, Walter—Served with British South Africa Police, Matabeleland, 1896; Cape Medical Staff, Bechuanaland, 1897; 1 clasp; Imperial Light Horse and Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, Boer War; Queen's Medal, 4 bars; King's, 2 bars, 1899-1902; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, May 16th, 1904; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, East Africa Protectorate, October 15th, 1904.

ROSS, Philip Hedgeland—Ed. at Christ's College, New Zealand, Otago University and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; M.R.C.S., (Eng.); L. R. C. P. (Lond.), 1900; D. P. H., (Camb.), 1902; Bacteriologist, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, August, 1903.

ROSS, William McGregor—Ed. at Southport Grammar School and Liverpool University; M. Sc., B. E., B. A., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.; Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway, April, 1900; Director of Public Works, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1905.

ROWE, Francis Kitch—Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Medical Dispenser, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, November 16th, 1905.

**SADLER, Ernest Reginald Hayes**—2nd Lieutenant ; Unattached list, July 20th, 1898 ; Lieut. 7th (late 43th) Gurkha Rifles, October 20th, 1900 ; passed higher Standard Persian, Urdu and Khaskura ; A. D. C. to H. M. Commissioner, East Africa Protectorate, January 28th, 1906.

**SADLER, James Hayes, C. B.**—Lieut. Colonel, Indian Staff Corps ; late Foreign Department, Government of India ; First Commission, July 6th, 1870 ; served with 61st Foot in Canada and Ireland and 40th Foot and 33rd Bengal Native Infantry in India ; appointed to Political Department in India, July, 1877 ; Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, May, 1881 ; Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department, July to October, 1886, August to October, 1888, and April, 1889 to December, 1890 ; Political Agent with the ex-Amir of Afghanistan, April, 1891 ; Agent, Kotal and Jhalawar, July, 1891 ; on special duty with Prince Damong of Siam, February, 1892 ; Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, November 1892 ; Acting Resident and Consul General, Persian Gulf, June, 1893 ; Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department, April, 1895 ; Political Agent and Consul, Somaliland Protectorate, August, 1898 ; retired from the Indian Service, March, 1899 ; continued to be employed as Consul General, Somaliland, till 1901 ; Commissioner, Uganda, Protectorate, December 1901 ; C.B., June, 1902 ; Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, East Africa Protectorate, December 11th, 1905.

**SALKELD, Robert Edward**—Late Oxfordshire Light Infantry ; Company Commander, 3rd K. A. Rifles ; Collector, January 12th, 1906.

**\*SANDERSON, Stanley**—3rd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, October 1st, 1901 ; Superintendent of Inland Revenue and Conservancy, February 6th, 1903.

**SANDIFORD, Charles**—M. I. A. E., M. I. M. E. ; Loco Superintendent, North West Railway, India ; Loco Superintendent, Uganda Railway, 1899 ; C. B., 1903.

**SCHOLEFIELD, Wilfred Jocelyn Stuart**—Bechuanaland Border Police, January, 1891 ; 1st Lieut., Bechuanaland Border Police, April 1st, 1896 ; Captain, November 1st, 1899 ; 2nd in command, 1st Division, British South Africa Police, June 1st, 1902 ; Line Magistrate, Bechuanaland Railway Construction, February 1st, 1896 ; Resident Magistrate, Ngami-land, January 22nd, 1897 ; Acting Assistant Commissioner,



Northern Bechuanaland, March 1st, 1902; Native Commissioner, Northern West Transvaal, June 22nd, 1902; Retrenched on commuted allowance, July 1st, 1904; Member Central Advisory Committee (Stock Diseases), March 1st, 1905; Commanding "D" Squadron, Northern Rifles, Volunteers, July 1st, 1904; War Services, Matabele Campaign, 1893; Matabele Rebellion, 1896; South Africa, Siege of Mafeking, &c.; A. D. C. to Lieut. General Lord Methuen &c.; Commandant, Northern Protectorate and lines of communication, March 1st, 1902; Mentioned in despatches, London Gazette, January 19th, 1901 and July 29th, 1902; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, June 23rd, 1906.

SERGEANT, John—Ed. Athelhampton School, Birkdale; Accountant, Public Works Department, East Africa Protectorate, June 29th, 1905.

SILBERRAD, Hubert—Ed. at Wren's and Finishing Technical College, Engineering; passed special course of Gold Essay-ing; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, May 8th, 1903; Taveta, August 1st; Acting Collector, Teita, February and March, 1904; Acting Collector, Lamu, February, 1906.

\*SKENE, Ralph Rangabe Felix Henry.—Ed. at St. Paul's School, London, and Calvin's College, Geneva; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, December 5th, 1897; Acting Transport Officer, September 10th, 1901; Acting Collector, April 17th, 1902; Collector April 1st, 1903.

SLADEN, Gerald Carew—The Rifle Brigade; Subaltern, 1st K. A. Rifles; entered the army from the Militia in 1901; served with Rifle Brigade in South Africa, 1901-1903, in England, 1903-05, and in Malta, 1905-06, and with 1st K. A. Rifles 1906.

SMALL, Robert—Ed. at University College School, St. Thomas Hospital, King's College Hospital and University College Hospital; certificate of London School of Tropical Medicine; L. R. C. P., (Lond.); M. R. C. S., (Eng.), 1901; D. P. H., (Lond.) 1905; D. T. C. (Camb.), 1906; Civil Surgeon, South African Field Force, 1901-02; Temporary Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, February 16th, 1906

SMITH, Alexander—Assistant Treasurer, East Africa Protectorate, September 19th, 1904.

SMITH, George Echlin—Ed. privately and at Trinity College, Dublin; joined 5th Batt., The Royal Irish Regt., 1891; Cap-

tain 1895 ; Honorary Captain in Army, 1900 ; Assistant Inspector, Hausa Force, (Gold Coast Batt.), January, 1897 ; Sub-Inspector, British Guiana Police, February, 1898 ; District Inspector, October, 1900 ; Acting Adjutant, British Guiana Police, July, 1904 to Sept., 1905 ; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, East Africa Protectorate, Sept., 1906 ; A. D. C. to Sir J. A. Swettenham K. C. M. G., 1902-1904 ; A. D. C. to Sir Frederic Hodgson, K. C. M. G., 1904-1906 ; Acting Private Secretary to Sir Frederic Hodgson K. C. M. G., 1905.

**SMITH, George Edward**—Captain, Royal Engineers ; Ed. at Winchester and Woolwich ; Commission in Royal Engineers, February 18th, 1888 ; Assistant, Anglo-German Boundary Commission, East Africa, 1892 ; employed under Captain Selater, R. E., making road Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza, 1895-97 ; South African War, 1901-02 ; Commissioner and Commander, British Section of Anglo-German Boundary with local rank of Lieut. Colonel, 1904-06 ; at other times employed on Military duties in England and Canada ; Director of Surveys, East Africa Protectorate, June 26th, 1906.

**SPENCER, Cyril**—Entered Colonial Service, Cyprus, March 1st, 1891 ; In Secretariat from April 1892 to May 1898 ; also Clerk to Legislative Council, March, 1894 to May, 1898 ; Private Secretary to High Commissioner several occasions, 1898-1900 ; Inspector, Military Police, May 1st, 1898 ; Actg. Dist. Commandant, July 1900 to January 1904 ; appointed in Command of Divisions of Police, January, 1904 ; also Governor of prison and Assistant to District Commissioner and Deputy Coroner ; Acting District Commissioner, April to December, 1905 ; Passed in Mod. Greek, higher standard, 1904 ; and in Turkish, lower standard, 1906 ; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, November 22nd, 1906.

**\*STANLEY, Geoffrey Armstrong**—Ed. at Bath and City of London School ; Great Western Railway, 1897 to 1901 ; Assistant Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway, May 23rd, 1901.

**STANLEY, Robert**—Quartermaster Sergeant, Royal Army Medical Corps ; South Africa campaign, medal and two clasps ; Chief clerk to Principal Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, August 14th, 1905.

**STEDMAN, Hugh John Harry**—Ed. at Weymouth College ; articled to Borough Engineer and Surveyor of Dorchester, 1895 to

1898; Assistant to same, 1898 to 1903<sup>7</sup>; on staff of Superintending Civil Engineer, H. M. Breakwater, Portland, 1903 to July, 1905; Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, East Africa Protectorate, July 27th, 1905.

**STEVENS**, Harry Whitehill—Captain, Manchester Regiment; Adjutant and Quartermaster, 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles; educated at Cheltenham and R. M. C., Sandhurst; 2nd Lieut., 24th Regiment, March, 1894; Lieut., November, 1896; Captain, Manchester Regiment, March, 1902; served in Egypt, 1894–1895; in Gibraltar, 1895–1897; in India, 1897–1899; in South Africa, 1900–1902; in Somaliland, 1902–1904; in East Africa, 1904; in British Central Africa, 1904–1905; East Africa, 1905 and 1906.

**STIGAND**, Chauncey Hugh—Captain, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment; Subaltern, 1st King's African Rifles; entered the army from the Militia in 1898; served with Royal West Kent Regiment in Burmah, 1899; with Royal West Kent Regiment in Aden, 1899–1900; as a Special Service Officer in Somaliland, 1901; with Royal West Kent Regiment in Aden, 1901–1902; with 1st King's African Rifles in British Central Africa, 1903–1905; with 1st King's African Rifles in British East Africa, 1905 and 1906.

**\*S. OCKER**, James Edward—Cape Mounted Rifles, South Africa, 1897–1902; South African War, 1899–1902; medals (King's and Queen's), clasps, Transvaal, Free State and Cape Colony; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, May 27th, 1904; Attached to Land Office, August 1904; Assistant Collector, Rabai, November 1906.

**STONE**, Robert George—Assistant Paymaster, 1st K. A. Rifles, East Africa Protectorate, June 1st, 1906.

**STORDY**, Robert John—Uganda Transport service, January 1st, 1898; Chief Veterinary Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, April 1st, 1901.

**STOREY**, Fearnley Bonnell—Lieut., East Surrey Regiment; Subaltern, 3rd K. A. Rifles; South African War, 1899–1902; served with M. I. operations in Transvaal, July, 1901 to April, 1902; Queen's medal with clasps, King's medal with 2 clasps.

**STRATHAIRN**, George Cecil—M. B., Ch., (Edinburgh); late Medical Officer, Refugee Camp, Springfontein and Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony and Norvals Pont, Cape Colony; Me-

dical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, July 26th, 1903.

**SWEENIE**, John William.—Great Indian Peninsula Railway ; Assistant Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway 23rd August, 1898.

**TANNER**, William Hugh—P. A. S. I. ;—Ed. at Merchant Taylors' School ; Assistant Director of Public Works, East Africa Protectorate, June 6th, 1903.

†**TATE**, Harry Russell—Ed. at Sherborne School ; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, December 16th, 1897 ; Superintendent of Government Transport, March, 1900 ; Officer in charge, East Africa Transport, Ashanti Field Force, August, 1900 ; Transport Officer, Ogaden Punitive Force, January, 1901 ; Collector, April 6th, 1901 ; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Kenya Province, April to September, 1902, and November, 1904 to April, 1905 ; Ashanti medal, 1900 ; Jubaland medal, 1901 ; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Kisumu, September 1906.

**Tew**, George McLeod—Indian Police, Berar, 1893-97 ; Uganda Railway Police, 1899-1903 ; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1903.

**TOWNSEND**, Alfred Ernest—Ed. at Brisbane Grammar School ; Pupil to Mr. Tendal P. Porter, Staff Surveyor, Queensland Survey Department, 1889-91 ; Chief Assistant to Mr. D. F. McLean, Resumption Surveyor and Queensland Railways Department, 1891-1902 ; Assistant Surveyor, Gold Coast Survey, under Major Watherston, C. B., R. E., 1902-1905 ; Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, August 24th, 1905.

**TOWNSEND**, William Henry Marshall—Ed. at East London School, South Africa, and at Heles School, Exeter ; 9 years Sailing Ship service, David and Piper and the Empire lines ; 6 years B. I. S. N. Co. ; Chief Officer, S. S. "Winifred," June 17th, 1903 ; Transport Medal, China.

\***TRAILL**, Francis Stuart Forbes—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, October 10th, 1898 ; Collector, April 1st, 1903.

\***TYSEN**, Francis Dashwood—Ed. at Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, and Trinity College, Melbourne University ; Lieut., 2nd Scottish Horse, Boer War ; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, May 1905 ; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, July 1st, 1906.

- UFFMAN, Karl Herman Henry—Ed: at Edinburgh University and in Germany; M. B., Ch. B.; Temporary Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, December 2nd, 1905.
- VAN DE VELDE, Marcel Arthur Maurice—Ed. at Mt. St. Mary's College, Derbyshire; Colonial Audit branch of Exchequer and Audit Department, May 29th, 1900; Assistant Auditor, East Africa Protectorate, March 9th, 1903; Assistant Auditor, Uganda Protectorate, June, 1903; East Africa Protectorate, June, 1904.
- VAN SOMEREN, Robert Abraham Logan—Ed. at Edinburgh University and Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; M. B., Ch. B.; Special University Certificate, (Edinburgh), Tropical Diseases, and Certificate of London School of Tropical Medicine; Temporary Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, October 10th, 1905.
- VENNING, Reginald Chapmar.—Ed. at St. John's, Dulwich, and College of "God's Gift", Dulwich; Cleatha Shipping Co., Direct Line, Royal Navy; Cuban S. S. Co. and South African Mail Service; Chief Officer, S. S. Winifred, November 25th, 1905.
- WAKEHAM, William Robert Bruce—M. R. C. V. S., London, 1906; Veterinary Officer, East Africa Protectorate, October, 1906.
- WALKER, Henry Alexander—Captain, Royal Fusiliers; Major, 2nd in Command, 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles; entered Army from Militia, 1894; served with Royal Fusiliers in East Indies, 1895–1900; with Royal Fusiliers in Burmah, 1900–1901; in British Central Africa, 1901–1902; in Somaliland, 1902–1904; in British Central Africa, 1904–1905; in East Africa, 1905 and 1906.
- WALLACE, William Thomas Ewart—Captain, 4th Battalion, The King's Regiment; trained in Telegraph Construction under Sir James Sievewright, K. C. M. G.; practical knowledge of all branches of Postal Administration; South African War, February 1900 to September 1902; Superintendent of Telegraphs, Southern Nigeria, 1903–05; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, December 21st, 1905.
- WALLER, Desmond Dalrymple—3rd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, May 12th, 1899; 2nd Assistant, September 23rd, 1899; Officer in charge, Indian Immigration, November, 1902; Additional District Officer, January 6th, 1903;

Town Magistrate, Kisumu, February 6th, 1903; Military Paymaster, April 1st, 1903; Protector of Immigrants, April 1st, 1904.

WARD, Hamilton Frederick—Lieut., Irish Guards; Subaltern, 1st King's African Rifles; entered the Army from Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1900; served with Oxfordshire Light Infantry in South Africa, 1900-1901; with Irish Guards in England, 1901-1902; with mounted Infantry in South Africa, 1902; with Irish Guards in England, 1902-1906, and with 1st King's African Rifles in East Africa Protectorate, 1906.

WARD, John Corbet—Imperial Yeomanry, South Africa, 1900-1902; Queen's medal and 4 clasps; King's medal and two clasps; Transvaal Civil Service, 1902-1904; Deputy Registrar, East Africa Protectorate, 1906; Registrar of Documents, 1906.

WARDLE, Arthur Hampton—Minor and Major qualifications of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Advanced certificates of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, in Botany, Organic and Inorganic Chemistry; Registered Pharmacists' Diploma, New South Wales Board of Pharmacy; Medical Storekeeper, East Africa Protectorate, October 8th, 1905.

WARING, Edward Lennon—Ed. at St. Paul's School and Crystal Palace Engineering Company School; (Head of, 1892); Hydraulic Engineering Company, Chester, 1892-94; Chief Assistant Engineer to Messrs. P. W. and C. S. Meik, Westminster, 1894-1900; Port Talbot Railways and Docks Company; Seaham Harbour Works; Burntisland Harbour; Hebburn Graving Dock; Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway, 1900-03; Assistant Chief Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, July 27th, 1903; Deputy Director of Surveys (Cadastral Branch), April 1st, 1906; Acting Land Officer, Aug. 12th to December 15th, 1906.

\*WATCHAM, James Robert—Ed. at St. Joseph's College, Bangalore; First-in-Arts Examination, Madras University; Federated Malay States Police, September 1898 to May 1900; Uganda Railway Accounts Office, November 1900 to July 1901; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, August, 1901.

WEBSTER, Everard Francis—Ed. at Christ's Hospital and King's College; Bank of England (five years); Imperial Yeomanry,

South Africa ; medal (5 clasps) ; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, May 4th, 1903.

\*WEEKS, Reginald—Ed. in Germany and Switzerland ; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 10th, 1902 ; Taveta, September, 1902 ; Fort Hall, December, 1902 ; Acting Collector, Kitui, June, 1903 ; Kisumu, June, 1905 ; South Africa medal, 1900.

WESTRAY, Frederick Ernest—Medical Dispenser, Uganda Protectorate, November 17th, 1900.

WHITE, Chas. Alfred—F. R. H. S. Ed. at Church of England Grammar and Victorian State School ; Melbourne Botanic Gardens ; Forest Officer for Coolgardie and Kalgoorile Gold Fields, Rhodes Matopo Park, Bulawayo ; 2nd class certificate, Victorian Military School for instruction ; served in South African War ; Botanical Collector for late Baron Von Mueller ; Government Botanist, Victoria, and correspondent for Rhodesia to the R. H. S. Scientific Committee, London ; Forest Department, East Africa Protectorate, 1906.

WHITE, Walter Croker Poole—Ed. at Bedford Modern School and Edinburgh University ; M. B., Ch. B. ; Diploma for Diseases for Tropical Climates ; House Surgeon and Physician at the Carnarvon and Anglesea Infirmary ; Temporary Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, November 23rd, 1906.

WIGGINS, Clare Aveling—M. R. C. S. (Eng.) ; L. R. C. P. (Lond.) ; Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, April 4th, 1901 ; late Casualty Officer, St. Mary's Hospital, and Medical Officer, Fulham Infirmary W.

WILL, James—Ed. at Aberdeen University ; Senior Thompson Bursar (Science), 1882 ; M. B. and M. Ch., (Honours and Medal), 1884 ; Demonstrator Practical Surgery, 1883-84 ; Surgeons Army Medical Staff, 1886 ; Aitkin prizeman (pathology), 1886 ; Lecturer and Examiner to Chinese College of Medicine, Hong-Kong, 1890-91 ; Major, Royal Army Medical Corps, 1888 ; established relief hospitals in Martinique and St. Vincent during the Volcanic Eruptions, 1902 ; presented with a public address signed by the inhabitants of St. Vincent and received letters of thanks from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Commander-in-Chief ; contributions to the United Service Magazine, Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, etc. ; Associate

**Member of the Association of Military Surgeons, U. S. A. ; Principal Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, February 21st, 1904.**

**WILLIAMS, George Arthur Seccombe**—Ed. at Stonyhurst; Captain, 4th Battalion, South Stafford Regiment; late Lieut., Royal Fusiliers; served in Southern Nigeria with Southern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force, 1901–1905; Medal and 5 clasps; mentioned in despatches; Assistant District Commissioner, Southern Nigeria, 1905–1906; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, East Africa Protectorate, October 30th, 1906.

**WILSON, David James**—Seconded by Indian Government to Imperial British East Africa Company as Superintendent of Telegraphs, 1889; Zanzibar, 1894–95; Collector, Vanga, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st, 1895; Mombasa, 1896; Malindi, 1897; Chief Superintendent of Transport and Registrar of Porters, 1898; Director of Uganda Transport and in charge of Dépôt Stores, King's African Rifles (Uganda), 1899; Director of Transport, East Africa Protectorate; Coast Agent, Uganda Protectorate; Medal, Mazrui Rebellion, 1895–96; Acting Currency Commissioner, July 9th, 1906; Principal Immigration Officer, October 1, 1906.

**WILSON, Ernest George**—Ed. at Whitgift College; Great Northern Railway, April 1894 to June, 1901; Assistant Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway, June, 1901.

**WILSON, William**—Commander s.s. "Henry Wright", Imperial British East Africa Company, October, 1886 to April, 1891; Commander, East Africa Protectorate s.s. "Juba", December 3rd, 1896.

**WISE, Charles**—Imperial British East Africa Company; Asst. Collector, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st, 1895; Actg. Collector, Teita Dist., July 1st, 1895 to Nov. 1896; Actg. Collector, Machakos Dist., Oct., 1897 to March, 1898; Actg. Collector, Kikuyu Dist., March 1898 to Sept., 1898; Asst. Collector, Kibwezi, Dec., 1898 to Aug., 1899; Actg. Collector, Kitui Dist., Nov. 1899 to June, 1900; Actg. Collector, Kitui Dist., March, 1901 to Jan., 1902; Supdt. of Experimental Gardens, Nairobi, Feb., 1902 to Aug., 1902; Actg. Collector, Naivasha Dist., Oct. 1902 to Aug., 1904; Actg. Collector, Vanga Dist., April 18th, 1905.



WRIGHT, Harry Walter—Ed. at Down House School, Hampstead, Dulwich; 8 years Sailing Ships and small steamers; 13½ years, Castle Line; 4 years, Lieut., Royal Navy; South African medal; Chief Officer, Uganda Railway Lake Steamers August 5th, 1905.

WRIGHT, Reginald Barton—Associate of City Guilds Central Institution Engineering; late Assistant Surveyor, Trigonometrical Survey, Perak, Malay Peninsula; late Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway; Chief Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1903; Land Officer, May, 1903.

WYNSTONE-WATERS, Edward John—Late Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, Fellow of the Royal Physical Society; three times medallist in Junior Practical, Senior Practical and Senior Systematic Anatomy; Author of papers on Anatomical and Physiological questions; Medical Officer, Uganda Railway, May 10th, 1898; Uganda Protectorate, December 10th, 1900; transferred to East Africa Protectorate, March, 1902.

YOUNG, Henry Alfred—Ed. at Derby School and Edinburgh University; called to the Bar (Scotland), July, 1899; Assistant Crown Advocate, East Africa Protectorate, June 22nd, 1906.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Harold—Lieut., The Bedfordshire Regiment; Subaltern, 1st King's African Rifles; entered the Army 1893; served in Egypt, Gibraltar and India; obtained a commission in the Bedfordshire Regiment in 1900, and served in India, Jubaland and Somaliland; Subaltern, 1st King's African Rifles, 1905 and 1906.

\* Signifies passed in Swahili. Higher Standard

¶ " " " " Lower Standard

† " " " Kikuyu

\$ " " " Masai

‡ " " " Kavirondo.

All Medical Officers of the Amalgamated services are included in this list.

## KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

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A portion of what is now the 3rd Battalion of the King's African Rifles was formed, under the title of East Africa Rifles, in 1895, when the Government took over the Administration of the East Africa Protectorate from the Imperial British East Africa Company.

The Battalion at that time consisted of 250 Soudanese and 600 Swahilis. It was reorganized in 1898 and the numbers increased to 1,000 rank and file in 8 companies, the proportion of British Officers being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per Company, excluding the Commandant, the second in Command, the Officer Commanding in Jubaland and the Adjutant and Quartermaster. The number of Soudanese was, at the same time, increased by 300, enlisted in Egypt on the conclusion of the campaign against the Mahdi. In 1904 the Battalion was further enlarged by two Companies, consisting of 5 British Officers and 250 men, which were taken over from Uganda; of these one was composed of Soudanese enlisted in Uganda and the Nile Provinces, the other of local tribes, principally Swahilis.

At present the Battalion consists of 512 Soudanese, 738 locally enlisted troops, one Company being Masai, who have proved themselves very good soldiers. In 1901 a camel corps was formed from a portion of the Soudanese Infantry in Jubaland, mounted on Arab Riding camels, and has proved very useful. Since the arrival of the first Reserve Battalion, the strength of the 3rd Battalion has decreased to 1,000 men distributed as follows :—

255	Nairobi, Head Quarters—3 Companies
225	Jubaland
130	Kericho
260	Nandi
130	Nyeri

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1,000

There is in addition a band of 24 men and boys.

The 1st Battalion consisting of 600 men is stationed at Nairobi as a Reserve Battalion.

The troops in Uganda, formerly known as the Uganda Rifles, are now styled the 4th Battalion and the Indian Contingent of the King's African Rifles. Their headquarters is at Entebbe, with detachments at Nimule, Jinja and Mbarara.

### 3rd Battalion.

Commandant ... Lieut.-Col. E. G. Harrison, D.S.O.  
 2nd in Command ... Major J. D. Mackay.  
 Adjutant and Quarter-  
 master ... Capt. E. V. Jenkins, D.S.O.

### Subordinate Staff

Name.	Designation.	Province.
Cowasji J. Kambatta	Asst. Paymaster	Ukamba
Sayad Mohamed Merajuddin	Head Clerk	do.
Ignacio Caetano Fernandez	Asst. do.	do.
Caridad Maciel	Clerk	do.
Yoosuf Mohamed	do.	do.
Manoel Salvador Fernandez	do.	Yonte
Joseph Nicholas Lobo	do.	Jubaland
David Francis Nazarete	do.	do.
Gilbert Maitland	do.	do.

### 1st Battalion.

Commandant ... Lieut. Col. E. H. Gorges, D.S.O.  
 2nd in Command ... Major H. A. Walker.  
 Adjutant and  
 Quartermaster ... Capt. H. W. Stevens.

### Subordinate Staff.

Name.	Designation.	Remarks.
Sundar Dass	Head Clerk	Transferred from 3rd Bn. K. A. R. on the 1st of July, 1905.
Beli Ram	Clerk to Paymaster	
Francis Xavier	Clerk to Qr.-Master	
Fernandez		
Murari Lall	Hospital Assistant.	

## 4th Battalion.

Commandant	... Lieut.-Col. L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy.
2nd in Command	... Major P. Rigby.
Adjutant	... Lieut. S. W. Rawlins.

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## NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

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### Cape of Good Hope Station.

The Cape of Good Hope Station is bounded :—

**NORTH.**—In the Indian Ocean—By the Equator between the Coast of Africa and the Meridian of  $70^{\circ}$  E. and by the parallel of  $10^{\circ}$  South Latitude between the Meridians of  $70^{\circ}$  and  $95^{\circ}$  E. Longitude.

In the Atlantic, by the parallel of the Cunene river about  $17^{\circ} 15'$  South Latitude between the Coast of Africa and the Meridian of Greenwich and by the parallel of  $15^{\circ}$  S. Latitude between the Meridians of Greenwich and  $15^{\circ}$  West Longitude.

**EAST.**—By the Meridian of  $70^{\circ}$  East Longitude between the Equator and the parallel of  $10^{\circ}$  South and by the Meridian of  $95^{\circ}$  East.

**SOUTH.**—By the Antarctic Circle.

**WEST.**—By the Meridian of  $15^{\circ}$  W. Longitude.

For Administrative purposes the Station is divided as follows:—

1. East Coast Africa Division.
2. Cape of Good Hope Division.

(a) East Sub Division	} of Cape of Good Hope Division.
(b) West „	
(c) South „	

The following Ships comprise the Squadron :—

Crescent ( Flag ) Forte, Terpsichore, Pelorus.

129 CRESCENT, 13. *Twin Screw Protected Cruiser 1st Class.*

7,700 Tons.

I.H.P. 10,000 N.D. (12,000 F.D.)

*Flag Ship.**Cape of Good Hope.*

REAR-ADMIRAL	...	John Durnford, C.B., D.S.O.	...	19 Mar.	04
FLAG LIEUT.	...	Ronald C. Mayne	...	11 Feb.	04
SECRETARY	...	Harry Robinson	...	11 Feb.	04
Clerk to Sec.	...	George H. Coles	...	11 Feb.	04
		James M. L. Cusack	...	11 Feb.	04
		Charles F. Webber	...	11 Feb.	04
CAPTAIN	...	Trevylyan D. W. Napier, M.V.O	...	25 Feb.	04
COMMANDER	...	Herbert W. Richmond	...	25 Feb.	04
		(N) Alfred C. Sykes	...	25 Feb.	04
LIEUTENANT	...	William Bowden-Smith	...	25 Feb.	04
		(G) Frederick W. Talbot Ponsonby	...	25 Feb.	04
		(T) Wilfred Tomkinson	...	15 Feb.	04
		Benjamin W. Barrow	...	25 Feb.	04
		Hon. William S. Leveson-Gower	...	25 Feb.	04
		Godfrey B. J. Benyon	...	30 Jun.	05

*(In Lieu of Sub-Lieut.)*

ENG. COM.	...	Richard W. Toman	...	25 Apr.	06
ENG. LIEUT.	...	Lionel W. Swift	...	25 Nov.	04
		William H. Outfin	...	25 Feb.	04
		Henry A. Little	...	26 Mar.	04
MAJ. R. M.	...	Gerald A. Cox	...	16 Mar.	04
LIEUT. R. M. A.	...	Harold Blount	...	25 Feb.	04

*(And for Physical Training Duties.)*

CHAPLAIN	...	REV. George B. Robinson, M.A.	...	25 Feb.	04
FLEET SURG.	...	Donald T. Hoskyn M.B.	...	25 Feb.	04
FLEET PAYM.	...	Charles E. H. Meredyth	...	25 Feb.	04
NAVAL INSTR.	...	Ronald J. M. Holliday, M.A.	...	25 Feb.	04
SURGEON	...	William K. D. Breton	...	25 Feb.	04
		Arthur S. Bradley, M.B., B.A.	...	12 Mar.	06
SUB-LIEUT.	...	Geoffrey E. Ridgeway	...	12 July	05
ASSIST. PAYM.	...	Thomas A. Woolf	...	25 Feb.	04
		Guy P. Woollerton	...	25 Feb.	04
GUNNER	...	(T) Ernest E. Lowe, C.S.C.	...	25 Feb.	04
		Thomas H. Keyes	...	25 Feb.	04
		Ernest M. Jehan	...	24 Oct.	05
BOATSWAIN	...	George J. J. Rendle	...	25 Feb.	04
SIG-BOATSWAIN	...	Albert J. Brown	...	10 May	04
CARPENTER	...	John W. Sheldrake	...	25 Feb.	04
ARTIF. ENG.	...	Ellis Booth	...	25 Feb.	04
MIDSHIPMAN	...	Hon. Hugh C. R. Feilding	...	8 Mar.	05
		William M. Carey	...	8 Mar.	04
		Edward L. B. Oliphant	...	8 Mar.	04
		Denis E. Rahilly	...	25 Feb.	04
		Nowell C. Johnston	...	25 Feb.	04

	Harald E. Wharton	...	Apr. 04	
	Fredrick A. Buckley	...	15 May 04	
	Evelyn T. Wickham	...	15 May 04	
	Alexander D. Cunningham	...	15 Sept. 04	
	Vernon Hammersley-Heenan	...	15 Sept. 04	
	Charles E. Wilson	...	15 May 05	
	Edward N. Syfret	...	15 Sept. 05	
CLERK	...	Leslie S. Brown	...	25 Feb. 04

*The following Officers are borne as additional for various services.*

**For service in Naval Establishments.**

COMMANDER	...	William P. Lodder	...	19 May 03
LIEUTENANT	...	Christopher H. Deighton	...	1 Apr. 03

*(For charge of Ordnance Stores at Cape of Good Hope.)*

ENG. COM.	...	William F. Hinchcliff	...	10 Jan. 05
BOATSWAIN	...	Charles G. Reypert	...	9 Jan. 04

**For Transport Duties.**

*At Cape Town.*

CAPTAIN	)	...	John Martin	...	- Apr. 00
(Retired)	)				

*(Resident Transport Officer)*

**For Ships in Reserve.**

CH. CARPENTER	...	Charles W. Jefferson	...	1 Dec 04
GUNNER	...	Daniel P. J. Wright	...	1 Dec. 04

*Commissioned at Portsmouth, 25th February, 1904.*

**197 FORTE, 10. Twin Screw Protected Cruiser 2nd Class.**

**4360 Tons I.H.P. 7000 N.D. (9000 F.D.)**

***Cape of Good Hope.***

CAPTAIN	...	Alfred E. A. Grant	...	16 Feb. 05
LIEUTENANT		(G) Herbert N. Hunter	...	16 Feb. 05
		(N) Charles C. Johnson	...	16 Feb. 05
		George D. H. MacKinnon	...	9 Feb. 06
		Reginald B. C. Hutchinson C.S.C.	...	16 Feb. 05
		Ralph H. Deane	...	16 Feb. 05
LIEUT. R. N. R.		Robert W. Shepherd (Act)	...	25 July 05
ENG. LIEUT.		Lindsay J. Stephens	...	16 Feb. 05
		Alfred E. Cock	...	16 Feb. 05
CHAPLAIN		Rev. Howarth A. Heap	...	16 Feb. 05
STAFF SURG.		Edward C. Cridland, M.B.	...	19 May 04
PAYMASTER		Sydney H. Jones-Parry	...	16 Feb. 05
ASSIST. PAYM.		Alexander A. des V. Ewing	...	16 Feb. 05
GUNNER		Arthur J. Burstow	...	16 Feb. 05
		James F. W. Dimond	...	16 Feb. 05
		(T) Nicholas Liddicoat	...	16 Feb. 05
CARPENTER	...	Thomas E. J. McCarthy	...	2 Sept. 04
ARTIF. ENG.	...	Leonard H. Young	...	22 Dec. 04

*Re-commissioned at Ascension, 16th February, 1905.*

*(Attached to Chatham.)*

365 PELORUS, 8. *Twin Screw Protected Cruiser, 3rd Class.*

2135 Tons I.H.P. 5000 N.D. (7000 F.D.)

*Cape of Good Hope.*

COMMANDER	... James C. Tancred	... 1 Jan. 06
LIEUTENANT	... John H. F. Carey	... 10 Aug. 05
	(N) John S. S. Penrose	... 7 Nov. 04
	(G) Oscar E. A. de S. de Thoren	... 19 May 04
	Sherwood Hodgins	... 04
ENG. LIEUT.	... Charles W. Bolt	... 19 May 04
	Alfred E. E. Rayner	... 19 May 04
STAFF SURG.	... Edgar F. Mortimer	... 19 May 04
PAYMASTER	... Edward Haves	... 1 July 05
ASSIST. PAYM.	... Robert Haves	... 7 Nov. 04
GUNNER	... Henry Irish	... 19 May 04
CARPENTER	... Samuel Bounsall	... 19 May 04

*Commissioned at Devonport, 19th May, 1904.*486 TERPSICHORE, 8. *Twin Screw Protected Cruiser,**2nd Class.*

3400 Tons. I.H.P. 7000 N.D. (9000 F.D.)

*Cape of Good Hope.*

CAPTAIN	.. William H. Baker Baker	... 20 Sept. 04
LIEUTENANT	... (G) Charles E. W. Pyddoke	... 1 Sept. 04
	Henry J. G. Lawrence	... 26 Apr. 04
	(N) Archibald C. Cole	... 7 June 05
	Lewis G. E. Crabbe	... 26 Apr. 04
	Henry V. Coates	... 26 Apr. 04

*(In lieu of a Sub-Lieut.)*

LIEUT. R.N.R.	... Louis A. Brooke-Smith (Act)	... 11 July 05
ENG. LIEUT.	... Herbert W. Harris	... 26 Apr. 04
	Malcolm C. Johnson	... 26 Apr. 04
PAYMASTER	... Bernard H. Ward	... 26 Apr. 04
SURGEON	... John Martin	... 26 Apr. 04
CLERK	... Gerald D. C. Kiddle	... 30 Apr. 06
GUNNER	... Richard Harrison	... 26 Apr. 04
	(T) Michael Fitzgerald	... 26 Apr. 04
	Robert F. Arnold	... 26 Apr. 04
CARPENTER	... Joshua Creber	... 26 Apr. 04
ARTIF. ENG.	... James F. Killock	... 26 Apr. 04

*Re-commissioned at Simonstown, 26th April, 1904.**(Attached to 'Chatham.')*

## GLOSSARY.

(I. H. P. = Indicated Horse Power.

N. D. = Natural Draught.

F. D. = Forced

,,

(G) Before an Officer's name indicates "Gunnery Lieutenant."

(T.) Before an Officer's name indicates "Torpedo Lieutenant or Gunner."

(N.) Before an Officer's name indicates "Navigating Officer."

The number in big type next to the name of the ship thus "FORTE, 10" indicates number of heavy guns in the ship.

*N.B.*—(By heavy guns is meant, guns of and above 4 inches bore.)

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## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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This department exercises a general control over all matters relating to the administration of the estates of deceased persons whether native or non-native in the East Africa Protectorate.

Applications for probate and letters of administration may in non-native cases be made to the Administrator General, Mombasa, or to the Town Magistrates at Nairobi and Kisumu, who have the powers of District Delegates under s. 235A of the Indian Succession Act 1865, which Act was applied to the Protectorate in 1897.

The powers of the District Delegate, Nairobi, extend to the Provinces of Ukamba and Naivasha, and of the District Delegate, Kisumu, to the Province of Kisumu.

In contentious cases application should be made to the Principal Judge of the High Court.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies act as agents in Great Britain for the Administrator-General and if necessary, the balances of the estates of deceased British subjects may be remitted through them by the locally-appointed Administrator.

Any enquiries in England concerning the property of deceased British subjects in East Africa should be addressed to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, London. Enquiries in East Africa should be addressed to the Administrator-General, Mombasa.

Any enquiries concerning the property of deceased natives should be made either to the District Officer of the locality in which the property is, or to the Administrator-General, Mombasa.



## SCALE OF FEES AND DUTY.

### Chapter III-Schedule of Court Fees.

	Rs. As.
20. On application for probate or Administration...	...15 0
21. On oath for every executor, Administrator, or surety...	7 8
22. On every security ... ..	...15 0

Provided that the sum levied in respect of fees 20, 21 and 22, shall not in the aggregate exceed 5 per cent. of the net value of the estate.

23. On probate or administration	{	The like sum as was payable in England for Stamp duty under Section 27 of the Act 44 Vict. cap. 12 in like cases.
in the Protectorate		

NOTE—(i.e. 2 per cent. from £100 to £500, 2½ per cent. from £500 to £1,000, 3 per cent. above £1,000.)

Provided that where the Judge shall be satisfied that estate duty under “The Finance Act, 1894” (57 and 58 Vict. cap. 30), or under “The Finance Act 1896” (59 and 60 Vict. cap. 28), or any Act amending the same, has been paid in the United Kingdom in respect of property passing on the death of the deceased situate at any place within the jurisdiction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to repay to the legal personal representative the amount paid in respect of that property on obtaining probate or administration.

	Rs. As
24. On filing account... ..	...10 0
25. On passing account ... ..	...15 0
27. In the case of estates of less than 1,500 rupees, gross value, in place of fees Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23. 24 and 25.	{ 5 per cent. on gross value of the estate not exceeding 50 rupees.
27. On lodging caveat ... ..	... 5 0

28. Where the Court itself winds up an estate or grants Probate or Administration to the Administrator-General of the Protectorate in his official capacity, a fee shall be charged at the rate of 2½ per cent. upon the total amount realized and 2½ per cent. upon the total amount distributed.

Administrator-General ... J. W. Barth

*Note.*—The practice is that, on production of a certificate of duty paid in East Africa to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue at Somerset House, that sum will, in the event of duty having been charged in the United Kingdom on the property in East Africa, be refunded.

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## AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

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The accounts of the East Africa Protectorate are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General acting as Honorary Auditor at the request of the Lords Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General is represented in East Africa by the Local Auditor, assisted by four Assistant Auditors.

### Subordinate Staff Mombasa.

Head Clerk	... Thomas Vaz.
Clerk	... Alexander Sequeira.
	... A. L. Fernandes.
	... L. X. E. Rodrigues.

### Uganda Railway.

Head Clerk	... Benjamin Pereira.
Audit Revenue Accounts	... Rogacian Correa.
Stores	... C. Braganza Alexander.
Correspondence	... H. J. Furtado.

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## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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The first appointment in the formation of the Agricultural Department was made in August 1903. The object of the Department is to assist in the development of European and Native Agricultural enterprise. With this aim farms have been established at Nairobi, Naivasha, Malindi, Mazeras and Kibos. Further, during the past season an attempt was made, by the formation of small stations in various parts of the country, to gather some information regarding outlying districts.

Pure and half-bred stock is kept at Naivasha and Nairobi farms. All the seed grown on the farms is distributed at under market rates in order to cheapen the settler's experimental crops. The service fees for stud animals are nominal.

Correspondence regarding seeds, service of stock etc., should be addressed to the various farm Superintendents. A scheme for re-organising this Department is under consideration.

### Staff.

	Director of Agriculture	Vacant.
H. Powell	Assistant	Nairobi.
J. K. Hill	Assistant	Naivasha.
J. Peffers	Farm Superintendent	Kibos.
C. B. Armstrong	Do.	Naivasha.
J. Barbour	Do.	Malindi
G. W. Evans	Clerk	Nairobi.

## CUSTOMS.

During the past year the general prosperity of the Protectorate has maintained its high standard, as evinced by the Trade returns which, compared with those for the previous year, show a decided increase in the volume of trade.

The opening up of the country by exploration parties and the various experiments which the Government have been making through the agencies of the Forestry, Agricultural and Veterinary departments have rendered great assistance to development; but the greatest impetus of all has come from the Uganda-Railway which has now firmly established itself as an invaluable commercial asset and is supplemented by two moderate sized steamers which maintain regular communication with the principal ports on Lake Victoria. A third steamer, now in course of construction, will shortly be added to cope with the increasing traffic.

The Railway rates for merchandise are now being adjusted to a level at which it is possible for merchants to work at a profit, with the result that the Railway returns show a large increase in the volume of traffic passing over the line.

Stringent regulations restrict the importation of firearms.

A highly satisfactory feature brought out by the Import Returns is the increase of Agricultural implements and building materials imported, which is a sign that the settlers who have recently come into the Protectorate mainly from South Africa are actively developing the land taken up by them. Agricultural machinery and implements are allowed exemption from Customs Duty.

The export trade does not increase in the same proportion as does the import trade; but this is only to be expected of a

country in the infancy of its development whose capabilities and vast natural resources are yet but imperfectly known.

Tables showing the principal articles imported into and exported from the Protectorate are appended.

Concessions to trading companies for the collection of bark, timber and rubber have been given and with the more systematic collection of these products under European supervision and the diminution of the former wasteful and destructive native mode of collecting a considerable increase will naturally take place.

Although Mombasa, the principal town in the territory, is visited by a considerable number of steamers belonging principally to the British India, German, French and Austrian Steamship Companies and the passenger and mail services are excellent, (giving an average of a mail steamer once a week to and from Europe) there is still much to be desired in the encouragement given to cargo, rates of which compare unfavourably with those obtaining in other parts of the world.

The position at present is that the steamship owners say they will reduce their freights if more cargo be offered them and planters and merchants upcountry say they will send more produce to the Coast if rates be lowered so as to enable them to compete with merchants in other parts of the world in shipments to South African Ports and Home.

However anxious Government may be to foster industries in the Protectorate and encourage the raising of crops and cattle on a large scale, as well as assist private enterprise by favourable rates, their efforts will be frustrated if high freights oversea continue.

Negotiations have been entered into—and there is every reason to hope that they will be carried to a successful conclusion—with the South African Railway Companies for through Bills of Lading for produce to South Africa. This would mean that settlers up country could export their produce direct to South African markets at more convenient rates and under more favourable conditions than exist at present.

A coastal service is maintained by the Government despatch boat S. S. "Juba" which calls twice a month at the principal seaports of the Protectorate and once a month at the smaller ones.

The large steamers prefer the harbour of Kilindini situated on the west of the island of Mombasa where there is accommodation for an almost unlimited number of steamers and a sheltered anchorage suitable for steamers of the deepest draught.

Passengers with their baggage are conveyed between Kilindini and Mombasa and vice versa by special trains run in connection with the large mail steamers.

The only drawback from which this magnificent harbour suffers is the absence of fresh water which necessitates outward ships waiting until they reach Zanzibar before they can replenish their supplies.

A great boon has been conferred on trade by the issue of Protectorate currency notes which were put into circulation on the 2nd April 1906 and the sovereign has been made legal tender as in India.

The notes range in value as follows :—

5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 Rupees.

The issue of these notes has done away with the payment of large sums in Rupees, a mode of payment that was cumbersome in the extreme.

### Officers of the Customs Department.

Name.	Designation.	Place.
A. Marsden	Chief of Customs	Mombasa.
G. J. Muir	Asst. Chief of Customs	do
O. Mitchell	Assistant	do

### Subordinate Staff.

Ardesir Sorabji Kapadia	Head Clerk and Accountant	Mombasa.
Framji Edulji Pundole	Cashier	"
N. E. Pereira	Head Declaration Clerk	"
M. S. de Souza	Head Godown Keeper	"
S. J. Lobo	{ Store-keeper and Kilindini Customs Superintendent	"
Henry P. Ishmael	Yard Foreman	"
J. B. Faria	Custom Master Leven House	"
A. H. Santimano	{ Correspondence Clerk and Record Keeper	"
J. G. Contractor	Clerk	"
M. L. Kapani	Asst. Declaration Clerk	"
Karsondas Haridas	do do do	"
M. X. Dantas	Asst. Godown Keeper	"

Name.	Designation.	Place.
Paibjee Ebramjee	Valuer and Broker	Mombasa.
Sant Sing Jewan Singh	Asst. Yard Foreman	"
Nansy Hansraj	Asst. Declaration Clerk	"
Perozsha Framji Pundole	Tally Clerk	"
N. M. Patel	Assistant Cashier	"
A. A. Pinto	Tally Clerk	"
M. Xavier	do do	"
Jesang Gordhandas	Asst. Declaration Clerk	"
Manilal Pranshanker	do do do	"
J. C. Pereira	Gate Keeper	"
P. Almeida	Tally Clerk	"
M. J. Lobo	do do	"
J. S. de Souza	Asst. Store-keeper	"
D. M. Dias	Tally Clerk	"
Menino Gracias	do do	"
Abdulla Zena	do do	"
Henry Farrar	do do	"
Dahlan bin Mohamed	do do	"
Abdulla Mohamed	Crane Engineer	"
Sheik Hamed Sk. Hussein	2nd Crane Engineer	"
Jamal Din	Crane Stoker	"
J. M. Gracias	Supdt. of Customs	Lamu
N. H. Premji	Declaration Clerk	"
M. P. Patel	Yard Foreman	"
Abdulla Saleh	Arabic Clerk	"
N. R. Jani	Customs Master	Faza
K. Veerchand	Customs Master	Kiunga
J. M. Ribeiro	Customs Master	Kipini
Ardesir Rustomji Khajuri	Supdt. of Customs	Kisumu
P. A. D'Silva	Clerk	do
P. P. Fernandes	Customs Master	Karungu
M. F. J. Lobo	Supdt. of Customs	Kismayu
M. V. Dave	Gujerati Clerk	do
S. R. Fernandes	Supdt. of Customs	Malindi
Morarji Ranchordas	Gujerati Clerk	do
E. P. Nunes	Ag. Supdt. of Customs	Takaungu
Hakim Ali Mowla Bux	Ag. Customs Master	Kilifi
J. F. Braganza	Customs Master	Taveta
M. J. Carvalho	Supdt. of Customs	Vanga
J. A. de Sã	Customs Master	Shimoni
Ahmed Din Jehangir	Customs Master	Gazi

Sterling value of Imports of Merchandise (exclusive of Government stores, Specie and goods in transit) from the principal countries into the East Africa Protectorate.

Year ending 31st March, 1906.

COUNTRIES.	Value in Sterling.	Per cent of total Imports.
United Kingdom	227,950	34.0
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:		
India and Burmah	173,875	26.0
Ceylon	2,287	0.3
Zanzibar	1,459	0.2
Mauritius	976	0.1
Uganda Protectorate	2,833	0.4
South African Colonies	1,980	0.3
Australian Colonies	16,235	2.4
	199,645	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:		
Austria-Hungary	25,718	3.8
Belgium	2,699	0.4
France	11,429	1.7
Germany	48,314	7.2
Holland	36,421	5.4
Italy	6,374	1.0
Norway and Sweden	13,304	2.0
Portugal	323	—
Russia	11,907	1.8
Switzerland	6,143	0.9
Other European countries	6,496	0.9
Miscellaneous ports of Asia	12,376	1.8
United States of America	47,112	7.0
German East Africa	10,971	1.6
Portuguese East Africa	28	—
Italian East Africa	5,150	0.8
	244,765	
Total £.	672,380	

Sterling value and destination of Exports of produce from the East Africa Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, German East Africa, Congo Free State and Italian East Africa shipped through the East Africa Protectorate.

Year ending 31st March, 1906.

COUNTRIES.	Value in Sterling.	Per cent of total Exports.
United Kingdom	38,796	11.7
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:		
India and Burmah	11,802	3.5
Aden	2,971	0.9
Ceylon	62	0.1
Zanzibar	23,778	7.1
South African Colonies	3,236	1.0
East Africa Protectorate ports	16,697	5.0
	58,546	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—		
Austria-Hungary	10,453	3.1
Belgium	19,017	5.7
France	24,890	7.5
Germany	57,872	17.4
Holland	405	0.1
Italy	433	0.1
Russia	6	—
Switzerland	210	0.1
Other European countries	2,348	0.7
Asiatic countries	11,636	3.5
United States of America	104,960	31.5
German East Africa	2,305	0.7
Italian East Africa	955	0.3
	235,496	
Total £.	332,338	

Comparative statement showing values of principal articles exported from the East Africa Protectorate during the years ending 31st March 1902 to 1906.

ARTICLES.			1905-6.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.
			£	£	£	£	£
Borities	E. A. P.	produce	6,075	3,380	3,796	4,443	3,454
Chillies	"	"	8	92	...	...	...
do	U. P.	"	15,484	3,333	...	...	...
do	G. E. A.	"	16	...	...	...	...
Copra	E. A. P.	"	9,413	9,412	11,084	15,273	5,301
Fibre	"	"	372	...	...	...	...
do	U. P.	"	2,333	2,067	785	...	...
do	G. E. A.	"	75	...	...	...	...
Grains	E. A. P.	"	27,087	20,482	20,596	19,534	22,377
do	U. P.	"	523	475	210	...	...
do	G. E. A.	"	9,289	2,008	1,472	...	...
Gum copal	E. A. P.	"	725	603	1,274	1,332	1,439
Hides & Skins	"	"	10,320	21,820	...	...	...
do	U. P.	"	40,300	23,424	...	...	...
do	G. E. A.	"	43,250	34,570	...	...	...
do	I. E. A.	"	677	...	...	...	...
do	C. F. S.	"	11	...	...	...	...
Horns & Teeth	E. A. P.	"	416	441	...	...	...
do	U. P.	"	240	144	...	...	...
do	G. E. A.	"	1,512	248	...	...	...
do	C. F. S.	"	5	...	...	...	...
Hides & Horns	E. A. P.	"	...	...	25,629	14,185	5,059
do	U. P.	"	...	...	14,388	2,443	...
do	G. E. A.	"	...	...	4,810	...	...
Ivory	E. A. P.	"	20,542	23,018	24,039	32,167	11,778
do	U. P.	"	34,601	28,594	25,843	34,792	49,179
do	G. E. A.	"	624	650	54	...	...
do	C. F. S.	"	6,836	4,298	...	...	...
do	I. E. A.	"	...	6	...	...	...
Live Stock	E. A. P.	"	3,347	3,622	2,972	6,850	2,173
do	U. P.	"	8	...	...	...	...
do	G. E. A.	"	14	4,773	...	...	...
Mangrove Bark	E. A. P.	"	3,290	2,016	1,155	600	900
Potatoes	E. A. P.	"	3,773	3,471	2,852	300	...
Rubber	E. A. P.	"	18,929	21,579	10,772	7,778	5,112
do	U. P.	"	11,919	2,948	2,838	2,818	1,000
do	G. E. A.	"	13,213	641	24	...	...
Cotton	E. A. P.	"	1,273	285	...	...	...
do	U. P.	"	1,046	162	...	...	...
do	G. E. A.	"	407	221	...	...	...
Wax	E. A. P.	"	5,140	3,925	184	...	...
do	G. E. A.	"	16,445	150	...	...	...
All other articles	"	"	14,400	10,891	5,048	5,455	4,735
Total £			332,838	234,664	159,815	148,000	113,206

E. A. P. East Africa Protectorate.  
 U. P. Uganda Protectorate.  
 C. F. S. Congo Free State.  
 G. E. A. German East Africa.  
 I. E. A. Italian East Africa.



Comparative statement showing the values of principal articles (exclusive of Government stores, specie and goods in transit) imported into the East Africa Protectorate during the years ending 31st March 1902 to 1906.

ARTICLES.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements ...	12,803	14,035	638	...	...
Arms & ammunition ...	12,716	11,510	7,813	5,904	4,123
Building materials & wood ...	44,046	24,233	19,936	23,036	15,818
Coal ...	2,526	339	11,843	7,186	5,373
Drugs & chemicals ...	5,592	4,552	3,570	2,708	2,543
Furniture ...	11,026	7,897	6,807	5,881	6,063
GRAINS.					
Rice, flour & wheat & other sorts ...	67,000	60,873	57,804	67,815	75,109
Kerosine oil ...	6,890	9,116	6,247	3,761	8,924
Live stock ...	23,655	10,032	7,925	7,600	14,027
Spirituous liquors wines &c. &c. ...	...	...	15,782	21,824	21,621
Ale & beer ...	2,924	3,729	...	...	...
Spirits & liqueurs ...	14,621	16,176	...	...	...
Wines ...	6,391	6,227	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	11,257	10,633	11,404	8,653	9,742
Piece and trade goods ...	...	...	...	143,467	113,830
Cotton goods ...	210,571	145,588	118,530	...	...
Woollen goods ...	3,401	5,190	14,764	...	...
Beads ...	10,232	10,970	9,023	...	...
All other sorts ...	226,529	187,103	144,846	144,497	149,074
Total £ ...	672,360	518,143	436,947	443,032	426,267

Comparative statement showing the values of Imports (including Government stores, specie and goods in transit) into the East Africa Protectorate during the years ending 31st March 1902 to 1906.

	1905-6.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.
	£	£	£	£	£
Traders' goods ...	672,360	518,143	436,947	443,032	426,267
Importations on behalf of the East Africa Administration. ...	32,380	28,677	14,940	63,000	16,500
Importations for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway ...	16,480	18,578	42,000	102,128	320,000
Importations on behalf of the Uganda Administration ...	21,413	19,320	13,000	12,500	30,000
Importations of specie (Indian Rupees) ...	100,000	100,000	79,000	80,000	155,000
Importations of goods in transit ...	131,731	57,007	18,480	...	...
Total £ ..	974,402	741,785	604,367	700,660	947,767

# CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

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The Customs Regulations hitherto in force in the East Africa Protectorate are hereby annulled without prejudice to anything done or to be done thereunder, and the following Regulations substituted therefor.

## Manifest.

1. Imports.—Commanders of all ships arriving in harbour are required to deliver to the Custom House within 24 hours after their arrival a true and full manifest of all merchandise and treasure to be landed or transhipped, and no goods shall be landed until such manifest has been delivered.

## Boat Note.

2. There must be sent with each boat load or other despatch of cargo sent from on board any vessel a Boat Note specifying the number of packages and the marks or numbers and other description of the goods.

This Boat Note is to be signed by a responsible officer of the vessel.

## Shipping order viséd at Cust om House.

3. Exports.—No goods are to be taken on board any vessel unless accompanied by a Shipping Order issued from the Agent's office and duly viséd at the Custom House.

In the case of dhows the usual pass note is sufficient.

## Registration of Lighters, &c.

4. Landing Cargo.—All boats, lighters, &c., used in landing cargo from vessels or shipping cargo to vessels must be properly registered and marked in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Port Authority.

## Place of Landing.

5. All merchandise and goods must be landed at the Custom House only, except coal and Kerosine Oil for which other stores are provided, unless permission has been previously obtained from the Customs authorities to land elsewhere and then in the presence of a Custom House Officer only.

## **Business Hours.**

6. The Custom House is open daily for the landing of goods from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. and for delivery of goods from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The Custom House is open daily to the Public for paying duty, making declarations, applications for passes and general business from 8 a. m. to 12 noon and 1 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Saturday afternoons and public holidays are excepted when landing only will be allowed in the cases of cargo from mail steamers, on special application being previously made in writing to the Chief of Customs.

## **Declarations.**

7. Imports.—All goods imported shall be declared on a prescribed form to be obtained at the Custom House.

## **Production of Invoice.**

8. Importers and exporters are required to produce their original invoices in support of their declaration.

## **Valuation of Merchandise.**

9. The value of all goods and merchandise upon which duty is leviable “ad valorem” shall be either,

(a) The wholesale cash price less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation or exportation as the case may be, without any deduction or abatement whatever, except (in the case of goods imported) of the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof, or,

(b) Where such price is not ascertainable the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place, without any abatement or deduction except as aforesaid.

## **Illegibly Marked goods.**

10. The Chief of Customs is not responsible for the incorrect delivery of goods illegibly marked, or where marks are absent.

## **Storage 3 days free.**

11. All goods landed at the Custom House after the expiry of 3 days (72 hours) will be charged a warehouse rent according to the tariff already laid down, and to be obtained at the Custom House on application.

## **Storage of Unclaimed Goods.**

12. All goods remaining in the Custom House over 9 days (216 hours) without having been declared for transhipment will be considered as unclaimed, and taken charge of by the Customs Authorities from the shipping Agents to whom a warehouse warrant will be given for them. The rent charged on these goods will be double the usual tariff.

## **Sale of Unclaimed Goods.**

13. Goods which have remained unclaimed in the Custom House for 6 months from the date of landing may be sold after due notice, by public auction, and all claims for duty, rent and expenses may be deducted from the sale price.

## **Warehouse Warrant.**

14. Warehouse warrants will be granted for all goods given into the custody of the Customs Authorities. The warrant will be issued to the person or firm actually handing the goods over to the Customs. Such goods will only be delivered against the production of a "delivery order," signed by the person or firm to whom the warrant was originally issued.

## **Gate Passes.**

15. No goods will be permitted to be removed from the Custom House unless accompanied by a Gate-Pass. No pass will be granted until the necessary declaration has been made and all charges are paid. Passes are available for day of issue only; but in the case of goods not removed the same day on which the pass has been issued it will be necessary that the alteration in date be noted and signed by the Godown keeper.

## **Transhipment Goods.**

16. Transhipment goods must eventually be shipped for the same foreign port of destination as declared on arrival, and must not change owners while lying in the Customs warehouse. After the expiration of 6 calendar months they will become liable to duty and all other charges for rent etc.

## **Transhipment in Harbour.**

17. Agents are required to supply the Customs Authorities with a manifest of all cargo transhipped from one vessel to another in the harbour.

## **Perishable and Damaged Goods.**

18. Perishable goods such as fruits, dried fish or fresh vegetables, etc., and damaged goods which are deteriorating must be removed within four days after landing, or they may be sold by Public Auction, and all claims for duty, rent and expenses may be deducted from the sale price.

### **Scales.**

19. Only Government scales and weighing machinery are allowed in the Custom House. These scales will be certified from time to time. A small fee will be charged for their use. Merchants can have the weight of their goods certified on payment of  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna per package or Re. 1 per 100.

### **Animals.**

20. All animals must pass through the Custom House when imported or shipped, and all except sheep or goats must be lifted by the Crane, for which there is a fixed tariff. Any animals found to be suffering from any disease will be disposed of as thought fit by the authorities. Any animals found to be suffering from any injury, such as a broken limb or from weakness consequent on the voyage will be slaughtered in the Custom House, and if the Medical Officer considers the meat fit for human food it may be taken into the town, otherwise it will be removed by the authorities. No claim for compensation against the Government can be admitted in the case of animals so destroyed and removed.

## **Fire-arms, Ammunition, Explosives, &c.**

21. All fire-arms, ammunition and explosives shall be deposited in the custody of the Chief of Customs and shall be subject to such special regulations as may from time to time be in force, relating thereto. A copy of these Regulation may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief of Customs. Notice of the expected arrival of any ship having a full or part cargo of explosives must be given in writing.

### **Smuggling.**

22. In addition to any other punishment provided by law, every person who may smuggle or attempt to smuggle into the Protectorate any goods, article, or thing, and any ship or boat engaged in smuggling or attempting to smuggle goods in contravention of these Regulations shall be liable to forfeiture.

N. B.—Any breach of the foregoing Regulations is an offence against the East Africa Order in Council, 1897, and is punishable by a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 or imprisonment which may extend to two months, or both.

An import Duty of 10 per cent. is charged on the value of all goods and merchandise of whatever description imported with the following exceptions.

Trees, plants and seeds intended for cultivation.

Live Stock for breeding purposes.

Tomb stones and ornaments for graves.

Surgical and medical instruments imported by a doctor on arrival for his own use.

Coal.

Books, maps and printed matter.

Gold bullion and gold coins.

Coins admitted to circulation in the Protectorate.

Agricultural implements.

Materials for the construction and maintenance of railways, tramways and roads.

Distilled Liquors (other than drugs or medicines imported for *bona fide* Medical purposes) Eau de Cologne and Lavender Water are charged at Rupees two per gallon at 50 degrees of Gay Lussac Alcoholometer at the temperature of 15 degrees Centigrade. The said Duty is augmented or diminished proportionately for each degree of strength.

## TARIFF.

### Export Duties.

1	Cloves (without distinction as to origin) ...	30 % <i>ad valorem</i>
2	Ivory ... ..	15 " "
3	Gum copal ... ..	15 " "
4	India rubber ... ..	10 " "
5	Borities (Zanzibar poles) ...	10 " "
6	Hides ... ..	10 " "
7	Rhinoceros horns and Hippopotamus teeth	10 " "
8	Tortoise shell ... ..	10 " "
9	Chillies ... ..	10 " "
10	Ostrich feathers ..	10 " "
11	Ebony and other fine woods as specified	
	from time to time	5 " "
12	Cowries and other sea shells ...	5 " "
13	Horses ... ..	21 Rs. each.
14	Camels ... ..	4 " "
15	Donkeys ... ..	2 " "

## Tariff of Landing Charges Protectorate S.S. "Juba."

			Rs.	A.	P.
Furniture and Ironmongery	...	per ton	3	8	0
Soap	...	case	0	1	0
Gun powder	...	keg	0	1	0
Onions and potatoes...	...	basket	0	1	0
Wines, Spirits, Kerosine oil, &c.	...	case	0	1	6
Oilman stores, Ghee &c.	...	case	0	2	0
Rice, Sugar, wheat grain, groceries, salt, dates, nuts, &c.	...	bag	0	3	0
Potatoes	...	case	0	2	0
Beer, ale, stout, &c.	...	case	0	3	0
Flour, tobacco, etc.	...	bag	0	3	0
Piece goods, mats—bags zinc sheets, glass and hardware, Copper pots	...	bundle	0	6	0
Beads, wire, sulphur, flour, cement, &c	...	cask	0	8	0
Cutch and Muscat bales	...	bale	1	4	0
Gunny bags	...	bale	1	8	0

## Tariff of Godown Rent, and for Goods left on Customs Premises.

		<i>Per week or under.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Very large packages, as those from Cutch, bales of empty gunnies, &c., &c., per ton of wooden or iron material.	}	0	4	0
2	Bundles empty mkandas, Casks, bundle Corrugated sheeting and large cases, &c.)		0	2	0
3	Bales of piece goods, tobacco and ordinary cases.		0	1	0
4	Rice &c., bags		0	0	6
5	Ordinary mkanda per tin, ghee, Asali, and small pkgs.		0	0	3
6	Every 3 planks.		0	0	3

## Fees for keeping Custom House open after Office hours.

Saturday afternoon	...	...	30	0	0
Sunday	...	...	50	0	0
Night work up to 10 p. m.	...	...	30	0	0
Night work after 10 p. m.	...	...	50	0	0

## Crane Tariff.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Very large packages, as those from Cutch. bales of empty gunnies, etc. per ton of wooden and iron material ... ..	0	4	0
2 Bundles empty mkandas, casks, bundle cor- rugated sheeting, and large cases, &c. ...	0	2	0
3 Bales of piece-goods, tobacco and ordinary cases ... ..	0	1	0
4 Rice &c., bags ... ..	0	0	6
5 Ordinary mkanda per tin ghee, Asali and small packages ... ..	0	0	3
6 Every three planks ... ..	0	0	3
7 Per day ... ..	35	0	0
8 Per half day or less ... ..	17	8	0
9 Per hour after 6 p. m. ... ..	4	0	0
10 Horse ... ..	5	0	0
11 Camel ... ..	5	0	0
12 Bullock ... ..	2	0	0
13 Donkey ... ..	2	0	0

The passenger jetty cannot be used for the discharge or loading of goods unless permission is previously obtained from the Chief of Customs.

## Goods sold by Public Auction.

Commission inclusive of sorting, collecting and brokerage.

Piece goods 10/o one per cent. on proceeds of sale.

Ivory, 40/o quarter per cent.       "       "

Other goods, 20/o two per cent.

5 Rs. is the minimum commission for which an auction will be held.

In case of goods withdrawn Re. 1 per lot will be charged.

NOTE.—The Customs Regulations are being revised and new Regulations will shortly be issued.

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## FOREST DEPARTMENT.

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The Forest Department was originated in 1902 when Mr. C. F. Elliott was appointed Conservator of Forests.

The Forests of the Protectorate, which only cover a small percentage of the land, are chiefly on the hills and mountains of the Coast and the interior; on the open plains trees are generally very sparsely scattered, hence the Forests play a very im-



portant part in the economic conditions of the country by maintaining the regular supply of water to the rivers.

The distribution of the trees is enormously varied, differing entirely from the fauna the flora of the country alters with every 1,000 feet of altitude.

Beginning at the level of the sea, the mangrove forests cover large areas; the two species *Rhizophora mucronata* (Mkoko) and *Brugueira gymnorhiza* (Mchumsi) produce valuable bark rich in tannin; and their wood is exceedingly hard and is used for a variety of purposes.

On the fringe of hills and broken country which run from 10 to 50 miles distant from and parallel to the Coast are many groups of forests, which are the chief centre of the rubber collecting industry; the genus *Landolphia* which produces rubber is represented by many different species, the most important being *Landolphia Kirkii* which produces the best rubber. This rubber vine is not confined to the Coast Districts only but is also found on the lower slopes of Kilimanjaro, Eldama Ravine, the Aberdare Range and probably in many more localities not yet visited. There are many valuable hard woods in the Coast Forests, including Ebony and Gum Copal.

Further inland there are no forests of great importance till an altitude of 5,000 ft. is reached, whence up to the tree limit there is much forest, at first in scattered groups of trees gradually merging into large forests. They contain much valuable timber, the majority of species producing hard wood most suitable for furniture and veneer; there is also a good proportion of species producing moderately hard wood which can be used in construction works. Of the soft woods for building *Podocarpus*, which is represented by two varieties (*Podocarpus milanjanus* and *Podocarpus elongata*) is the most important, the timber comparing favourably with white wood imported from Sweden, Russia and Canada; *Juniper*, produces excellent timber for flooring, linings etc. but is rather too brittle for construction works.

The tree limit is reached at an elevation varying from 8,500 to 9,000 ft., above which bamboos (*Arundinaria alpina*) extend up to 10,000 ft.

A large variety of exotic trees have been planted in the country and among those which have met with marked success may be mentioned *Widdringtonia Whyteii*, *Acacia decurrens*, many varieties of *Eucalyptus*, *casuarina equisetifolia*, *Tectona grandis*, *Ficus elastica* and *Manihot glazioni*.

## JAIL.

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The Mombasa Jail is situated in the old Portuguese Fort and is under the superintendence of the Sub-Commissioner of the Province. It is practically the only prison in the Protectorate for long sentence convicts and there are generally from 140 to 150 confined in it. There is also accommodation for lunatics and vagrants. The prisoners are employed on out-door work for the Conservancy and Public Works Department, and indoors on various industries, such as the making of mats, chicks, office uniforms, furniture, etc.

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### Staff.

Deputy Superintendent and Jailer	... C. S. Long-Innes (acting).
Clerk	... A. M. Rodrigues.
Matron	... Mrs. Chaves.
Storekeeper	... P. D. Chaves.

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### Visiting Justices.

R. W. Hamilton	} Ex-officio.
J. W. Barth	
A. T. Bonham-Carter	
The Collector—(Mombasa)	

J. H. Wilson.

D. J. Wilson.

A. G. Turnbull.

C. C. Bowring.

A. Morrison.

H. O. Dolbey,  
Secretary.

# JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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## Judges of the High Court.

R. W. Hamilton.

|

J. W. Barth.

## Registrar of the High Court.

H. O. Dolbey.

## Protectorate Magistrates.

A. Morrison	... Acting, Mombasa.
A. T. Bonham-Carter.	
E. R. Logan	... Nairobi.
R. E. Noble	... Kisumu.
G. Moncrieff.	...

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

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### High Court.

Accountant and Cashier	... Edulji Hormusji Sopariwala.
Court Clerk	... Keshavlal Vajeram Dwivedi.
Swahili Interpreter	... W. Jones.
Typist	... R. D'Souza.
Assistant Typist	... H. L. Rose da Gama.
Indian Summons Clerk	... Edward William Battye.
Assistant Cashier	... Govindji Ghelabhai Pancholi.
Swahili Summons Clerk	... Hemed bin Mahomed.
Librarian & Keeper of Archives	... Rustomji Dhanjibhai Talati.
Arabic and Somali Interpreter	... Johar Abdullah.

### Town Magistrate's Court Mombasa.

Court Clerk	... Nathubhai Jivanji Desai.
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### Town Magistrate's Court, Nairobi.

Court Clerk	... Perojeshaw Pestonji Nadirshaw
Assistant Court Clerk	... Framji Mistri
" " "	... Wm. Price David

## **Town Magistrate's Court, Kisumu.**

Court Clerk	... Jan Mohamed
Assistant Court Clerk	... H. Nasibu

## **REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT.**

Principal Registrar of Documents	... H. O. Dolbey.
Registrar of Documents (Mombasa)	... J. C. Ward.
Arabic Writer	... Mbarak bin Ali.
Clerk	... J. F. Peters.

The Collector of every district is the Registrar of Documents for that district.

## **REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES.**

Registrar of Joint Stock and Public Companies	... H. O. Dolbey.
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## **INVENTIONS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS.**

Secretary	... H. O. Dolbey.
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## **Practising Pleaders.**

The following Pleaders of the High Court have taken out certificates to practise for the year 1907. They appear according to their seniority on the Pleaders' Roll, but Barristers take pre-

cedence of Solicitors, and Solicitors of Pleaders of an Indian High Court.

NAME.	Residence.	FIRM.	Places at which Firm has Offices.
*Tonks O. (Solicitor England) ...	Mombasa		Mombasa.
Byramji, R. K. ...	Mombasa		Mombasa.
Dalal, C. M. (Pleader Bombay) ...	Mombasa		
Allen, B. G. ...	Nairobi		
Ghandi P. K. (Pleader Bombay) ...	Nairobi	Ghandi and Hakim	Nairobi and Kisumu.
Hakim, A. D. (Pleader Bombay) ...	Kisumu	Ghandi and Hakim	Nairobi and Kisumu.
*Byron, R. M. (Solicitor, Ireland) ...	Mombasa	Mead, Byron and Harrison	Zanzibar, Mombasa & Nairobi.
Burn, W. A. (Barrister England) ...	Nairobi		
Harrison, C. N. M. (Solicitor, Eng.) ...	Nairobi	Mead, Byron and Harrison	Zanzibar Mombasa & Nairobi.
Buckland, H. W. ...	Nairobi		
Guni P. M. (Pleader, Bombay) ...	Mombasa	Dalal, C. M.	
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There can be few places where the Administration of Law is so complicated as in the East Africa Protectorate for there is not only a law differing for individuals according to their country of origin, but the same person may be subject to different laws in different parts of the Protectorate.

The following broad distinctions must always be borne in mind :—

1. That in the portion of the Protectorate forming part of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar the subjects of such powers as have treaties with the Sultan are triable by their own Consuls in Zanzibar.

2. That the law applicable to British subjects throughout the Protectorate, and to subjects of the powers above referred to in those portions of the Protectorate which are not part of the Sultan's dominions, consists of Indian Acts and Local Regulations, supplemented by English Law.

3. That natives of the Protectorate are governed according to the laws and procedure laid down in the Native Courts Regulations.

The various Orders in Council that have been passed relating to the Protectorate form the ground work of all the authority exercisable by the Courts. The East Africa Order in Council 1897, and the East Africa Order in Council 1899, created or made provision for the appointment of all Judges and Magistrates, they enabled the Secretary of State to apply Indian Acts to the Protectorate, and they authorised the issue of King's Regulations for a variety of purposes by the Commissioner and Secretary of State, or, in case of urgency, by the Commissioner alone. These Orders were repealed, and the Judicial system was recast by the East Africa Order in Council 1902, and the Eastern African Protectorates (Court of Appeal) Order in Council 1902, which were published in August 1902.

The orders of 1897 and 1899 were framed on the model of orders which had been passed to regulate the Administration of Justice by Consular officers in Foreign countries where Great Britain had been accorded extraterritorial jurisdiction, but they were not suitable for a Protectorate administered by the British Government. They contained a mass of detailed legislation on purely local matters, much of which required amendment in course of time, but no alteration could be made except by Orders in Council.

The new Order leaves all local legislation to be effected by Ordinance. Articles 4 to 11 are concerned with Administration. Then follow three Articles on the subject of Legislation, which authorise the Commissioner to legislate generally for the Protectorate by Ordinance, although between himself and the Home Government he is bound to observe any general or special instructions of the Secretary of State.

The old Orders are repealed, but all laws and regulations made under them are to remain in force until such time as other provision may be made by Ordinance.

Articles 15 to 23 deal with Courts of Justice. A High Court is constituted of which H. M. Judge and the Protectorate Assistant Judge have been appointed the first Judges, and it is declared that other Courts may be established by ordinance as occasion requires.

By the Eastern African Protectorates (Court of Appeal) Order an Appeal Court is constituted to hear appeals from the High Courts of East Africa, Uganda and British Central Africa to such an extent as may be provided by the Ordinances of those Protectorates. The members of this Court are the Judges of His Britannic Majesty's Courts of Zanzibar and the Judges of the High Courts of the abovementioned Protectorates. The

Secretary of State has furthermore the right to appoint Barristers of 5 years standing as additional Judges.

Contemporaneously with the East Africa Order in Council 1902, a new Judicature Ordinance should have been promulgated to regulate the inferior Courts of the Protectorate, but it has not yet been passed and consequently the Courts established under the older Orders in Council continue at present as before.

The Judicial system of the Protectorate under those orders is modelled substantially upon that existing in an Indian Presidency, though the jurisdiction that an officer may exercise will usually vary according as he may be trying a native or non-native case, and there are special limitations on the Magistrate's powers if the non-native is an European. His Majesty's Judge, aided by an Assistant Judge, sits as Protectorate and Chief Native Judge with the powers of a Sessions Judge under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code. The Subordinate Courts are, First, the Provincial Courts presided over by the Sub-Commissioners of Provinces and below them the Courts held by Collectors of Districts and, for Native litigants only, the Courts of the Arab Liwalis and Kathis in the Court provinces.

Besides the Courts which are held by Administrative officials there are others, presided over by Magistrates who have had a legal training, at Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu, and minor magisterial powers have been conferred upon individuals for special purposes.

For British subjects the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes have been put in force, and so far as may be practicable their use is enjoined in dealing with natives, but by the Native Courts Amendment Ordinance 1902, a radical alteration in procedure has been established in dealing with natives in places proclaimed as special districts under the ordinance. In these districts the practice of committing prisoners for trial has been abolished, and officers holding special native Courts may pronounce any sentence authorized by law, provided that if the punishment is for more than 6 months the conviction is subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The laws in force in the Protectorate consist of :—

1. King's Regulations made under the old Orders in Council.
2. Indian Acts applied by or under the Orders in Council, and, more recently, by Ordinance.
3. Mahomedan and Native Law and Custom.
4. English Law in so far as the foregoing body of law does not apply

The appended Schedule shows the Jurisdiction of the ordinary Subordinate Courts.

Court.	Criminal Matters.		Civil Matters.	
	NON NATIVE	NATIVE	NON NATIVE	NATIVE.
Provincial.	1st Class Magist.	1st Class Mag.	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 5,000
District.	2nd. Do. Do	2nd Do. Do.	Rs. 500	Rs. 2,500
Liwali	No Jurisdiction.	Do. Do.. Do.	No Jurisdiction	Rs. 2,500
Asst. Collector	3rd Class Magist.	3rd Class Mag.	Rs. 150	Rs. 500

In places proclaimed as Special Districts under the East Africa Native Courts Amendment Ordinance 1902 (No. 31 of 1902) officials holding Special Courts can pronounce any sentence in native cases but if it exceeds 25 lashes, or six months' imprisonment, it is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

## STAMPS.

### Stamp-duty on Instruments.

*Note.*—The following table does not profess to be a complete résumé of the Stamp Act. Its object is to supply an elementary knowledge regarding the correct stamp duty to be imposed on the more common instruments in circulation in the Protectorate.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>I</b> AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT— (a) If relating to the sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate, or a bill of exchange. ... (b) If not otherwise provided for ...	One anna.  Eight annas.
<b>Exemption.</b> <i>Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement.</i> For or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively not being a NOTE or MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. 14.	
<b>2</b> BILL OF EXCHANGE not being a BOND, Bank-note or Currency-note— (a) Where payable on demand ...	One anna.



Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.		
(b) Where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight,	If drawn Singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed Rs. 200 ...	Rs. a. 0 2	Rs. a. 0 1	Rs. a. 0 1
If it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed Rs. 400 ...	0 4	0 2	0 2
If it exceeds Rs. 400 and does not exceed Rs. 600 ...	0 6	0 3	0 2
If it exceeds Rs. 600 and does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	0 10	0 5	0 4
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000 and does not exceed Rs. 1,200 ...	0 12	0 6	0 4
If it exceeds Rs. 1,200 and does not exceed Rs. 1,600 ...	1 0	0 8	0 6
If it exceeds Rs. 1,600 and does not exceed Rs. 2,500 ...	1 8	0 12	0 8
If it exceeds Rs. 2,500 and does not exceed Rs. 5,000 ...	3 0	1 8	1 0
If it exceeds Rs. 5,000 and does not exceed Rs. 7,500 ...	4 8	2 4	1 8
If it exceeds Rs. 7,500 and does not exceed Rs. 10,000 ...	6 0	3 0	2 0
If it exceeds Rs. 10,000 and does not exceed Rs. 15,000 ...	9 0	4 8	3 0
If it exceeds Rs. 15,000 and does not exceed Rs. 20,000 ...	12 0	6 0	4 0
If it exceeds Rs. 20,000 and does not exceed Rs. 25,000 ...	15 0	7 8	5 0
If it exceeds Rs. 25,000 and does not exceed Rs. 30,000 ...	18 0	9 0	6 0
And for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000 ...	6 0	3 0	2 0
(c) Where payable at more than one year after date or sight.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 4) for the same amount.		

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>3</b> BILL OF LADING (including a through bill of Landing) ...	Four annas.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Exemption.</b></p> <p>(a) BILL of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1889, and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port ...</p> <p>(b) BILL of lading when executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India ...</p>	<p><i>N. B.</i>—If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefore must be borne by each one of the set.</p>
<b>4</b> BOND not being a DEBENTURE and not being otherwise provided for by this Act. <p>Where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10 ...</p> <p>Where it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs. 50 ...</p> <p>Where it exceeds Rs. 50 and does not exceed Rs. 100 ...</p> <p>Where it exceeds Rs. 100 and does not exceed Rs. 200 ...</p> <p>Where it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed Rs. 300 ...</p> <p>Where it exceeds Rs. 300 and does not exceed Rs. 400 ...</p> <p>Where it exceeds Rs. 400 and does not exceed Rs. 500 ...</p> <p>Where it exceeds Rs. 500 and does not exceed Rs. 600 ...</p> <p>Where it exceeds Rs. 600 and does not exceed Rs. 700 ...</p>	<p>Two annas.</p> <p>Four annas.</p> <p>Eight annas.</p> <p>One rupee.</p> <p>1 rupee 8 annas.</p> <p>Two rupees.</p> <p>2 rupees 8 annas.</p> <p>Three rupees.</p> <p>3 rupees 8 annas</p>

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
Where it exceeds Rs. 700 and does not exceed Rs. 800 ...	Four rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 800 and does not exceed Rs. 900 ...	4 rupees 8 annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 900 and does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	Five rupees.
and for every Rs. 50 and part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	2 rupees 8 annas.
<b>5</b> BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage ...	The same duty as a bond (No. 4) for the same amount.
<b>6</b> CONVEYANCE not being a TRANSFER charged or exempted under No. 32 ...	
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 ...	Eight annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ...	One rupee.
Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 ...	Two rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 ...	Three rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400 ...	Four rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500 ...	Five rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600 ...	Six rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 700 ...	Seven rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 700 but does not exceed Rs. 800 ...	Eight rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900 ...	Nine rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	Ten rupees.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000.	Five rupees.
COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid ...	The same duty as is payable on the original.
(a) If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee ...	One rupee.
(b) In any other case ...	
<b>Exemption.</b>	
Counterpart of any lease granted to a Cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty ...	
<b>7 CUSTOMS BOND</b>	
(a) Where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	The same duty as a bond (No. 4) for such amount.
(b) In any other case ...	Five rupees.
<b>8 DELIVERY ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS,</b> that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instruments being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees. ...	One anna.
<b>9 INDEMNITY-BOND</b> ...	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 28) for the same amount.
<b>10 LEASE,</b> including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let. ...	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty
(a) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered ...	
(i) Where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 4) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
(ii) Where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years; ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 4) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iii) Where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years; ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iv) Where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term;	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(v) Where the lease purports to be in perpetuity. ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>LEASE.—<i>Contd.</i></b>	
(v) Where the lease purports to be in perpetuity. ...	be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.
(b) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved. ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.
(c) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved. ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered. Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the <i>ad valorem</i> stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Exemption.</b></p> <p>Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed 100 rupees. ...</p> <p><b>11</b> LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company. ...</p> <p><b>12</b> LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorises another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn. ...</p> <p>LETTER OF GUARANTEE. See AGREEMENT No. (1).</p> <p><b>13</b> LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion. ...</p> <p><b>14</b> NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees. ...</p> <p><b>15</b> NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP ...</p>	<p>such lease shall not exceed eight annas.</p> <p>One anna.</p> <p>One anna.</p> <p>Ten rupees.</p> <p>One anna.</p> <p>Eight annas.</p>

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>16 PARTNERSHIP.</b>	
A. INSTRUMENTS OF.	
(a) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rupees 500. ...	Two rupees eight annas.
(b) In any other case ...	Ten rupees.
B. DISSOLUTION OF ...	Five rupees.
<b>17 POLICY OF INSURANCE.</b>	
A. SEA-INSURANCE.	
(1) For or upon any voyage.	
(i) Where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eight per centum of the amount insured by the policy ...	One anna.
(ii) In any other case, in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy ...	Two annas.
(2) for time.	
(iii) In respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy.	
Where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months ...	Two annas
Where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months ...	Four annas.



Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>POLICY OF INSURANCE—<i>contd.</i></b>	
<b>B. FIRE INSURANCE.</b>	
(1) In respect of an original policy. For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000, for a period	
(i) Not exceeding one month ...	Two annas.
(ii) Exceeding one month, but not exceeding three months ...	Three annas.
(iii) Exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months ...	Four annas.
(iv) Exceeding six months ...	Six annas.
(2) In respect of renewing, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy which has been granted for six months or any shorter term and in respect of which and of the previous renewal whereof (if any) there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months ...	The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and term to which the renewal extends; or the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months, over the duty already paid in respect of the policy and of the previous renewal thereof (if any), which ever is the smaller sum.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
POLICY OF INSURANCE— <i>contd.</i>	
C. ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE.	
(a) Against railway accident, valid for a single journey only. ...	One anna.
<b>Exemption.</b>	
When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway.	
(b) In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof. ...	Two annas.
D. LIFE INSURANCE OR OTHER INSURANCE NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR, except such a RE-Insurance as is described in Division E of this article. ... For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000. ...	
(i) If drawn singly. ...	Six annas.
(ii) If drawn in duplicate. ...	Three annas.
E. RE-INSURANCE BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY, which has granted a POLICY OF SEA-INSURANCE OR A POLICY OF FIRE-INSURANCE, with another company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby.	One-quarter of the duty payable in respect of original insurance but not less than one anna or more than one rupee.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>18</b> POWER-OF-ATTORNEY not being a PROXY (No. 21.)	
(a) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents.	Eight annas.
(b) When authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (a.) ...	One rupee.
(c) When authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally. ...	Five rupees.
(d) When authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Ten rupees.
(f) When given for consideration and authorizing the attorney to sell any immoveable property.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 6) for the amount of the consideration.
(g) In any other case. ...	One rupee for each person authorized.
Explanation.—For the purposes of this Article more persons than one when belonging to the firm shall be deemed to be one person.	N.B.—The term “Registration” includes every operation incidental to registration under the India Registration Act, 1877.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>19</b> PROMISSORY NOTE. ...	The same duty as a bill of exchange (No. 2) according as it is payable on otherwise than on demand, as the case may be.
<b>20</b> PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such. ... See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 15.)	One rupee.
<b>21</b> PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one election of the members of a district or local board or of a body of municipal commissioners, or at any one meeting of (a) members of an incorporated company or other body corporate whose stock of funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, (b) a local authority, or (c) proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution. ...	One anna.
<b>22</b> RECEIPT (for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees.) ...	One anna.

### Exemptions.

Receipt—

- (a) Endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under the proviso as

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<p>RECEIPT.—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>Exemptions.—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>to instruments executed, etc., etc., on behalf of the Government acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money there in expressed, or the receipt of any principal money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured ;</p> <p>(b) For any payment of money without consideration ;</p> <p>(c) Given by holders of family certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Army or His Majesty's Indian Army and serving in such capacity ;</p> <p>(d) For pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity ;</p> <p>(e) Given by a headman for land revenue or taxes collected by him ;</p> <p>(f) Given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for ;</p>	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<p>RECEIPT.—<i>Contd.</i>  Exemptions. <i>Contd.</i>  Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for :  Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in, any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.</p>	
<p><b>23</b> RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY —  (a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ;    (b) In any other case . . . . .</p>	<p>The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 6) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.    Ten rupees.</p>
<p><b>24</b> RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property —  (a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000.</p>	<p>The same duty as a Bond (No. 4) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.</p>

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
(b) In any other case . . . . .	Five rupees.
<b>25</b> RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 4) for the amount of the loan secured.
<b>26</b> SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,—	The same as a Bond (No. 4) for amount secured.
(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000;	
(b) In any other case . . . . .	Five rupees.

### Exemptions.

Bond or other instrument, when executed—

- (a) By any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem;
- (b) Executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>27</b> SHARE WARRANTS to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act, 1882.	Three-quarters of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 8) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.
<b>28</b> SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessels. ...	One anna.
<b>29</b> SURRENDER OF LEASE— (a) When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees ;  (b) In any other case . . . . .	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.  Five rupees.
<b>Exemption.</b>	
Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.	
<b>30</b> TRANSFER (whether with or without consideration)— (a) A share in an incorporated company or other body corporate ;  (b) Of debenture, being marketable securities, whether the debenture is liable to duty or not.	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.  One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.



Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>TRANSFER.—Contd.</b>	
(c) Of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,—	
(i) If the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees ;	The duty with which such bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
(ii) In any other case . . . . .	Five rupees.
(d) Of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874 section 31, Indian Stamp Act.	Ten rupees.
(e) Of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary.	Five rupees, or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (a) to (c) of this Article.
<b>Exemptions.</b>	
<b>Transfers by endorsement—</b>	
(a) Of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note ;	
(b) Of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods ;	
(c) Of a policy of insurance ;	
(d) Of securities of the Government of India.	
See also section 8.	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<p><b>31</b> TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under lease</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Exemption.</b></p> <p>Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.</p> <p>TRUST—</p> <p><b>32</b> A—DECLARATION OF—of, or concerning, any property when made by any writing not being a WILL.</p> <p>B—REVOCATION OF—of, or concerning, property made by any instrument other than a WILL.</p>	<p>The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.</p> <p>The same duty as a bond (No. 4) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.</p> <p>The same duty as a bond (No. 4) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.</p>

# CROWN ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

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Crown Advocate	... R. M. Combe.
Asst. Crown Advocate	... H. A. Young.

## Subordinate Staff.

1st Clerk and Typist	... Jehangir P. Virji.
2nd Clerk	... Haridas R. Sapat.
3rd Clerk	... Premji R. Sapat.

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# LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner for Lands	... Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, C.S.I.
Land Officer	... R. Barton-Wright.
Assistant Land Officer	... C. H. Campbell.

The following are the rules under which grants of land are given.

## Applications for Land.

All applications for land must be made direct to the Land Officer, the applicant should state clearly the area and class of land he requires whether Grazing or Homestead area. The applications must be accompanied by survey fees and the applicant will be required to produce proofs to the Land Officer that he is in possession of the necessary means as set forth below :—

For each 1,000 acres of grazing land applied for a capital of £200 is required.

For a Homestead area of 640 acres of Agricultural land a capital of £300 is required.

Free Grants of Land cannot be obtained in the Protectorate.

## Agricultural and Grazing Areas.

Agricultural land will be granted up to 640 acres on Homestead principle only.

Grazing land may be granted up to 5,000 acres and by special sanction of His Majesty's Commissioner up to 10,000 acres. An area of 1,000 acres out of the 5,000 or 10,000 acres

may be purchased outright the remainder being granted on leasehold terms.

No area less than 1,000 acres or more than 10,000 acres will be let as a grazing area provided that on the fulfilment of all the conditions prescribed by the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902, or by the rules for the time being thereunder nothing shall prevent the Lessee of one area taking up a second area.

### **Freehold Land Price.**

The purchase price for land within the mile Railway Zone will be as follows :—

For land between Nairobi (mile 325) and Escarpment Station (mile 362) Rs. 12 per acre.

For land elsewhere Rs. 8 per acre.

The purchase price for land outside the Railway Zone is as follows :—

(a) For agricultural land outside the mile Railway Zone and within the ten mile Zone Rs. 4 per acre. Grazing land Rs. 2 per acre.

(b) For agricultural land outside the ten mile Railway Zone Rs. 2 per acre. Grazing land Re. 1 per acre.

## **NOTICE**

### **Sale of Land within the Railway Zone.**

1. For the purposes of the sale of land the Railway Zone will be deemed to be a strip 5,380 feet wide on either side of the centre line of the Uganda Railway.

2. No land will be sold within 100 feet of the centre line or within one mile of any railway station.

3. No plot larger than 160 acres will be sold.

4. The purchaser of a plot will have the option of leasing 480 acres adjoining such plots for term of 99 years at the ordinary rates.

### **Leasehold Land Rent.**

The amount of rent payable for agricultural land within the ten miles Railway Zone is Rs. 30 per 100 acres per annum. For Grazing land 1 anna per acre per annum.

### **Purchase of Homesteads by Instalments.**

In the following rules homestead shall be understood to mean a holding purchased or to be purchased by instalments under those rules.

1. The maximum area of a homestead selection to be purchased in this manner shall be 160 acres, provided that, when entering into an agreement to take up a homestead selection, the settler may reserve a right to take up a further area hereinafter referred to as preempted land not exceeding 480 acres.

2. The purchase money for a homestead may be paid in full at one time or the payment may be spread over a period of 16 years at the rate of 4 annas per acre per annum, for land within the ten mile Railway Zone and 2 annas per acre per annum for land outside the ten mile Zone without interest, or the settler may pay the whole or part of the outstanding balance at any time in sums of Rupees 100 or a multiple thereof.

3. At the expiration of three years from the date of Agreement to take up his selection if the full purchase price has been paid and all conditions appertaining to the holding have been fulfilled, a final certificate for the original holding will be granted to the settler and permission will be given to enter upon and cultivate the preempted area. If at the expiration of the three years the conditions have been fulfilled but the purchase money has not been paid in full the settler will be granted permission to enter upon and cultivate the preempted area but the final certificate for the original holding will be withheld until such time as the purchase price shall have been paid in full. In regard to preempted land at the expiration of the three years from the date of leave being given to enter into possession provided that all conditions have been fulfilled and the full price has been paid a final certificate for the preempted area will be granted.

4. In every year for the first three years the settler shall bring  $\frac{1}{10}$  of his original holding, 160 acres, under cultivation and shall keep all cultivated lands in good heart and condition until he acquires a final certificate.

Provided that as soon as he has cultivated  $\frac{3}{10}$  of the holding he shall not be compelled to cultivate any further portion.

5. the right of preemption to preempted land shall subsist for three years, within which time if  $\frac{3}{10}$  of the original holding, 160 acres, have been brought under cultivation and all other conditions respecting the original holding have been fulfilled, the settler may proceed to cultivate the preempted land, but he shall not enter into possession thereof until he obtains permission from the Land Officer in writing, and such permission shall contain a certificate that all the conditions relating to the original holding have been fulfilled.

The settler shall cultivate  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the preempted land in each year after he has entered into possession thereof and shall keep the cultivated land in good heart and condition.

Provided that as soon as he has cultivated  $\frac{3}{8}$  of such preempted land he shall not be compelled to cultivate any further.

6. Every settler must begin to occupy his selection within six months from the date of agreement and every settler shall, within three years, erect a living house of a reasonable, permanent character upon his original holding.

7. Until a final certificate has been granted a settler may not deal with his interest in his holding by sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise except by consent of the Land Officer. but on a final certificate being granted he shall be free to deal with the property as freehold subject to any condition imposed by the Crown Lands Ordinance (No. 12 of 1902) or by these rules.

All the time limits in the foregoing rules unless otherwise expressed refer to the beginning of a term to be named, in the agreement or, if no such term is named, then to the date of execution thereof.

## **Grazing and Homestead Areas.**

### *General Rules.*

1. Every application shall be subject to the approval of the Land Officer who may refuse to accept the same on shewing reason.

2. The purchaser shall, within six months of the date of his agreement to purchase, mark out the boundaries of his selection including any preempted land.

3. Every land holder shall reside continuously upon his holding or leave a responsible person to represent him in case of absence.

4. Ten per cent. of the area of every selection shall be kept in perpetuity as forest land. Selection where less than 10 per cent. of the area is forest shall be planted with forest by the holder to bring the area under forest up to 10 per cent. of the total area.

Provided that if there be no forest on a selection the holder shall not be required to plant more than 2 per cent. and that it shall be in the discretion of the Conservator of Forests to dispense with the obligation entirely.

Provided that the said planting shall extend over a period of 16 years from the date of agreement and provided that a reasonable proportion of forest be planted every year and that the forest be maintained to the satisfaction of the forest officer.

For the purpose of this rule any belts of forests of not less than one chain in width shall be accepted as forest.

5. No stream or piece of water which extends beyond the limit of one holding may be dammed up, diverted or in any way interfered with either directly or indirectly (for instance by sinking a well so near it as to draw off water).

Provided that the leave of the Land Officer in writing may be obtained to dam up, divert or use water in any other way for temporary purposes for a period of not more than one year and provided that for periods exceeding one year a Crown lease for water may be granted.

6. All lands purchased from the Crown shall be subject to any irrigation rules that may be hereafter made.

7 Every settler who keeps live-stock should provide fences to prevent his stock from straying off his own land and until proper fences are provided a settler shall be unable to impound any cattle found trespassing on his land or bring any action in respect of damage caused thereby.

8 One hundred feet on either side of the Uganda Railway line and such area round any station as may be marked off by the Railway authorities is absolutely reserved for Railway purposes.

9. No sewage, filth, or refuse shall be allowed to enter into or foul in any way, any lake, pond, stream or water course.

10. Every settler must sign an agreement relating to the terms upon which he is to be allowed to settle before he enters into possession of any holding.

11. The Land Officer shall be such person as may from time to time be appointed to perform the duties of the Land Office.

## Rules.

Made by His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate under the Provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902. (I.) The form of an agreement for the sale of Crown Lands for homesteads shall be as follows:—

An agreement made this                      day of                      190  
Between His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Pro-  
tectorate (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner) of the  
one part and                      (hereafter referred to as the  
purchaser) of the other part

Whereby subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902, and to the Rules for the time being in force thereunder, the Commissioner agrees to sell and the purchaser to

purchase the piece or parcel of land comprised in the first schedule hereto for the sum of Rs.                      payable by equal yearly instalments as provided by the said Rules. And it is also agreed that the said instalments shall be spread over                      years. And also that the first instalment shall be paid on the                      day of 19                      and every subsequent yearly instalment shall be paid on the said                      day of                      in each year. And it is also further agreed that the purchaser shall be entitled if he so desire within three years from the date hereof to purchase subject to the said Ordinance and Rules as aforesaid the piece or parcel of land comprised in the second schedule hereto, the price thereof being Rs.                      payable by equal yearly instalments spread over                      years. Each yearly instalment shall be payable on the                      day of                      in every year. As witness the hands of the parties hereto.

The first Schedule hereinbefore referred to.

The second Schedule hereinbefore referred to.

2. The form of a conveyance of Crown Lands shall be as follows :—

This Indenture made this                      day of                      190                      Between His Majesty's Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner) of the one part and                      (hereinafter referred to as the purchaser) of the other part. Whereas by an agreement made the                      day of                      190                      between the Commissioner and the purchaser the Commissioner agreed to sell and convey to the purchaser the piece or parcel of land hereinafter described as expressed to be hereby granted and conveyed for the price of Rs.                      payable                      as therein mentioned and subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902, and to the Rules for the time being in force under the said Ordinance. And whereas the purchaser has paid to the Commissioner the said sum of Rs.                      and has also complied with the provisions of the said Ordinance and with the said Rules so far as they are applicable to the said piece or parcel of land and has become entitled to a conveyance thereof. Now this indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the premises and also of the sum of Rs.                      paid by the purchaser to the Commissioner as aforesaid (the receipt whereof the Commissioner doth hereby acknowledge) He, the said Commissioner, by virtue of the powers vested in him under the East Africa Order in Council 1902, doth hereby grant and



convey unto the purchaser his heirs and assigns all that piece or parcel of land situate in

To hold the same unto and to the use of the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the said Crown Lands Ordinance 1902, and to the Rules for the time being in force thereunder.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed by the Commissioner and sealed }  
with his official seal and duly delivered }  
in the presence of }

Signed, Sealed and delivered by the }  
purchaser in the presence of }

### **Rules.**

1. No Crown Lands shall be let or sold outside the area of any township or station within a distance of 100 feet from the centre of any public road.

2. No building, fencing or other obstacle shall be erected within a distance of 100 feet from the centre of any public road outside the area of any township or station.

### **Rubber, Mangrove, Fibre and Forest Concessions.**

Notice is hereby given that all applications for rubber, Mangrove or Forest Concessions must be made to the Land Officer, Nairobi, and are subject to the rules made by His Majesty's Commissioner with regard to the procedure to be followed on application for leases of Crown Lands.

The notice published in the "Official Gazette" of October 1st, 1904, with regard to the applications for Rubber, Mangrove and Forest Concessions is withdrawn.

J. HAYES SADLER  
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Nairobi.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1906.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Services of the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates were amalgamated on the first of April 1903, and in October of the same year the Uganda Railway Medical service, previously distinct and independent was absorbed into that of the Protectorates.

There are now Government Hospitals for the treatment of Europeans at Mombasa, Nairobi and Entebbe, each with a staff of fully trained European Nursing sisters.

Native Hospitals and Dispensaries have been established under the charge of experienced Medical Officers in all the principal stations of both Protectorates.

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## Health and Climate in East Africa & Uganda.

In the large extent of territory included in the two Protectorates, ranging in altitude from sea-level to 18,000 feet above sea-level, there are necessarily great variations in the climatic conditions, and, dependent on these, in the health of different localities.

Climatically, British East Africa, which extends from  $5^{\circ}$  S to  $4^{\circ}$  N latitude, may be divided into three portions.

1. The Coast strip, including the valleys of the three principal rivers, the Sabaki, Tana, and Juba.

This is essentially tropical. The atmosphere is always charged with a considerable amount of moisture, but the temperature is equable and never very high. From June to December, during the prevalence of the South-west monsoon, residence on the Coast is far from unpleasant, and although it is hotter during the other six months of the year, the nights are always fairly cool.

On the whole, the health of the Coast belt is good; there is very little malaria; and yellow fever, the scourge of the tropical Coasts of the Western hemisphere, is unknown.

Further inland in the scrub country and in the river valleys the effect of the sea breeze is lost and the climate is hotter and less agreeable. Malaria is also more common but cannot be said to be very prevalent or of a severe type.

2. The highlands of East Africa.

Leaving the Coast belt a gradual rise is experienced till an altitude of 9,000 feet above sea-level is reached on the Mau, or 18,000 feet on snow-clad Mt. Kenya. On the whole of these

uplands the climate is excellent, healthy, and invigorating. Although the sun is fairly strong in the middle of the day European clothing can be worn all the year round, and the nights are cold enough to render the use of two or more blankets indispensable.

The fact that children born and bred on these high plateaux grow up rosy and robust is sufficient evidence of the excellence of the climate.

### 3. The district round Lake Victoria Nyanza.

From the highlands a somewhat rapid descent is made to the depression in which lies Lake Victoria. This is 3,680 feet above sea-level and a tropical climate is again met with. It is hot and, owing to the vicinity of high hills, thunder storms a re of frequent occurrence. The climatic conditions are less favourable, and at certain seasons of the year Malarial and hæmoglobinuric fevers are not infrequent.

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## Uganda.

Topographically, Uganda consist of innumerable hills, the intervening valleys being more or less swampy. The climate of the whole Protectorate, with the exception of Toro and Ankole in the Western Province, approaches the tropical, and varies but little. The district of Ankole and Toro resemble the Highlands of East Africa in their climatic conditions, are cool, sometimes distinctly cold and very healthy.

In Uganda it is usually hot during the day, but being at an elevation of, roughly, from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level, the nights are always cool and agreeable.

As might be expected, with so many swamps there is a certain amount of Malarial Fever; the type, however, is not severe, and with ordinary precautions it is possible to avoid it.

During recent years Sleeping Sickness has prevailed in certain districts among the native; this disease can with care also be avoided by the European.

Although the climate of both East Africa and Uganda compares very favourably with that of most tropical countries, for the preservation of health, intending settlers, sportsmen, and tourists are advised to observe the following precautions:—

(1) Always wear from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. headgear which will afford sufficient protection against the sun. It is well to remember that these countries are practically on the equator, that the sun's rays are vertical during a great part of the day,

and that although it may not feel hot, unless the head and nape of the neck are well protected, distressing headaches and probably fever will sooner or later be experienced as the result of neglecting this precaution.

(2) Always wear woollen undergarments so as to minimise the risk of catching chills.

(3) Always change as soon as possible clothing, whether rendered wet by perspiration or rain.

(4) Always avoid sitting or sleeping in a draught.

(5) Always avoid sleeping on the ground when camping out. A double roofed tent and camp bed are essential.

(6) Always sleep under a good mosquito net which should be well tucked in under the mattress.

In most of the Highlands of East Africa a mosquito net is not necessary, but it is a wise precaution to use one even although the locality may be said to be free from mosquitoes.

(7) Always have drinking water boiled or filtered, or both. Either a Berkfeld or Pasteur filter should be used.

(8) Always bathe in warm water.

(9) Always avoid camping on the edge of a swamp or in a very exposed position.

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## POLICE.

The Police of the East Africa Protectorate amount in number to about 2,048 of all ranks.

Of these the Mombasa, Nairobi, Naivasha, and Kisumu Police (consisting mainly of Swahilis, with a few Indians, Nubians and Somalis) form the Civil Police and are worked on the lines of the Indian Police.

The remainder about 1,300 men form what is for all practical purposes, a Military Force. They are divided amongst the various outstations, most of which have no troops. They are under the orders of the Officers in Charge of the various Stations, furnishing the necessary Guards and Escorts. There are small dépôts at the Head-quarters Stations of the four up-country Provinces.

The men are drilled and put through a Military course by Sergeants seconded from British Regiments.

## STAFF OF POLICE.

Inspector General	... R. Donald.
Deputy Inspector General	... Captain C. Riddick.
Superintendent	... R. M. Ewart.

## Assistant Superintendents.

G. Mc. L. Tew	... W. Rigby.
Captain R. W. B. Eustace	... H. Rayne.
J. P. Moore	... F. D. Tyssen.
W. R. Foran	... Captain G. Smith.
Captain G. A. S. Williams	

## Inspectors.

J. R. Watcham	... L. H. D. McCombie.
J. C. Bentley	... C. Bowen.
J. L. Likeman	... J. H. Milton.
W. J. Reilly	... W. Richardson.
A. Madden	... W. P. Fitzgerald
R. T. H. Anderson	... H. C. Lydford.
C. S. Long-Innes	... F. C. Foster.
} Temporary.	

## Sergeant Instructors.

A. Quest	... C. Campbell.
E. Hughes	... M. Hartnett.
H. W. Freeman	... A. C. E. Darke.
G. Wood.	

## Clerks.

T. H. Jolley	... Head Clerk.
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## Assistants.

D. C. de Souza	... J. A. Fernandes.
M. M. Gracias	... S. J. de Souza.
Lachman Singh	... F. X. de Gama Rose.
C. F. Fernandes	... J. M. de Souza.
A. J. Barretto	... F. H. Mistri.

## Distribution of Police.

### SEYIDIE PROVINCE—

Mombasa	...	...	...	245
Rabai	...	...	...	25
Shimoni	...	...	...	25
Malindi	...	...	...	25
Takaungu	...	...	...	20
Teita	...	...	...	36
Taveta	...	...	...	15

### TANALAND PROVINCE—

Lamu	...	...	...	54
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### JUBALAND PROVINCE—

Kismayu	...	...	...	77
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### KENYA PROVINCE—

Fort Hall	...	...	...	116
Nyeri	...	...	...	70

### UKAMBA PROVINCE—

Nairobi	...	...	...	278
Machakos	...	...	...	58
Kitui	...	...	...	63
Kiambu	...	...	...	89

### NAIVASHA PROVINCE—

Naivasha	...	...	...	71
Baringo	...	...	...	70
Ravine	...	...	...	60
Laikipia	...	...	...	75

### KISUMU PROVINCE—

Kisumu	...	...	...	150
Mumias	...	...	...	73
Nandi	...	...	...	50
Kericho	...	...	...	78
Karungu	...	...	...	45
Lumbwa	...	...	...	50
Kisii	...	...	...	60
Depôts	...	...	...	70

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Total    2,048

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## PORT OFFICE.

Mombasa (native name "Kisiwa Mvita" which means "Isle of War") possesses two harbours, the entrances to which are well defined by buoys and leading marks, and protected by extensive reefs flanking either side. The Port is well situated as the natural outlet for inland trade, and is the recognised centre of distribution for East Central Africa. The Island is connected with the mainland by the Salisbury or Makupa Bridge, a cylinder screw-pile viaduct.

Mombasa harbour lies on the eastern side of the island. It is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile in length, but only about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cables in width, and is largely used by dhows trading between Africa, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, India, and Madagascar. The anchorage, however, is cramped, and the harbour narrow and confined for vessels of large tonnage. The accompanying inland harbour is Port Tudor, on the north side of the island, approached by a winding channel, difficult of navigation for large craft.

The other harbour is Kilindini, which means "place of deep water." It is the finest land-locked and sheltered harbour on the East Coast of Africa, and is about two miles in length by  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile in width. The depth varies from 8 to 25 fathoms. The harbour combines the essential qualities of easy entrance and exit, good lighterage, excellent anchorage, and ample space for steamers to turn.

There is a fine Railway landing pier, but the depth of water along side is insufficient to provide berthage.

The large passenger steamers make Kilindini the port of call and a train service is run in connection.

Port Reitz, west of the island, at the head of Port Kilindini is a fine inland harbour, about 3 miles long by a quarter of a mile broad; it has good anchorage and little tidal stream. In February 1890, 11 British men-of-war anchored in the harbour.

Return showing the Gross Tonnage of vessels entered in the ports of the East Africa Protectorate from 1st April 1905 to March 31st 1906.

### STEAMSHIPS.

Nationality.	Gross Tonnage.	Total.
Austrian ... ..	110,224	961,410
British ... ..	275,930	
Dutch ... ..	3,035	
French ... ..	93,920	
German ... ..	462,461	
Zanzibar ... ..	15,840	

### Sailing Ships.

Nationality.	Gross Tonnage.	Total.
Arabian ... ..	10,475	75,195
British ... ..	12,082	
French ... ..	1,777	
German ... ..	1,257	
Indian ... ..	8,698	
Italian ... ..	3,196	
Norwegian ... ..	4,519	
Persian ... ..	1,454	
Portuguese ... ..	35	
Zanzibar ... ..	31,702	

### Tides and Tidal Constants.

High water at Wasin same time as Mombasa. Springs rise 12 feet and neaps 8 feet.

High water at Malindi 5 minutes later than Mombasa. Springs rise 12½ feet, neaps 9 feet.

High water at Lamu 40 minutes later than Mombasa. Springs rise 11 feet, neaps 7 feet. At the bar high water is 20 minutes later than at Mombasa.

High water at Port Durnford 25 minutes later than at Mombasa. Springs rise 12 feet, neaps 8 feet.



High water at Kismayu same as Mombasa. Springs rise 10 feet, neaps 6 feet.

WINDS.—The North-east monsoon commences about the middle of December and ends at the end of February. The South-west monsoon sets in at the beginning of May and ends in October. Between the monsoons light variable winds occur with rain and sharp squalls at times. The last cyclone swept over Zanzibar in 1872 and worked great destruction.

The coast line of British East Africa extends four hundred miles from the River Umba, the boundary of German East Africa to the Juba River, the boundary of the Italian sphere of influence.

The other important harbours are Wasin, Kilifi, Malindi, Lamu and Kismayu.

Wasin harbour, about 40 miles S. W. of Mombasa, lies between the village of Shimoni on the mainland and Wasin Island. It is 2 miles in length and half a mile in breadth. There is good anchorage for all classes of shipping, and the entrance to the harbour is easy. Wasin channel extends to Vanga,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the River Umba, the coast boundary between British and German East Africa.

Kilifi harbour, which lies above thirty miles north-east of Mombasa, is the prettiest land-locked harbour on the coast. There is good anchorage for vessels of moderate tonnage, and an extensive inland waterway for the shipment of timber and grain. The harbour opens out into the Bandari Ya Wali, a fine bay about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles across, with shallow anchorage. Kilifi Creek, at the north-west head of the bay, divides at Kibokoni island, one stream running northward one mile to Gonjora, the other to Mtanganyiko, one mile to the westward. Both of these villages are large grain depots.

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### MEN-OF-WAR.

British	...	...	...	...	9
French	...	...	...	...	1
German	...	...	...	...	1
Italian	...	...	...	...	8

### PROTECTORATE S.S. "JUBA."

Voyages	...	...	...	21
Gross Tonnage	...	...	...	10,626

Malindi harbour is 63 miles N.E. of Mombasa. It is exposed to the north-east monsoon. About three miles from the harbour is the mouth of the Sabaki river, which dries at low water. The river passes through a country of great fertility, but is shallow and only available for canoes.

Lamu Harbour lies between Lamu and Manda Islands, about 140 miles north-east of Mombasa. It has good anchorage for vessels of moderate draught, but the bar, one mile outside Shella Point, carries only 18 feet at low water. Lamu Town on the eastern side of the island, is the most important coast town north of Mombasa. Between Lamu and Shella Point there are the remains of a Portuguese chapel, and a large Arab town lies buried beneath the sand.

Manda Bay, to the north of Manda Island, extends many miles inland, and has capacious well sheltered anchorage available for all classes of vessels.

Port Durnford, or Burkau, about 70 miles south-west of Kismayu, affords well-sheltered anchorage for small vessels of light draught.

Kismayu, or Refuge Bay, about 320 miles north-east of Mombasa, is the northernmost sheltered anchorage on the East Coast of Africa and is invaluable as a harbour of refuge for the long strip of coast line to the north-east.

The Juba River, which flows into the sea ten miles north of Kismayu, is the coast boundary between the British and Italian Protectorates and is navigable for shallow draught river steamers a distance of 400 miles. The river is tortuous, and there are rapids above Bardera, the centre of an old-established caravan route from the Boran country to the Benadir ports.

Port Officer

... H. Pidcock.

## SUBORDINATE STAFF

### Mombasa.

Goverdhandas Lalji	...	...	Dhow Registrar.
A. M. J. de Mello	...	...	Asst. „
Ranchordas Lalji	...	...	Clerk & Storekeeper.
Saleh Tarmahomed	...	...	Dhow Inspector.
Jacob Juma	...	...	Government Pilot.

Gopal Kuchera	...	...	Engineer steam launch.
Omari bin Abdulla	...	...	Stoker „ „
Mabruki bin Marabu	...	...	Crew „ „
Tarmahomed Nurmahomed...	...	...	Light-house keeper
Adham Tarmahomed	...	...	„ „ „
Hasson Gulmahomed	...	...	„ „ „

### Lamu.

P. X. Cardinho	...	...	Dhow Registrar.
Hamedi	...	...	Dhow Inspector.
Abdulla	...	...	Signalman.

### Malindi.

Ebrahim Aloo	...	...	Lighthouse keeper.
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**The following are the Existing Lights on the East Africa  
Protectorate and German East Africa Coast.**

Name.	Lat.	Long.	Colour.	Character.	Period of system.	Miles seen in clear weather.	Height in feet above High water	Order of Light.
Mombasa Light	4 ° 4'½ S.	39 ° 41' E.	White	Fl.	5 sec.	15	85	4th
Mombasa Light	4 ° 4'½ S.	39 ° 41' E.	Red	F.		7	68	"
* Mombasa Light	Leading	Mark Kisaoni	Red	F.		5	60	"
* Mombasa Light	Leading Mark.	Ras Kibera mini	Green	F.		5	50	
Malindi Light	3 ° 13'½ S.	40 ° 8' E.	White	F.		11	69	6th
Ulenge	5 ° 6' S.	39 ° 20.3' E.	White	Group Flashing			85	3rd
Makatumbé	6 ° 47.7' S.	39 ° 20.3' E.	"	Flashing			90	"
Ras Kanzi	7 ° 0.8' S.	39 ° 33.5' E.	"	Fixed			62	"
Ras. Mkumbi	7 ° 34.4' S.	39 ° 54.6' E.	Red & White	Flashing			102	"
South Fanjove	8 ° 34.2' S.	39 ° 34.4' E.	White	Fixed			65	"

\* These two lights are exhibited only when Commanders of vessels wish to proceed out of the harbour during the night.

# EAST AFRICA

## High water at Mombasa, 1st

Date.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	5 16	5 40	6 15	6 39	4 29	4 53	6 15	6 39	6 15	6 39	8 01	8 25
2	6 06	6 30	7 08	7 32	5 22	5 46	7 08	7 32	7 08	7 32	8 54	9 18
3	6 56	7 20	8 01	8 25	6 15	6 39	8 01	8 25	8 01	8 25	9 47	10 11
4	7 46	8 10	8 54	9 18	7 08	7 32	8 54	9 18	8 54	9 18	10 41	11 05
5	8 36	9 00	9 47	10 11	8 01	8 25	9 47	10 11	9 47	10 11	11 35	11 59
6	9 26	9 50	10 41	11 05	8 54	9 18	10 41	11 05	10 41	11 05	0 00	0 28
7	10 16	10 40	11 35	11 59	9 47	10 11	11 35	11 59	11 35	11 59	0 54	1 21
8	11 06	10 30	0 00	0 28	10 41	11 05	0 00	0 28	0 00	0 28	1 48	2 14
9	11 55	0 00	0 54	1 21	11 35	11 59	0 54	1 21	0 54	1 21	2 42	3 07
10	0 19	0 43	1 48	2 14	0 00	0 28	1 48	2 14	1 48	2 14	3 36	4 00
11	1 08	1 32	2 42	3 07	0 54	1 21	2 42	3 07	2 42	3 07	4 26	4 50
12	1 57	2 21	3 36	4 00	1 48	2 14	3 36	4 00	3 36	4 00	5 16	5 40
13	2 46	3 10	4 23	4 47	2 42	3 07	4 23	4 47	4 26	4 50	6 06	6 30
14	3 36	4 00	5 10	5 34	3 36	4 00	5 10	5 34	5 16	5 40	6 56	7 20
15	4 26	4 50	5 57	6 21	4 26	4 50	5 57	6 21	6 06	6 30	7 46	8 10
16	5 16	5 40	6 44	7 08	5 16	5 40	6 44	7 08	6 56	7 20	8 36	9 00
17	6 06	6 30	7 31	7 55	6 06	6 30	7 31	7 55	7 46	8 10	9 26	9 50
18	6 56	7 20	8 17	8 41	6 56	7 20	8 17	8 41	8 36	9 00	10 16	10 40
19	7 46	8 10	9 03	9 27	7 46	8 10	9 03	9 27	9 26	9 50	11 06	11 30
20	8 36	9 00	9 49	10 13	8 36	9 00	9 49	10 13	10 16	10 40	11 55	0 00
21	9 26	9 50	10 35	10 59	9 26	9 50	10 35	10 59	11 26	11 30	0 19	0 43
22	10 16	10 40	11 21	11 45	10 16	10 40	11 21	11 45	11 55	0 00	1 08	1 32
23	11 06	11 30	0 00	0 08	11 06	11 30	0 00	0 08	0 19	0 43	1 57	2 21
24	11 55	0 00	0 30	0 53	11 55	0 00	0 30	0 53	1 08	1 32	2 46	3 10
25	0 19	0 43	1 16	1 39	0 19	0 43	1 16	1 39	1 57	2 21	3 36	4 00
26	1 08	1 32	2 02	2 35	1 08	1 32	2 02	2 25	2 46	3 10	4 26	4 50
27	1 57	2 21	2 48	3 11	1 57	2 21	2 48	3 11	3 36	4 00	5 16	5 40
28	2 46	3 10	3 36	4 00	2 46	3 10	3 36	4 00	4 29	4 53	6 06	6 30
29	3 36	4 00			3 36	4 00	4 29	4 53	5 22	5 46	6 56	7 20
30	4 29	4 53			4 29	4 53	5 22	5 46	6 15	6 39	7 46	8 10
31	5 22	5 46			5 22	5 46			7 08	7 32		

**PROTECTORATE.****January to 31st December, 1907.**

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
8 36	9 00	9 26	9 50	11 06	11 30	11 21	11 45	0 19	0 43	0 19	0 43
9 26	9 50	10 16	10 40	11 55	0 00	0 00	0 08	1 08	1 32	1 08	1 32
10 16	10 40	11 06	11 30	0 19	0 43	0 30	0 53	1 57	2 21	1 57	2 21
11 06	11 30	11 55	0 00	1 08	1 32	1 16	1 39	2 46	3 16	2 46	3 10
11 55	0 00	0 19	0 43	1 57	2 21	2 02	2 25	3 36	4 00	3 36	4 00
0 19	0 43	1 08	1 32	2 46	3 10	2 48	3 11	4 26	4 50	4 29	4 53
1 08	1 32	1 57	2 21	3 36	4 00	3 36	4 00	5 16	5 40	5 22	5 46
1 57	2 21	2 46	3 10	4 29	4 53	4 29	4 53	5 06	6 30	6 15	6 39
2 46	3 10	3 36	4 00	5 22	5 46	5 22	5 46	6 56	7 20	7 08	7 32
3 36	4 00	4 29	4 53	6 15	6 39	6 15	6 39	7 46	8 10	8 01	8 25
4 26	4 50	5 22	5 46	7 08	7 32	7 08	7 32	8 36	9 00	8 54	9 18
5 16	5 40	6 15	6 39	8 01	8 25	8 01	8 25	9 26	9 50	9 47	10 11
6 06	6 30	7 08	7 32	8 54	9 18	8 54	9 18	10 16	10 40	10 41	11 05
6 56	7 20	8 01	8 25	9 47	10 11	9 47	10 11	11 06	11 30	11 35	11 59
7 46	8 10	8 54	9 18	10 41	11 05	10 41	11 05	11 55	0 00	0 00	0 28
8 36	9 00	9 47	10 11	11 35	11 59	11 35	11 59	0 19	0 43	0 54	1 21
9 26	9 50	10 41	11 05	0 00	0 28	0 00	0 28	1 08	1 32	1 48	2 14
10 16	10 40	11 35	11 59	0 54	1 21	0 54	1 21	1 57	2 21	2 42	3 07
11 06	11 30	0 00	0 28	1 48	2 14	1 48	2 14	2 46	3 10	3 36	4 00
11 55	0 00	0 54	1 21	2 42	3 07	2 42	3 07	3 36	4 00	4 26	4 50
0 19	0 43	1 48	2 14	3 36	4 00	3 36	4 00	4 26	4 50	5 16	5 40
1 08	1 32	2 42	3 07	4 23	4 47	4 26	4 50	5 16	5 40	6 06	6 30
1 57	2 21	3 36	4 00	5 10	5 34	5 16	5 40	6 06	6 30	6 56	7 20
2 46	3 10	4 26	4 50	5 57	6 21	6 06	6 30	6 56	7 20	7 46	8 10
3 36	4 00	5 16	5 40	6 44	7 08	6 56	7 20	7 46	8 10	8 36	9 00
4 26	4 50	6 06	6 30	7 31	7 55	7 46	8 10	8 36	9 00	9 26	9 50
5 16	5 40	6 56	7 20	8 17	8 41	8 36	9 00	9 26	9 50	10 16	10 40
6 06	6 30	7 46	8 10	9 03	9 27	9 26	9 50	10 16	10 40	11 06	11 30
6 56	7 20	8 36	9 00	9 49	10 13	10 16	10 40	11 06	11 30	11 55	0 00
7 46	8 10	9 26	9 50	10 45	10 59	11 06	11 30	11 55		0 19	0 43
8 36	9 00	10 16	10 40			11 55				1 08	1 32

**The following Signals are hoisted at the Fort Flagstaff, Mombasa, on arrival of Steamers in the offing.**

British men-of-war	... Union Jack.
German "	... German ensign.
French "	... French "
Italian "	... Italian "
Austrian "	... Austrian "
Portuguese "	... Portuguese "
American "	... American "
Govt. steamer E. A. Prot.	... E. A. P. flag.
" " G. E. Africa	... Black and white pennant.
Cable ship	... E. T. C. flag.
B. I. steamers with mail from or to Europe	... White pennant with three red crosses.
B. I. steamers other than the above	... B. I. flag.
D. O. A. L. steamers with mail from or to Europe	... Yellow pennant with three red, white and black diamonds.
D. O. A. L. steamers other than above	... D. O. A. L. flag.
Austrian Lloyd steamers	... Blue pennant with three yellow anchors
Messangeries Maritimes steamers	... M. M. flag
Govt. steamers Zanzibar	... Zanzibar flag.
Unknown steamers	... Blue flag.
Sailing ships	... Blue and white flag.

The above flags are hoisted at the East yard-arm for ships from Northward, at the West yard-arm for ships from Southward.

The Black Ball hoisted at the Western yard-arm indicates to incoming ships that a vessel is proceeding to sea from Kilindini harbour and vessels should not approach within half a mile of Ras Serani while the ball remains hoisted.

# POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

## General Post Office Mombasa.

### HOURS OF BUSINESS.

8 a.m. to 8 p.m.,...For both Postal and Telegraph Business.

On Sundays the Office is open from 8 a. m. to 12 noon and from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.

If mail steamers arrive or depart, before or after the above prescribed hours, the Office is specially opened, Sundays included.

Mails for Post Offices on the Uganda Railway Line, and Uganda, are despatched as follows.

Names of Post Offices.	Days.	Registered Articles.	Ordinary Articles.
Rabai, Voi, Taveta, Kibwezi, Makindu, Machakos, Nairobi, Kikuyu, Limuru, Kijabe, Nivasha, Nakuru, Eldama Ravine, Muhoroni, Port Florence, Nandi, Mumias.	Fridays and Mondays	at 9-30 a. m.	at 10-0 a.m.
Rabai, Voi, Taveta, Kibwezi, Malindi, Machakos, Nairobi, Kikuyu, Limuru, Kijabe, Nivasha, and Nakuru.	Wednesdays.	at 9-30 a.m.	at 10-0 a.m.
Entebbe and all places in Uganda.	Fridays.		
Rabai, Voi, Taveta, Kibwezi, Machakos, Makindu, and Nairobi.	Saturdays.		

Overland mails to Takaungu, Malindi and Wasin at 3-0 p.m. every Thursday.



## POSTAGE RATES.

### Inland.

Letters 1 anna per each oz. or any fraction of an oz. Post Cards  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna.

Book packets, Newspapers etc., not exceeding 2 oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna and  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna for every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

Registered newspapers published in East Africa and Uganda  $\frac{1}{2}$  Anna per newspaper irrespective of weight.

#### Parcels :—

United Kingdom by Intermediate German Steamers.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Not exceeding 3 lbs. ...	0 12	1 8
Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs. ...	1 8	2 4
Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs. ...	2 4	3 0

### To Places Abroad.

Letters for countries included in the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme 1 anna per each  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fraction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Letters for all other places in the Postal Union  $2\frac{1}{2}$  anna per each  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fractions of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Book packets and Newspapers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna for each 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz.

### United Kingdom and Zanzibar.

#### Parcels :—

	Rs.	as.
Not exceeding 3 lbs. ...	0	12
Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs. ...	1	8
Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs. ...	2	4

### India and Aden.

#### Parcels :—

	Rs.	as.
Not exceeding 3 lbs. ...	1	0
Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs. ...	2	0
Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs. ...	3	0

## Insurance.

### India.

Parcels.—When the amount to be insured does not exceed Rs. 100 a fee of 8 annas ; for every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof, 8 annas : Limits of Insurance Rs. 500.

### United Kingdom.

Parcels.—When the amount to be insured does not exceed £5 the fee is 6 annas ; for every additional £5 or fraction thereof 6 annas. Limit of Insurance £120.

### Rates of Commission on Money Orders Issued on India.

	Rs.			Rs. a. p.
On any sum not exceeding 10	...	...		0 4 0
„ exceeding 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25				0 8 0
„ „ 25 „ „ „ 35				0 12 0
„ „ 35 „ „ „ 50				1 0 0
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 60				1 4 0
„ „ 60 „ „ „ 75				1 8 0
„ „ 75 „ „ „ 85				1 12 0
„ „ 85 „ „ „ 100				2 0 0

A single order may not exceed Rs. 600

### Rates of Commission on Money Orders Issued on Zanzibar and East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

	Rs.			Rs. a. p.
On any sum not exceeding 10	...	...		0 2 0
„ exceeding 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25				0 4 0
„ „ 25 „ „ „ 35				0 6 0
„ „ 35 „ „ „ 50				0 8 0
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 60				0 10 0
„ „ 60 „ „ „ 75				0 12 0
„ „ 75 „ „ „ 85				0 14 0
„ „ 85 „ „ „ 100				1 0 0

## Commission on Money Orders issued on the United Kingdom.

	£			Rs.	a.	p.
On any sum not exceeding	2	...	...	0	8	0
" "	5	...	...	1	0	0
" "	7	...	...	1	8	0
" "	10	...	...	2	0	0

A single order may not exceed £40.

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## Rates of Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers

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### Envelopes with an embossed stamp of one anna.

				Rs.	as.
1	Envelope	...	...	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	"	...	...	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	"	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	"	...	...	0	13
24	"	...	...	1	10

### Registered Envelopes (small size.)

				Rs.	a.	p.
1	Envelope	...	...	0	2	1
3	"	...	...	0	6	3
6	"	...	...	0	13	2
12	"	...	...	1	11	0

### Registered Envelopes (large size.)

				Rs.	a.	p.
1	Envelope	...	...	0	2	3
3	"	...	...	0	8	1
6	"	...	...	1	0	2
12	"	...	...	2	1	0

**The price of single and reply  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna and 1 anna Post Cards is the same as marked on the Post Card.**

### **Half anna Wrappers.**

				Rs.	a.	p.
1	Wrapper	...	...	...	0	0 3
3	"	...	...	...	0	1 3
6	"	...	...	...	0	3 2
12	"	...	...	...	0	7 0

### **One anna Wrappers.**

				Rs.	a.	p.
1	Wrapper	...	...	...	0	1 0
3	"	...	...	...	0	3 1
6	"	...	...	...	0	6 2
12	"	...	...	...	0	13 0

## **Denominations of Postage Stamps.**

### **East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.**

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna  $2\frac{1}{2}$  anna 5 anna 1 Rupee 4 Rupee 20 Rupee  
 1 anna 3 anna 8 anna 2 Rupee 5 Rupee 50 Rupee  
 2 anna 4 anna 3 Rupee 10 Rupee

## **Telegrams.**

The charge for Inland telegrams is Re. 1 for a message of 8 words or less and 2 annas for each additional word, the address and name of sender being transmitted free. Urgent telegrams are charged at double the above rate. The charge for foreign telegrams is 4 annas per word plus the foreign rate. The address and name of sender are charged for. Foreign telegrams are subject to the International Convention Rules.

A system of telephonic conversation is in working in the Uganda Protectorate. The charge for conversation between adjacent Telegraph stations being one rupee eight annas for the

first 3 minutes conversation and one rupee for each additional 3 minutes the maximum time allowed for conversations being 9 minutes. When conversation is required beyond the adjacent station an additional fee of eight annas is charged for each station beyond.

### List of Post and Telegraph Offices and Post Office Agencies in the East Africa Protectorate.

Name.	Class.	Name.	Class.	Name.	Class.
Athi River	D *	Kipini	D	Muhoroni	A
Baringo	C	Kismayu	B	Mumias	A
Changamwe	D *	Kisumu	A	Nakuru	A
Elburgon	D *	Kitui	C	Nandi	C
Eldama Ravine	A	Kiu	D *	Nairobi	A
Elmenteita	D *	Kyambu	C *	Naivasha	A
Escarpment	A	Lamu	A	Njoro	A
Fort Hall	B	Limoru	C *	Nyeri	C
Fort Ternan	D *	Londiani	D *	Rabai	C
Gazi	D	Machakos	C	Rumuruti	D
Gilgil	D *	Machakos Road	D *	Sambaru	D *
Golbanti	D	Mackinnon Road	D *	Simba	D *
Kapiti Plains	D *	Maji-ya-Chumvi	D *	Sultan Hamud	D *
Karungu	C	Makindu	A	Takaungu	C & E
Kenani	D *	Malindi	A	Taveta	C
Kericho	A	Masongaleni	D *	Tsavo	D *
Kibigori	D *	Mazeras	D *	Vanga	D
Kibos	D *	Molo	D *	Voi	A
Kibwezi	C *	Mtoto Andei	D *	Wasin	C
Kijabe	D *	Maungu	D *		
Kikuyu	A	Mombasa	A		

Class A... Open for every variety of Postal and Telegraph business.

Class B... Open for Postal business only (including Money Orders).

Class C... (Collectorate Post Offices) open for posting and delivery of correspondence including registered letters.

Class D... (Post Office Agencies) open for posting of ordinary correspondence (not registered letters). Delivery of registered letters effected only to callers subject to certain restrictions.

Class E... Open for telegraph business only.

\* Is also a telegraph office of the Uganda Railway open for public traffic.

## List of Post and Telegraph Offices and Post Office Agencies in the Uganda Protectorate.

Name	Class.	Name	Class
Butiaba	E	Kampala	A
Entebbe	A	Mbarara	C
Fatiko	C	Masindi	A
Fort Portal	D	Masaka	C
Gondokoro	B	Mubale (Mount Elgon)	C
Hoiina	A	Nimule	B
Jinja	A	Wadelai	A
Kakumiro	C		

Class A...Open for every variety of Postal and Telegraph business.

Class B...Open for Postal business only (including Money Orders).

Class C...(Collectorate Post Offices) open for posting and delivery of correspondence including registered letters.

Class D...(Post Office Agencies) open for posting of ordinary correspondence only (not registered letters). Delivery of registered letters effected to callers subject to certain restrictions.

Class E...Open for Telegraph business only.

Further particulars will be found in the Post Office Guide to be obtained at the Protectorate Post Offices.

Postmaster General	...	J. T. Gosling	...	Mombasa
Asst. Postmaster General	...	S. B. Gosling	...	do
Postmaster	...	W. A. Flacke	...	On leave
do	...	G. P. Lewis	...	Mombasa
Accountant	...	R. H. Long	...	do
Head Assistant	...	Syed Kassim	...	do

Postal Clerks and }  
Telegraphists }

...	D. F. Kirwan	...	Nairobi
...	W. Pearson	...	Entebbe
...	F. R. Payne	...	Kampala
...	W. J. Evans	...	Mombasa
...	A. W. Johnson	...	Jinja

### Clerks Signallers and Assistants.

NAME.		STATION.
S. V. Kulkarni	...	Mombasa
R. W. Battye	...	do
K. M. Modi	...	do
F. Van Rosi	...	do
V. Castelino	...	do
J. M. Fernandes	...	do
I. P. D'Cruz	...	do
C. R. Lobo	...	do
B. S. Dave	...	do
B. P. S. Naidoo	...	do
Sami Ullah	...	do
Alli Mohamed	...	do
G. F. Olivera	...	do
I'sher Singh	...	do
Abdulla Abed	...	do
P. D'Souza	...	do
J. E. Rouillon	...	do
N. S. Patel	...	do
E. D'Souza	...	do
C. D'Souza	...	do
P. M. Fernandes	...	do
S. M. Saldanha	...	do
Goolam Hoosein Virji	...	do
M. Noronha	...	do

## Up-Country Stations.

NAMES.	DESIGNATIONS.	STATIONS.
A. F. D'Souza	Postmaster	Lamu
K. M. Tembre	do	Makindu
A. W. B. Northern	Post & Telegraph Clerk	Nairobi
D. J. Ross	do	do
C. G. Thring	do	do
Eusaf Ali	do	do
Kishen Chand	Clerk	do
J. Cculson	do	do
I. P. Correia	Postmaster	Kismayu
Abbass Ali	Clerk	Kampala
T. C Mascarenhas	Postmaster	Naivasha
P. C. Thaker	do	Nakuru
D. Velji	Signaller	do
S. L. Thakur	Clerk	Mombasa
D. B. Chitnavis	Postmaster	Muhoroni
W. Mackertich	do	Kericho
Chaganlal	do	Eldama Ravine
Mazar Ali Talib	do	Mumias
A. P. Menezes	do	Kisumu
G. A. Street	Signaller	do
Harakhshanker	do	do
S. S. Dave	do	do
Mirajuddin	do	do
Genda Rai	do	Entebbe
P. F. Dias	Clerk	Mombasa
J. A. Mendes	do	Kampala
P. L. D'Souza	Clerk	Entebbe
Krishna Rao	Postmaster	Masindi
R. K. Mitter	do	Nimule
Deomall	do	Wadelai
Siri Ram Neb	do	Hoima



Labh Singh	Postmaster	Malindi
Kirpa Ram	do	Gondokoro
A. P. D'Souza	Clerk	Mombasa
S. D. Vyankatish	do	Kisumu
E. Solomons	do	Nairobi
Abdul-Karim	do	do
Jamayatullah	do	do

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**TIME TABLE**

**OF**

**REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS.**

# Time table of Regular Mail Steamers for the year 1907.

## ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

From Europe by the British India (Parcels) *		From Europe by German Line.	From Europe by Austrian Lloyd.	From Europe by French Line.	From South and Zanzibar by German Line.	From India by the German Line.
Leave London.	Arrive Mombasa.					
1907.	1907.	1907.	1907.	1907.	1907.	1907.
13 January	11 February	9 January	14 January	The 27th of every month.	5 January	11 January
10 February	11 March	27 " "			18 " "	24 " "
10 March	8 April	6 February			20 " "	8 February
7 April	6 May	24 " "			2 " February	21 " "
5 May	3 June	6 March			15 " "	8 March
2 June	1 July	24 " "			17 " "	21 " "
30 June	20 " "	3 April			3 March	21 " "
23 July	20 August	21 " "			17 " "	5 April
25 August	23 September	1 " May			28 " "	18 " "
22 September	21 October	20 " "			14 April	3 May
20 October	18 November	29 " "		The time table of this line is under revision.	25 " "	16 " "
17 November	10 December	17 June			12 May	31 " "
15 December	12 1908.	26 " "			23 " "	13 June
	12 January	15 July			0 June	28 " "
		24 " "			20 " "	11 July
		12 August			7 July	26 " "
		21 " "			18 " "	8 August
		9 September			4 August	23 " "
		18 " "			15 " "	5 September
		6 October			1 September	20 " "
		16 " "		Parcel mails are also received by the Intermediate Packets of the German Line.	12 " "	3 October
		3 November			29 " "	18 " "
		13 " "			10 October	31 " "
		11 " "			27 " "	15 November
		29 " "			7 November	28 " "
		8 January 1908.			24 " "	13 December
		20 " "			5 December	26 " "
					22 " "	
					2 January 1908.	
					19 " "	
					30 " "	

Parcel mails are received from South Africa by the Austrian Lloyd & Main line German Steamers.

# DEPARTURES OF STEAMERS.

To Europe by British India. (Parcels)*		To Europe by German Line.	To Europe by Austrian Lloyd	To Europe by French Line.	To Zanzibar and South by German Line.	To India by German Line.	
Leave Mombasa.	Arrive London.						Arrive Bombay.
1907.	1907.	1907.	1907.	The time table of this line is under revision.		1907.	1907.
18 January	16 February	5 January	12 January			5 January	16 January
15 February	16 March	18 " "		The 28th of every month.		20 " "	31 " "
15 March	13 April	2 February				2 February	13 February
12 April	10 May	15 " "				17 " "	28 " "
10 May	8 June	2 March				17 " "	12 March
7 June	6 July	16 " "				28 March	28 " "
5 July	3 August	30 " "				17 March	9 April
2 August	31 August	12 April				28 April	25 " "
30 August	28 September	27 " "				14 April	7 May
27 September	26 October	10 May				25 May	23 " "
23 October	23 November	25 " "				12 May	4 June
22 November	21 December	7 June				23 " "	20 July
20 December	17 January	22 " "				9 June	18 " "
		5 July				20 July	30 " "
		20 " "				7 July	15 August
		2 August				18 " "	27 " "
		17 " "				4 August	12 September
		30 " "				15 September	24 " "
		14 September				12 " "	10 October
		27 " "				29 " "	22 " "
		12 October				10 October	7 November
		25 " "				27 November	5 December
		9 November				24 " "	17 " "
		22 " "				5 December	2 January
		7 December				22 " "	14 " "
		20 " "				1908.	30 " "
		4 January				2 January	
		17 " "				19 " "	
		14 " "					
		29 " "					

\* Parcel Mails are also despatched to London by the Intermediate Packets of the German Line.

Parcel mails are despatched to South Africa by the Austrian Lloyd and main line German Steamers.

## PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

The Printing Department is under the Supervision of the Editor of the Official Gazette. It produces almost all the forms used in Government Offices, and prints the Estimates, Blue Book, Handbook and Official Gazette. The amount of work of this description has increased enormously of late and the Press no longer undertakes any private orders. The plant and personnel were largely augmented during the year 1906.

### Subordinate Staff.

F. X. Fernandez	... Head Compositor.
J. M. Dias	... Assistant Compositor.
P. X. Monteiro	... Do.
H. A. D'Cunha	... Do.
C. R. Couto	... Do.
M. A. D'Souza	... Do.
J. H. Jones	... Do.
J. Monteiro	... Do.
Saydi Hassan	... Guzrati Compositor.
A. C. Fernandez	... Type Distributor.
Aron Solomon	... Book-binder.
Umar	... Asst. Book-binder.
Mahomed Safi	... R. and N. Machineman.
Baloo Manaji	... Pressman.
Fatheli	... Do.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department of this Protectorate was inaugurated in 1896 by the appointment of Mr. Kharshedji Naser vanji, a graduate of Bombay University.

From April 1896 to May 1901, the work of the Department as regards engineering was confined to Mombasa Island.

Since the appointment of the late Mr. S. C. E. Baty, as Director of Public Works in 1901, the general direction of all works, both civil and Military, has been entrusted to the Public Works Department.

A branch Public Works Office was opened at Nairobi in May, 1902, at Kisumu in October 1903, at Fort Hall in June 1905, and at Naivasha in April 1906. The Fort Hall office was removed to Nyeri in June 1906.

**Staff.**

NAME.	DESIGNATION.	PLACE
<i>(European.)</i>		
W. M. Ross	... Director of Public Works	... Mombasa.
W. H. Tanner	... Assistant Director of Public Works	... do.
D. A. Fletcher	... Executive Engineer..	... do.
H. G. L. St. John-Kneller	... do.	... Kisumu.
C. V. A. Espeut	... do.	... Nairobi.
W. Blain	... do.	... Naivasha.
E. J. Dod	... Architectural Draughtsman	... Mombasa.
G. H. Cresswell	... Assistant Engineer..	... Nyeri
A. G. Bush	... do.	... Nairobi.
L. H. Macnaghten	... do.	... do.
H. J. H. Stedman	... do.	... Kisumu.
C. W. Gregory	... Chief Storekeeper	... Mombasa.
J. Sergeant	... Accountant	... do.
S. E. J. Howarth	... Asst. Accountant	... Nairobi.
A. M. Henry	... Road Foreman	... do.
J. Saxton	... Foreman	... Mombasa.
E. Egan	... Road Foreman	... Nairobi.
E. H. Devin	... Motor lorry driver	... do.
A. F. Harrison	... Steam roller do	... do.

*(Non-European.)*

Kharshedji Naservanji	... Superintendent	... Mombasa.
J. S. Scares	... Head Clerk	... do.
M. F. R. Pereira	... Clerk	... do.
J. F. Cordeiro	... Cashier	... do.
A. A. Fernandez	... Accounts Clerk	... do.
F. A. de Sá Cordeiro	... Asst. Accounts Clerk.	... do.
P. C. A. Lobo	... Storekeeper	... do.
C. S. de Souza	... Despatch Clerk	... do.
Edward Steere	... Asst. Storekeeper	... do.
Mahomed Shafi	... Draughtsman	... do.
S. Fonseca	... Storekeeper	... Nairobi.
D. Pinto	... Asst. do.	... do.
E. Lobo	... Correspondent Clerk...	... do.
H. R. Officer	... Tracer	... Mombasa
Hugh Martin Kayamba	do.	... Nairobi.

J. Mendonca	... Chief Clerk and Storekeeper	... Kisumu.
Partat Singh	... Clerk	... do.
V. S. Correa	... Clerk	... do.
Hariral Luxmichand	... Clerk	... Nyeri.
J. A. Ribeiro	... Clerk	... Naivasha.

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## TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.

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All telegraph lines are the property of the Protectorates.

The first Telegraph Line to be constructed in East Africa was that between Mombasa and Lamu, 200 miles in length, which was constructed by the Imperial British East Africa Company.

In 1896 the construction of the Uganda Railway Telegraphs was begun and was practically finished at the same date as the railway reached Port Florence.

This service consists of 3 wires, one known as the "Train" wire connected from station to station for the working of the trains, one known as the "Through" wire connecting the more important stations as Mombasa, Mazaras, Voi, etc., and the third called the "Main" wire connecting Mombasa, Nairobi and Port Florence. This main wire transmits the majority of public messages and can work direct from Mombasa to Port Florence by means of translating instruments at Nairobi. Before the railway lines were finished it was considered necessary chiefly on account of the mutiny troubles in Uganda, to open up telegraphic communication with Uganda without waiting for the railway telegraph line which only kept pace with Railhead. With this object in view, a temporary uninsulated wire was erected ahead of the railway in January, 1898. The start was made from Tsavo with the wire sent out of the railway telegraph, which weighed 600 lbs per miles. The weight of the wire was a great hindrance to rapid advance but the wire eventually reached Nairobi in June 1898. In January 1899, a further advance was ordered from Nairobi to the Eldama Ravine, a distance of 150 miles, and a light copper wire weighing only 100 lbs. per mile was erected. This light wire was so

satisfactory for rapid construction that the connection was completed within three months (March 29th.)

The satisfactory result of this extension was a further advance at the end of 1899, the destination being Kampala. This extension was completed by the middle of April, 1900 and was carried on to Entebbe in May of the same year.

The wire was extended from Kampala to Butiaba, with an extension from Hoima to Masindi in 1900. A further extension was completed to Wadelai in 1904. The wire is expected to reach Nimule by April 1907.

A branch telegraph wire connects Londiani Railway station with the Eldama Ravine.

The distances of the various lines are as follows:—

Mombasa to Lamu...	...	200 miles	
Mombasa to Port Florence	...	584	„ (3 wires)
Port Florence to Entebbe	...	225	„
Entebbe to Butiaba	...	178	„
Hoima to Masindi and Wadelai	...	115	„
Londiani to Eldama Ravine...	...	18	„
Lumbwa to Kericho	...	18½	„
Kibigori to Nandi	...	11½	„
Nairobi to Kiambu	...	10	„

Being a total wire mileage of ... 2,528 miles.

Besides this there are several telephone lines connecting the Government Offices at Mombasa, Nairobi, Naivasha, Morendat, Entebbe, and Kisumu.

Messrs. Smith Mackenzie have telephone communication between their house and office at Kilindini and Mombasa.

Lord Delamere has Telephone communication between his Estates at Molo and Njoro Post office.

The erection of these Telegraph lines has not been devoid of incident.

Giraffe have fouled the permanent railway telegraph line twisting the brackets round and stretching the wire. At Naivasha Hippopotamus have damaged the poles. These animals also do considerable damage on the coast telegraph line in the vicinity of the Tana river. Elephants occasionally break the wires in Uganda, and on the coast. In Usoga the natives cut out considerable lengths of the copper wire, when it was first erected, and during the Nandi expedition in 1900, 40 odd miles of wire were carried away and never recovered.



Passing caravans occasionally helped themselves to small lengths of the wire as it was useful for barter. The Wandorobo and even the Railway coolies also gave trouble in this way. Now thanks to the energy of those concerned, stealing of the wire is a thing of the past. Monkeys, however, are incorrigible and still swing on the wires in the neighbourhood of the Kikuyu forest and occasionally twist them together.

### Staff.

L. E. Caine	... Superintendent of Telegraphs	Nairobi.
J. K. Creighton	... Asst. Supdt. of Telegraphs	Nairobi.
Capt. W. T. E. Wallace	" " "	Entebbe.
F. Pettingill	... Chief Telegraphs Inspector	"

### Subordinate Staff.

C. T. Doran	... Telegraph Inspector	Entebbe.
R. J. Wilkinson	... Telegraph Inspector	Uganda.
W. J. Bramwell	... Telegraph Inspector	Nairobi.
W. J. Sinclair	... Telegraph Inspector	Mombasa.
V. C. Dias	... Telegraph Inspector	Nairobi.
A. Joseph	... Telegraph Inspector	Muhoroni.
Kartar Singh	... Telegraph Inspector	Masindi.
Har Pershad	... Telegraph Inspector	Uganda.
Lall Chand	... Asst. Telegraph Inspector	Kisumu.
F. E. de Souza	... Clerk and Storekeeper	Nairobi.

## THE EASTERN AND SOUTH AFRICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

### Telegraph Rates.

MOMBASA TO				Per word.	
				Rs.	a.
Zanzibar	...	...	...	0	6
Europe	...	...	...	1	14
Aden and Seychelles	...	...	...	0	12
Mozambique	...	...	...	0	12
Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Cocos	...	...	...	1	8
Lourenço Marques	...	...	...	1	8
South Africa, Durban	...	...	...	1	8
" "	other places—Natal, Cape Colony,				
"	Orange River, and Transvaal Colonies			1	8

			Rs.	a.
Southern Rhodesia	...	...	1	10
Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland	...	...	1	14
Beira Railway Stations	...	...	1	12
Portuguese Zambesi	...	...	2	0
Swakopmund	...	...	1	10
Mossamedes, Benguella, and Loanda	...	...	3	12
Bonny, Sierra Leone	...	...	3	6
St. Vincent	...	...	3	14
St. Helena	...	...	2	4
Ascension	...	...	3	0
India	...	...	2	0
German East Africa	...	...	0	8
„ „ „ Bismarckburg and Ujiji	...	...	2	0

These rates cannot be guaranteed as correct, owing to the frequent changes made.

## Counting and Charging.

1 The tariffs to all other places can be obtained on application at the Company's offices.

2. All that the sender writes on the telegram for transmission to his correspondent is charged for.

3. The name of the Station of origin, the date and time deposited, will be officially inserted in the telegram and supplied to the receiver free of charge. Telegrams from North America *via* the North Atlantic, bear the London time, the original time not being signalled by the North Atlantic Companies.

4. Combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted.

5. Nevertheless, names of towns and countries, patronymics belonging to one person; names of places, squares, boulevards or streets; names of shops, whole or fractional numbers written entirely in letters; and English and French compound words (to be found in a standard dictionary), joined by a hyphen or separated by an apostrophe, are counted as one word if so written, subject to the limitation of letters in paragraphs 8-9.

6. If a short charge has been made on a telegram owing to the sender having employed words or combinations contrary to the usage of the language, the amount charged short will be collected from the receiver.

7. The following are counted as one word in all languages:—

- 1 In the address ( not in the text of the telegrams ).
  - (a) The name of the telegraph-office of destination as it appears in the first column of the offices, even when this name is followed by that of the country of the territorial sub-division to which such office belongs.
  - (b) The names of countries or territorial sub-divisions respectively, if written in conformity with the said nomenclature.
2. Every separate character, letter or figure.
3. Underline.
4. Parenthesis (the two signs which serve to form it).
5. Inverted commas (the two signs placed at the commencement and the end of one and the same passage).
6. Supplementary instructions written in the abridged form allowed.

8. In telegrams written entirely in plain language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 15 letters, additional letters being counted and charged for as extra words, at the rate of 15 letters to the word.

9. In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 10 letters. Words in plain language inserted in the text of a mixed telegram i.e., composed of words in plain language and code, are each counted at the rate of 10 letters to the word. If the mixed telegram contains in addition cypher language the counting of that part is regulated by para 12.

10. In cypher telegrams the figures are counted at the rate of five to a word, and in words in plain language at the rate of fifteen letters to a word.

11. Words joined by a hyphen or separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words.

12. Each group of five figures or less is charged for as one word. The same rule applies to the counting of letters when admitted.

13. Decimal points, commas, hyphens, bars of division, stops used in the formation of numbers or trade marks are each counted as a figure, or a letter in the group or trade mark in which they occur. The same rule applies to letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers. With this exception, groups of figures and letters combined are not admitted.

14. Code words containing more than 10 letters (if inadvertently admitted), and words not belonging to any of the languages admitted for international correspondence, are charged for at the rate of 5 letters to the word.

15. The words "Fob" (meaning free on board) "cif" (cost insurance freight), and "cfi" (cost freight insurance), are accepted as one word if written together. If written separately, as "F. O. B.," "C. I. F.," and "C. F. I.," they are counted as three words each. The abbreviations "B/L" (Bill of Lading), "C/o" (care of), and "o/o" (per cent), are each accepted as one word.

16. The words twopence, threepence, up to elevenpence if written together, are charged one word each. In a code or mixed telegram, however, the word elevenpence is charged as two words as it contains over 10 letters; in a cypher it counts as one word only.

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## Information Respecting The Eastern Telegraphic Social Code.

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This code has been compiled for public use thus saving the expense of telegraphing in plain language.

A copy of the code book is kept at the company's station and the sender or receiver of a telegram may code or decode his telegram there free of charge. Anyone wishing to have his own code book can obtain copies from the Company's Office (Kilindini) at a charge of five shilling (5s.) per copy.

If a sender is desirous of making use of the code to correspond with a receiver resident at a town where delivery of telegrams is effected by the Staff of the "Associated Telegraph Companies" the word "Social" may be added to the signature or if signature is not required, take the place of it (the word "Social" if thus used is charged for.)

In such case the receiving station when delivering the telegram informs the addressee that it is compiled from this code and that if he is not in possession of a copy it may be consulted gratis at the Company's counter. The Company will give every assistance possible to the public when using this code BUT ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY.

# TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

## Staff.

Director of Government Transport	... D. J. Wilson.
Assistant Director of Transport	... H. C. G. Giles.

## Subordinate Staff.

Cashier and Storekeeper, East Africa Protectorate Transport Department	} A. P. Barros.
Cashier, Uganda Transport; Record Keeper and Typist for East Africa, and Uganda Transport Departments	} C. A. Gomes de Mello.

Storekeeper and General Invoice Clerk	... Merwanjee Jamsedjee
Junior Assistant Clerk	... M. C. Soares.
" " "	... Perosha R. Talati.

The Station Masters at Voi, Kibwezi, Machakos Road, Nakuru, Londiani, Lumbwa and Kibigori act as Transport Agents and forward all Government Stores from Voi to the Collector, Taveta and Mwatate, from Kibwezi to Kitui, Machakos Road to Machakos, Nakuru to Baringo and Rumuruti, Londiani to Ravine, Lumbwa to Kericho, and Kibigori to Nandi.

W. H. Moore, Transport Assistant at Nairobi, under the orders of His Majesty's Sub-Commissioner.

With the opening of the Railway for through Traffic, facilities for Transport have been increased and porters are scarcely employed, except in certain Districts of the Ukamba, Kenya, Naivasha and Kisumu Provinces. A journey from the Coast to Uganda, which, before the Railway started, took over three month to accomplish, is now done within three days.

The cart road between Nairobi and Fort Hall is complete and the different rivers bridged. A road between Kibwezi and Kitui is under construction, and also one between Lumbwa and Kericho.

The train leaves Mombasa every Friday morning arriving at Port Florence, the terminus, (584 miles) on Sunday forenoon, to meet through connection with one of the Railway Steamer

despatch boats, either the "Winifred" or "Sybil" to Entebbe direct, returning from Entebbe *via* Jinja to meet the direct train for Mombasa leaving Port Florence Sunday forenoon. The Steamers "Winifred" and "Sybil" run alternately, one *via* the East route calling at Karungu, Shirati, Mwanza, Bukoba, Entebbe, Jinja and back to Port Florence, the other by the West route calling at Jinja, Entebbe, Bukoba, Mwanza, Shirati, Karungu and back to Port Florence. Both these steamers carry passengers and mails. The accommodation on board is excellent. A new Steamer the "Clement Hill" will be launched at Port Florence about the beginning of the year 1907. A second train leaves Mombasa every Monday morning for Port Florence only, arriving there on Wednesday afternoon. Accommodation is secured at the Railway Dak Bungalow. A third train leaves Mombasa every Wednesday going as far as Nakuru only. A fourth every Saturday going as far as Nairobi. Owing to heavy traffic and increase in the number of passengers it is proposed to run a daily train from the beginning of 1907.

All stores are now forwarded by rail and the following figures from January to the end of October 1906 are given to show the requirements of up-country Stations.

Government Passengers including :—

Officers, Officials etc.	No. 22,375.
Railway charges	Rs. 138,363-6-0.
Government Stores 6,055 Tons : 14 Cwt : 2 Qrs : 15 lbs.	
Railway charges	Rs. 294,403-2-0.

All Goods forwarded by the Railway are charged for under five classes as follows :—

Special Class	Intermediate Class	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.
1 anna per ton per mile	2/13 anna per ton per mile	2.2/9 anna per ton per mile	3½ annas per ton per mile	5 annas per ton per mile	9 annas per ton per mile.	Rs. 1/4 per ton per mile

Government Stores have during the past year been charged for under Class I, but will in future be under the Intermediate class, with the exception of Ivory, ammunition and dangerous goods which come under classes IV and V.

Porters, when engaged for any caravan up-country or for shooting expeditions have to be specially recruited and care is

always taken by the Government that the men are well looked after and wages paid in full after the termination of their agreement. The wages of a porter taken from Mombasa amount to, roughly speaking, £1 per mensem.

In addition each porter has to be supplied with a good warm blanket, undervest, water bottle, and a tent and cooking pot between every five men.

All porters have to be registered and the following fees are charged.

For a Journey exceeding

7 days but not fourteen days 4 annas.

14 days but not a month 8 annas.

A month but not two months 1 rupee.

Two months but not three months 1 rupee 8 annas.

3 months but not 6 months 2 rupees.

6 months but not 12 months 3 rupees 8 annas.

Exceeding 12 months, 4 rupees 8 annas.

It is advisable to recruit porters for shooting expeditions at Nairobi, wages being considerably cheaper there.

Sportsmen or others who wish to come to East Africa are informed that everything in the way of supplies etc. is obtainable at Mombasa.

It is advisable, however, to bring tents out from home. Those supplied by Benjamin or John Edginton are the most suitable and are universally used in East Africa and supplied to all Government Officials.

Any information regarding Transport Matters for up-country Stations can always be obtained from the head office, Mombasa.

The East Africa Protectorate Despatch Boat "Juba" runs monthly between Mombasa and all Northern ports as far as Kismayu; mails and Government stores for Witu, about 40 miles from Lamu, are usually conveyed by boat to Mkonumbi and thence to Witu by porters or donkeys.

The following rates are fixed for Europeans and Natives, when travelling and making use of vessels belonging to the Uganda Administration on Lake Albert Nyanza and the Nile.

## Passages.

### (1) Lake Victoria :—

To and From

		Europeans	Indians or Arabs.	Natives.
Entebbe and	Kisumu	Rs. 25	Rs. 15	Rs. 5
" "	Jinja	" 12½	" 7½	" 2½
" "	Munyonyo	" 5	" 2½	12 annas
" "	Bugaya	" 12½	" 7½	Rs. 2½
" "	Bukoba	" 12½	" 7½	" 2½
" "	Bunjako,	" 12½	" 7½	" 2½
" "	Damba,			
" "	Kasiro			
" "	Bujaju			
" "	Kome,			
" "	Sesse or	" 25	" 15	" 5
" "	Zinga.			
" "	Lusinga	" 12½	" 7½	" 2½
Kisumu and	Lusinga	" 25	" 15	" 5
" "	Bugaya.	" 12½	" 7½	" 2½

### (2) Lake Albert and the Nile. To and From

	Europeans.	Indians or Arabs.	Natives.	Special class- ( Bona fide porters attach- ed to caravans)
Butiaba and Mahaji,	Rs. 15	Rs. 7	Rs. 4	Rs. 2
Kasengi or any port on the West Shore of Lake Albert.	" 15	" 7	" 4	" 2
Butiaba and Wadelai	" 30	" 14	" 8	" 4
Butiaba and Nimule	" 15	" 7	" 4	" 2
Wadelai " "	" 15	" 7	" 4	" 2

Children under 10 years of age are charged half-fares only.

"Porters attached to Caravans," do not include Personal Servants, Gunbearers, Attendants, etc.



## Freight.

## (1) Lake Victoria:—

	General Merchandise per Cwt.	Ivory per Cwt.	Dogs each.	Parrots each.	Sheep and Goats each.	Coffee per cwt.	Cattle, Don- keys, Horses & Mules each.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
From Entebbe to Kisumu	0 8	1 8	2 0	1 0	0 8	2 0	25 0
From Entebbe to Bukoba (and vice versa)	1 0	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	12 8
From Entebbe to Bunjako Bugaya, Damba, Kasiru, (Bujaju) Kome, Sesse, Zinga, Munyonyo, or Jinja (and vice versa)	0 12	1 8	2 0	1 0	0 8	2 0	12 8
From Entebbe to Lusinga (and vice versa)	1 0	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	25 0
From Kisumu to Entebbe	1 0	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	25 0
From Kisumu to Lusinga (and vice versa)	0 12	...	2 0	1 0	...	2 0	12 8
From Kisumu to Bugaya (and vice versa)	1 0	...	2 0	1 0	...	2 0	25 0

X A fraction of a hundredweight will be charged as a full hundredweight.

## (2) Lake Albert and the Nile:—

	General Merchandise per load of 65 lbs or fraction thereof	Dogs each.	Sheep and Goats each.	Cattle, Horses, Donkeys, and Mules each.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
From Butiaba to Mahaji, Kasengi, and all Ports on the West Shore of Lake Albert (and vice versa)	2 0	3 0	2 0	15 0
From Butiaba to Wadelai (and vice versa)	1 8	2 0	1 8	15 0
From Butiaba to Nimule	3 0	4 0	3 0	30 0
From Wadelai to Nimule (and vice versa)	1 8	2 0	1 8	15 0
From Nimule to Butiaba.	2 0	4 0	3 0	30 0

## Distances and Camps Between Entebbe, Nimule and Gondokoro.

Entebbe to Kampala 22 miles good road.

Kampala to Kisimbiri  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Kisimbiri to Kikandwa  $31\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Kikandwa to Nikianuna  $10\frac{1}{4}$  miles good road.

Nikianuna to Kabula Mliro  $10\frac{3}{8}$  miles good road.

Kabula Mliro to Katwe  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Katwe to Kisinga  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Kisinga to Kibage  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Kibage to Kigoma  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Kigoma to Yailo  $16\frac{3}{4}$  miles good road.

Yailo to Kikondo  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Kikondo to Botiama 10 miles good road.

Botiama to Hoima 5 miles good road.

Hoima to Kitana  $31\frac{1}{2}$  miles fairly good road.

Kitana to Butiaba 12 miles road very hilly.

Butiaba to Wadelai by steam launch 16 hours, by sailing boat 4 days.

Wadelai to Nimule by steam launch  $14\frac{1}{2}$  hours, by sailing boat 5 days.

Nimule to Gondokoro by road nine days march.

There are rest houses at all the above places, except between Nimule and Gondokoro.

Food is rather scarce between Butiaba, the shores of Lake Albert and up to Gondokoro.

Military Officers appointed to the East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Protectorate are allowed to pass free of duty through the Customs the following:—

One Sporting Rifle.

One Shot Gun.

One Revolver.

Three hundred rounds of ammunition.

One Carbine or Rifle of Regulation pattern with two hundred rounds of ball ammunition.

One Regulation Sam Brown Belt.

One Khaki Haversack.

One Khaki lanyard for Revolver.

One Khaki drill covered water bottle.

One pair of Field glasses in brown leather case (slung by strap not fixed to Sam Brown belt.

Tent and Equipment (consisting of one tent, one table, one chair, one bed, one Mattress, one mosquito curtain and Canteen and cooking utensils.)

All Officers are required to take with them their tents and Ordinary Camp Equipment

Customs duty is levied at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem except on articles in personal use. Articles in personal use do not include household effects nor camp equipment. Military Officers, however, are allowed free of duty the articles mentioned and civil Officers are allowed a rifle, shot gun, revolver and 300 rounds of ammunition free of duty.

It is advisable for Officers to bring invoices of everything with them including freight, packing and other charges. If this is not done a considerable addition is made to the prime cost to bring goods up to local value.

## TREASURY.

HEADQUARTERS	... Mombasa.
BRANCH OFFICE	... Nairobi.
”	... Kisumu.

### Staff.

TREASURER	... C. C. Bowring.
DEPUTY TREASURER	... H. P. Espie
FIRST ASSISTANT	... G. E. Powter
ASSISTANTS	... C. F. Hickie
	... G. A. James
	... A. Smith
	... J. Patterson
	... H. Pickwood
	... J. B. Ellard

## Subordinate Staff.

Head clerk	... Pestonjee J. Mehta
Cashier	... Aderji M. Mehta
Assistant cashier	... J. C. Lobo
Examiners	... A. C. Castelino
	... J. S. Dias
	... A. De Sá
Book keeper	... S. R. Rodrigues
Assistant book-keeper	... D. X. Menezes
Stationery Storekeeper	... I. J. J. Maciel
Correspondence clerks	... W. Smith
	... M. Frias Pinto
	... P. I. Alvares
Junior clerks and copyists	... C. B. Makasha
	... A. L. Faria
	... W. D'Cruz
	... Burjorjee P. Khras
	... Chaturbhai K. Patel
Clerk and cashier at Nairobi	... Rustom Byramji Chinoi
"      "      "      " Kisumu	... L. J. Fernandes.

# EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

## Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 8 years from 1898-99 to 1905-1906.

REVENUE	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	EXPEN- DITURE.	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	69,401	68,069	64,275	68,453	95,284	108,867	154,756	270,362		109,041	183,868	193,438	278,151	311,469	418,877	302,560	418,830

## UGANDA RAILWAY.

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The Uganda Railway, extending from Mombasa on the Coast to Port Florence on Lake Victoria is 584 miles in length. The line is metre gauge. The rolling stock is similar to that in use on Indian Railways, and all passenger vehicles are fitted with the Westinghouse brake. For working purposes, the system is divided into five sections of nearly equal length, where the engine staff and train guards are changed and time is allowed for meals.

These sections are as follows :—

Mombasa to Voi	...	...	...	Miles	102
Voi to Makindu	...	...	...	"	209
Makindu to Nairobi	...	...	...	"	326
Nairobi to Nakuru	...	...	...	"	448
Nakuru to Port Florence	...	...	...	"	584

From Port Florence to Entebbe, the head-quarters of the Uganda Government, the Steamer run across Lake Victoria is 175 miles. The system is worked under the rules applicable to all Indian Railways viz :—"The Indian Railway Act," "General Rules and Regulations" and "The Indian Telegraph Act," while the staff is almost entirely drawn from Indian Railways.

The speed of passenger and Goods trains varies greatly according to the grades, which are in places heavy and are generally prevalent throughout the system.

Roughly speaking, the journey from the Coast to the lake and "Vice Versa," including stoppages, at present takes 40 hours, but later on, when the new works towards the lake and various other places become consolidated, the through journey will be made in shorter time. The maximum scheduled speed is 25 miles per hour.

Mombasa terminus is close to the Fort, the National Bank, Law Courts, Grand Hotel and Public Gardens, and is within easy reach of the town and all the Government Offices.

Shortly after leaving Mombasa terminus, the train passes through Kilindini, the Head-quarters of the Railway community stationed at the Coast.

A line leads from Kilindini old station to the pier where all Railway material was landed during the construction of the line. On account of its excellent harbour as compared with that of

Mombasa, Kilindini will, in the near future, become the principal port for all heavy import and export traffic to and from the Railway, and a branch customs office is already established there. Shortly after passing Kilindini, the Salisbury bridge, connecting the Island of Mombasa with the mainland, is crossed; it consists of 17 spans of 60 foot girders on cylinder piers and was opened for traffic in July 1899.

On reaching the mainland, the line at once rises up a steep grade through the shambas and groves of cocoanut palms between Changamwe and Mazeras (mile 16) which is at an elevation of 550 feet above sea level. The scenery between Mombasa and Mazeras is considered extremely pretty while glimpses of the sea can be had from as far up as mile 20. Around Mazeras there are large Mission stations, and the native population is considerable.

On leaving Mazeras the Railway runs through almost uncultivated country all the way to Voi (mile 102), the only exception to this being in the Waduruma country round Samburu (mile 42) where a small amount of maize and grain is grown. From Samburu to Voi, the whole country is a vast scrub jungle with small trees, known as the Taru Desert. The timber, fortunately, is large enough for engine fuel and is now entirely used by the Railway.

Voi is situated on a stream of the same name lying under the Ndara hills. A good cart road leads from Voi to the Government station of Taveta via the Bura Hills, about 60 miles distant, and near Taveta are the German settlements around the KilimaNjaro mountain. Between Voi and KilimaNjaro there are several English and French Mission stations. The country here is fairly thickly peopled by the Wa-Taita tribes. Game of all sorts is plentiful in the neighbourhood.

There is a well equipped Dak bungalow near the station with four bedrooms and a public dining room which is also the Railway refreshment room.

The second section between Voi and Makindu is a good game country and there is very little cultivation, the jungle resembling the Taru Desert; as at Voi, Makindu has a Dak bungalow and Refreshment Room. The snow clad peaks of KilimaNjaro can be seen from here.

On the third section, Makindu to Nairobi, the country is more or less open throughout and game is very plentiful more especially from mile 280 into Nairobi, where the line crosses the famous Athi plains which are inhabited by a section of the great Masai tribe.

Around Makindu and up to Machakos Road, at mile 276, (the Railway station for the civil station of that name eighteen miles distant from the Railway) the Wakamba inhabit the country, and in the hills some distance from the line a considerable amount of cultivation is carried on.

In Nairobi, the head-quarters of the Railway and also the Locomotive and carriage department workshops, there is necessarily a considerable mixed colony of Railway employes. Nairobi is also the head-quarters of the Sub-Commissioner of the Ukamba Province, and it has become the "Simla" of the Protectorate Government.

Apart from the Railway and Government Communities Nairobi has become a fairly large town and is divided into separate parts, viz: European and Indian. Midway between the two stands the new Town Hall. In the European town there are two hotels under English management and here also are the head-quarters of the Colonists' Association where the numerous British Settlers now taking up land in the Kikuyu country, near Nairobi, meet regularly and discuss agricultural matters. There is a Protestant as well as a Roman Catholic Church and services are now regularly held. A School has also been started.

The English, Goanese and Indian Railway Communities each have their own Sports grounds and Institutes near the Railway station, while on the Hill about a mile distant, stands the Nairobi Club, a commodious building with several bedrooms in connection with which there is a well equipped Gymkhana and cricket ground.

One mile from the Railway station there is a well kept race course, where half yearly meetings are regularly held. Nairobi has also a Rifle Club of some 40 members with branch clubs at other centres on the Railway.

After leaving Nairobi the Railway at once begins to climb the Kikuyu range and up to mile 350 the grade is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  practically the whole distance, and the elevation at the above mileage is 7,800 feet.

The soil in the Kikuyu country is magnificent everywhere, the rainfall is good, and there are numerous streams. Near the Summit there are large and valuable forests containing various kinds of large game. The climate also being excellent numerous white settlers are acquiring land where available and quite a large number are now successfully carrying on cultivation of cereals, potatoes, coffee and fibre.



Near Kikuyu station mile 340 is the head-quarters of the Church of Scotland. At mile 360 a splendid view of the great Rift Valley, some 2,000 feet below, presents itself to passengers and so all along as the train gradually descends on a steep grade along the mountain side until it reaches the valley some twelve miles further up.

At mile 390 stands the Government head-quarters of the Naivasha Province on a lovely Lake of the same name. The Government Stock Farm is a few miles distant, while in the neighbouring fertile hills close by, white settlers are gradually acquiring land. The climate of Naivasha is excellent.

The Masai Tribe are numerous in the Rift Valley and especially so near Naivasha where they have very large herds and flocks of cattle and sheep.

From Naivasha the Railway runs along the valley up to Nakuru, mile 448, the Railway head-quarters of the district, situated close by Lake Nakuru.

There is a Dak bungalow and refreshment room close to the station. A few Colonial farmers have settled down near the lake. Agricultural prospects are promising and the soil and climate excellent.

Game of all kinds is plentiful all along the Rift Valley and hundreds of antelope, ostriches, &c., can be seen from the train.

Nakuru is the nearest starting point by road for lake Baringo where the best shooting in the country is to be got.

The Railway leaves the Rift valley at Nakuru and rapidly ascends the slopes of the Mau range. During the ascents it passes through most fertile open lands and forests of large and valuable timber and at mile 460, the highest summit level, an altitude of 8,300 feet is reached. From this point the railway rapidly descends through similar country through the Nyando valley and on to Muhoroni when it falls into the Kavirondo valley, a comparatively flat country. There is a refreshment room and Dak bungalow close to the station.

From Muhoroni the Railway runs along the valley under the huge hills of the beautiful Nandi Escarpment right up to Port Florence on the Lake Shore. At Port Florence there is a Dak Bungalow and Refreshment Room close to the Station. Close by is the pier where the Railway Steamers lie and the Railway carriages go alongside.

Port Florence is the head-quarters of the Kisumu Province and besides a number of Government and Railway Officials there is a new and fast rising township, with a Municipal Council controlling its affairs, on the hill overlooking the bay and harbour.

From the Hill the surrounding scenery both on the Lake and on land is very fine.

Working in connection with the Railway there are two new and well equipped steamers of 600 tons each, the "Winifred" and "Sybil" and a third steamer will shortly be launched.

They are fitted with electric light and are very comfortable passenger boats while their goods carrying capacity is 250 tons each. One steamer plies weekly between Port Florence and Entebbe and Port Kampala and Jinja, while the other goes round the Lake calling at the German Ports of Shirati, Muanza and Bukoba and elsewhere where traffic offers. Jinja is the Government Civil Station for the Province of Busoga and close by the station are the Ripon falls which are 400 yards wide.

Entebbe is the head-quarters of the Uganda Government and has fine gardens and scenery generally.

The whole lake scenery is beautiful and extremely interesting.

The run from Port Florence across to Entebbe can be done in 17 hours while the entire trip round the lake occupies little over a week.

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# **RATE LIST OF PARCELS AND LUGGAGE.**

Distance in Miles.	LUGGAGE AND PARCELS.								
	Not ex- ceeding 14 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 28 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 42 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 56 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 70 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 84 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 98 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 112 lbs.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Not exceeding 25	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 12	
” ” 50	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	1 2	1 5	1 8	
” ” 75	0 5	0 9	0 14	1 2	1 7	1 11	2 0	2 4	
” ” 100	0 6	0 12	1 2	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10	3 0	
” ” 125	0 8	0 15	1 7	1 14	2 6	2 13	3 5	3 12	
” ” 150	0 9	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8	
” ” 175	0 11	1 5	2 0	2 10	3 5	3 15	4 10	5 4	
” ” 200	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	
” ” 225	0 14	1 11	2 9	3 6	4 4	5 1	5 15	6 12	
” ” 250	0 15	1 14	2 13	3 12	4 11	5 10	6 9	7 8	
” ” 275	1 1	2 1	3 2	4 2	5 3	6 3	7 4	8 4	
” ” 300	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	9 0	
” ” 325	1 4	2 7	3 11	4 14	6 2	7 5	8 9	9 12	
” ” 350	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	
” ” 375	1 7	2 13	4 4	5 10	7 1	8 7	9 14	11 4	
” ” 400	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	10 8	12 0	
” ” 425	1 10	3 3	4 13	6 6	8 0	9 9	11 3	12 12	
” ” 450	1 11	3 6	5 1	6 12	8 7	10 2	11 13	13 8	
” ” 475	1 13	3 9	5 6	7 2	8 15	10 11	12 8	14 4	
” ” 500	1 14	3 12	5 10	7 8	9 6	11 4	13 2	15 0	
” ” 525	2 0	3 15	5 15	7 14	9 14	11 13	13 13	15 12	
” ” 550	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	
” ” 575	2 3	4 5	6 8	8 10	10 13	12 15	15 2	17 4	
” ” 600	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	
” ” 625	2 6	4 11	7 1	9 6	11 12	14 1	16 7	18 12	
” ” 650	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	
” ” 675	2 9	5 1	7 10	10 2	12 11	15 3	17 12	20 4	
” ” 700	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	
” ” 725	2 12	5 7	8 3	10 14	13 10	16 5	19 1	21 12	
” ” 750	2 13	5 10	8 7	11 4	14 1	16 14	19 11	22 8	
” ” 775	2 15	5 13	8 12	11 10	14 9	17 7	20 6	23 4	
” ” 800	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	

**Small Parcels** will be charged as follows viz :—Parcels not exceeding one cubic foot by measurement, or 10lbs. in weight, will be charged,

(a). When the weight does not exceed 5lbs, eight annas up to 400 miles, and annas two per 100 miles or fraction of 100 miles beyond.

(b). When the weight exceeds 5lbs, but does not exceed 10lbs, Re 1 up to 400 miles, and four annas per 100 miles or fraction beyond.

# TIME TABLE



UGANDA RAILWAY.

## MOMBASA TO

Height above Sea Level.	Distance from Mombasa.	Stations,	TIMINGS.	PASSENGER FARES.									
				First class.		Second class		Inter. class & Steamer Deck.		3rd class single.	Horses and mules in horse boxes.		
			Mondays Wednesdays Fridays Saturdays.	single	retn.	single	retn.	single	retn.				
Ft.			H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
70		<b>Mombasa</b> dep.	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
180	6	Changamwe dep.	11 35	1 2	1 11	0 9	0 14	0 6	0 9	0 3	5 0		
530	16	Mazeras dep.	12 35	3 0	4 8	1 8	2 4	1 0	1 8	0 8	5 0		
570	35	Maji-ya-Chumvi dep.	14 6	6 9	9 14	3 5	4 15	2 3	3 5	1 2	8 12		
910	44	Samburu dep.	14 54	8 4	12 6	4 2	6 3	2 12	4 2	1 6	11 0		
1180	61	Mackinnon Rd. dep.	16 16	11 7	17 3	5 12	8 9	3 13	5 12	1 15	15 4		
1700	85	Maungu dep.	17 34	15 15	23 15	8 0	11 15	5 5	8 0	2 11	21 4		
1930	103	Voi arr. dep.	18 28 19 10	19 5	29 0	9 11	14 8	6 7	9 11	3 4	25 12		
1530	133	Tsavo dep.	20 55	24 15	37 7	12 8	18 11	8 5	12 8	4 3	33 4		
2080	148	Kenani dep.	22 4	27 12	41 10	13 14	20 13	9 4	13 14	4 10	37 0		
2500	165	Mtito-Andei dep.	23 28	30 15	46 7	15 8	23 3	10 5	15 8	5 3	41 4		
2900	185	Masongaleni dep.	0 49	34 11	52 1	17 6	26 0	11 9	17 6	5 13	46 4		
2990	196	Kibwezi dep.	1 40	36 12	55 2	18 6	27 9	12 4	18 6	6 2	40 0		
3280	209	Makindu arr. dep.	2 30 3 0	39 3	58 13	19 10	29 6	13 1	19 10	6 9	52 4		
3350	229	Simba dep.	4 11	42 15	64 7	21 8	32 3	14 5	21 8	7 3	57 4		
3790	248	Sultan Hamud dep.	5 42	46 8	69 12	23 4	34 14	15 8	23 4	7 12	62 0		
4960	267	Kiu dep.	7 8	50 1	75 2	25 1	37 9	16 11	25 1	8 6	66 12		
5250	276	Machakos Rd. dep.	8 0	51 12	77 10	25 14	38 13	17 4	25 14	8 10	69 0		
5850	298	Kapiti Plains dep.	8 55	54 0	81 0	27 0	40 8	18 0	27 0	9 0	72 0		
4850	311	Athi River dep.	10 21	58 5	87 8	29 3	43 12	19 7	29 3	9 12	77 12		
5450	327	Nairobi arr.	11 15	61 5	92 0	30 11	46 0	20 7	30 11	10 4	81 12		

*N.B.*—The timing is taken from midnight to  
 The Railway does not guarantee punctuality but every  
 Live Stock will not be  
 Return Tickets.—Ordinary return or double journey  
 passengers at a fare and a half.

**ENTEBBE.**

Height above Sea Level.	Distance from Mombasa.	Stations.	TIMINGS.		PASSENGER FARES.							
					First Class.		Second class		Inter. class & Steamer Deck.		3rd class single.	Horses and mules in horse boxes.
			Tuesdays	Thursdays	single	retn.	single	retn.	single	retn.		
Ft.			H. M.	H. M.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.
5450	327	Nairobi dep.	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6700	342	Kikuyu dep.	13 25	...	64 2	96 3	32 1	48 2	21 6	32 1	10 11	85 0
7340	352	Limuru dep.	14 20	...	66 0	99 0	33 0	49 8	22 0	33 0	11 0	88 0
7390	364	Escarpment dep.	15 11	...	68 4	102 6	34 2	51 3	22 12	34 2	11 6	91 0
6790	371	Kijabe dep.	15 49	...	69 9	104 6	34 13	52 3	23 3	34 13	11 10	92 1
6230	391	Naivasha dep.	16 59	Wednes day.	73 5	110 0	36 11	55 0	24 7	36 11	12 4	97 0
6460	409	Gilgil dep.	17 58	...	76 11	115 1	38 6	57 8	25 9	38 6	12 13	102 0
5890	431	Elmenteita dep.	19 7	Satur days	80 13	121 4	40 7	60 10	26 15	40 7	13 8	107 12
5950	449	Nakuru arr. dep.	20 6 21 0	...	84 3	126 5	42 2	63 2	28 1	42 2	14 1	112 0
6990	461	Njoro dep.	22 15	7 0	86 7	129 11	43 4	64 13	28 13	43 4	14 7	115 4
6820	474	Elburgon dep.	23 35	8 20	88 14	133 5	44 7	66 11	29 10	44 7	14 13	118 8
7940	484	Molo dep.	0 26	9 1	90 12	136 2	45 6	68 1	30 4	45 6	15 2	121 0
7410	500	Londiani dep.	1 40	10 26	93 12	140 10	46 14	70 5	31 4	46 14	15 10	125 0
6220	518	Lumbwa dep.	3 15	11 53	97 2	145 11	48 9	72 14	32 6	48 9	16 3	129 8
4980	536	Fort Ternan dep.	4 45	12 16	100 8	150 12	50 4	75 6	33 8	50 4	16 12	134 0
4140	550	Muhoroni dep.	6 40	14 50	103 2	154 11	51 9	77 6	34 6	51 9	17 3	137 8
3820	562	Kibigori dep.	7 31	15 41	105 3	157 13	52 10	78 14	35 1	52 10	17 9	140 4
3650	578	Kibos dep.	8 40	16 50	108 6	162 9	54 3	81 5	36 2	54 3	18 1	144 8
3650	584	Port Florence arr. Do. Steamer dep.	9 4 13 0 Sun.	17 14	109 8	164 4	54 12	82 2	36 8	54 12	18 4	146 0
3650	750	Entebbe do. arr. Do. dep. Tuesday	After noon Mon day. 7 0	142 5	213 8	71 3	106 12	...	...	...	23 12	178 13
		Munyonyo Kampala arr. Tuesday	10 0									

For timings of Mazeras Local trains, see special Time Table.

midnight i. e. from 0 to 24 hours.  
endeavour will be made to ensure it.  
carried to and from Munyonyo.  
tickets are issued to first second and Intermediate class  
Return tickets are available for six months.

## ENTEbbe TO

Height above Sea Level.	Distance from Entebbe.	Stations.	TIMINGS.		PASSENGER FARES.									
					First class.		Second class		Inter. class & Steamer Deck.		3rd class Deck.	Horses and mules in horse boxes.		
					single	retn.	single	retn.	single	retn.				
			H. M.	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
3650	...	Munyonyo (Kampala) Steamer dep.	Tues. 15 0	Tuesday.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3650	...	Entebbe Steamer arr. do. dep	18 0		4 5	...	2 3	...	...	...	0 12	5 0	...	
3650	87	Jinja arr. do. (Ripon Falls.) dep.	Day break aftern 9 0		16 5	...	8 3	...	...	...	2 12	16 5	...	
3650	175	Port Florence arr. Friday Do. dep.	Foren 15 30	9 10	32 13	40 4	16 7	24 10	10 15	16 7	5 8	32 13	...	
3650	181	Kibos dep.	15 57	9 38	33 15	50 15	17 0	25 7	11 5	17 0	5 11	34 5	...	
3820	198	Kibigori dep.	17 4	10 45	37 2	55 11	18 9	27 14	12 6	18 9	6 3	38 9	...	
4140	209	Muhoroni dep.	18 30	12 5	39 3	58 13	19 10	29 6	13 1	19 10	6 9	41 5	...	
4980	223	Fort Ternan dep.	19 50	13 20	41 13	62 12	20 15	31 6	13 15	20 15	7 0	44 13	...	
6220	241	Lumbwa dep.	21 35	15 5	45 3	67 13	22 10	33 14	15 1	22 10	7 9	49 5	...	
7410	259	Londiani dep.	23 15	16 45	48 9	72 14	24 5	36 7	16 3	24 5	8 2	53 13	...	
7940	275	Molo dep.	0 27	17 57	51 9	77 6	25 13	38 11	17 3	25 13	8 10	57 13	...	
6820	285	Elburgon dep.	1 15	18 42	53 7	80 3	26 12	40 1	17 13	26 12	8 15	60 5	...	
6990	298	Njoro dep.	2 10	19 37	55 14	83 13	27 15	41 15	18 10	27 15	9 5	63 9	...	
5950	310	Nakuru { arr. 2 53 20 20 Monday. Wednesday. Saturday. 3 40	58 2	87 3	29 1	43 10	19 6	29 1	9 11	66 9	...	...	...	
5890	328	Elmenteita dep.	4 37	...	61 8	92 4	30 12	46 2	20 8	30 12	10 4	71 1	...	
6490	350	Gilgil dep.	6 5	...	65 10	98 7	32 13	49 4	21 14	32 13	10 15	76 9	...	
6230	368	Naivasha dep.	7 9	...	69 0	103 8	34 8	51 12	23 0	34 8	11 8	81 1	...	
6790	388	Kijabé dep.	8 50	...	72 12	109 2	36 6	54 9	24 4	36 6	12 2	86 1	...	
7390	395	Escarpmnt dep.	9 28	...	74 1	111 2	37 1	55 9	24 11	37 1	12 6	87 13	...	
7340	407	Limuru dep.	10 24	...	76 5	114 8	38 3	57 4	25 7	38 3	12 12	90 13	...	
6700	417	Kikuyu dep.	11 0	...	78 3	117 5	39 2	58 10	26 1	39 2	13 1	93 5	...	
5450	432	Nairobi arr.	11 45	...	81 0	121 8	40 8	60 12	27 0	40 8	13 8	97 1	...	

*N.B.*—The timing is taken from midnight to  
 The Railway does not guarantee punctuality but every  
 Live Stock will not be  
 Return Tickets:—Ordinary return or double  
 Intermediate class passengers at  
 for six months.

**MOMBASA.**

Height above Sea Level.	Distance from Entebbe.	Stations.	TIMINGS.	PASSENGER FARES.									
				First class.		Second class		Inter, class & Steamer Deck.		3rd class single.	Horses and mules in horse boxes		
				single	retn.	single	retn.	single	retn.				
Ft.			H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4450	...	Nairobi dep.	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4850	448	Athi River dep.	13 18	84 0	126 0	42 0	63 0	28 0	42 0	14 0	101 1		
5350	471	Kapiti Plains dep.	14 44	88 5	132 8	44 3	66 4	29 7	44 3	14 12	106 13		
5250	483	Machakos Rd. dep.	15 23	90 9	135 14	45 5	67 15	30 3	45 5	15 2	109 13		
4860	492	Kiu dep.	16 0	92 4	138 6	46 2	69 3	30 12	46 2	15 6	112 1		
3790	511	Sultan Hamud dep.	17 12	95 13	143 12	47 15	71 14	31 15	47 15	16 0	116 13		
3350	530	Simba dep.	18 17	99 6	149 1	49 11	74 9	33 2	49 11	16 9	121 9		
3280	550	Makindu arr. dep.	19 23 20 10	103 2	154 11	51 9	77 6	34 6	51 9	17 3	126 9		
2990	563	Kibwezi dep.	21 0	105 9	158 6	52 13	79 3	35 3	52 13	17 10	129 13		
2900	574	Masongaleni dep.	21 43	107 10	161 7	53 13	80 12	35 14	53 13	17 15	132 9		
2500	591	Mtito Andei dep.	23 15	111 6	167 1	55 11	83 9	37 2	55 11	18 9	137 9		
2080	611	Kenani dep.	0 11	114 9	171 14	57 5	85 15	38 3	57 5	19 2	141 13		
1530	626	Tsavo dep.	1 10	117 6	176 1	58 11	88 1	39 2	58 11	19 9	145 9		
1830	656	Voi arr. dep.	2 40 3 5	123 0	184 8	61 8	92 4	41 0	61 8	20 8	153 1		
1700	674	Maungu dep.	4 2	126 6	189 9	63 3	94 13	42 2	63 3	21 1	157 9		
1180	698	Mackinnon Rd. dep.	5 17	130 14	196 5	65 7	98 3	43 10	65 7	21 13	163 9		
910	715	Samburu dep.	6 34	134 1	201 2	67 1	100 9	44 11	67 1	22 6	167 13		
570	724	Maji-ya Chumvi dep.	7 17	135 12	203 10	67 14	101 13	45 4	67 14	22 10	170 1		
530	743	Mazeras dep.	8 35	139 5	209 0	69 11	104 8	46 7	69 11	23 4	174 13		
180	753	Changamwe dep.	9 17	141 3	211 13	70 10	105 14	47 1	70 10	23 9	177 5		
70	759	Mombasa arr.	9 40	142 5	213 8	71 3	106 12	47 7	71 3	23 12	178 13		
For timings of Mazeras Local trains, see Special Time Table			Tuesdays. Thursdays. Saturdays. Sundays.										

midnight i.e. from 0 to 24 hours, endeavour will be made to ensure it carried to and from Munyonyo. journey tickets are issued to first, second and a fare and half. Return tickets are available



# **LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN MOMBASA, KILINDINI, CHANGAMWE AND MAZERAS.**

## **UP.**

MOMBASA to KILINDINI, CHANGAMWE and MAZERAS.

## **DOWN.**

MAZERAS and CHANGAMWE to KILINDINI and MOMBASA.

THE MORNING TRAIN FROM MOMBASA RUNS TO AND FROM CHANGAMWE ONLY.

STATIONS.		Timings.				STATIONS.		Timings.			
		Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.			Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.
Mombasa ...	...	...	7-15	...	14-50	Mazeras ...	...	...	...	...	17-0
Kilindini ...	...	7-20	7-25	...	15-0	Changamwe ...	...	...	8-0	...	17-37
Changamwe ...	...	7-45	...	15-20	15-30	Kilindini ...	...	8-17	8-22	...	17-52
Mazeras ...	...	...	...	16-20	...	Mombasa ...	...	8-27	...	18-9	18-15
Fares from MOMBASA to the undermentioned stations.											
STATIONS.		1st CLASS.		2ND CLASS.		3RD CLASS.		MONTHLY SEASON TICKETS.			
		single	return	single	return	single	return	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
Kilindini ...	...	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	3 0	4 0	2 0	Rs. a.
Changamwe ...	...	0 9 0	0 13 6	0 1 6	0 6 9	0 1 6	0 3 9	0 0 9	3 0	2 0	Rs. a.
Mazeras ...	...	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	12 0	8 0	4 0	Rs. a.

## Fares from KILINDINI to the undermentioned stations.

STATIONS.	1st CLASS.		2ND CLASS.		3RD CLASS.		MONTHLY SEASON TICKETS.		
	single.	return.	single.	return.	single.	return.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Mombasa ...	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	3 0	2 0	1 0
Changamwe	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 0 6	0 0 9	3 0	2 0	1 0
Mazeras ...	1 5 0	1 15 6	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 4 6	9 0	6 0	3 0

These tickets are not transferable, and are available only for the local trains specified in the accompanying time table.

On the issue of the season ticket, the sum of one rupee must be deposited with the Railway by the holder, which sum will be refunded on the ticket being returned to the station of issue within a week after date of expiry.

Cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and dogs will be conveyed in numbers that can be accommodated in the Brake Van by Local trains from Mazeras and Changamwe to Mombasa at the following rates :—

## Fares from MAZERAS to the undermentioned stations.

STATIONS.	1st CLASS.		2ND CLASS.		3RD CLASS.		MONTHLY SEASON TICKETS.		
	single.	return.	single.	return.	single.	return.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Mombasa ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	12 0	8 0	4 0
Kilindini ...	1 5 0	1 15 6	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 4 6	9 0	6 0	3 0
Changamwe	0 15 0	1 6 6	0 7 6	0 11 3	0 2 6	0 3 9	6 0	4 0	2 0

Should a season ticket be lost or mislaid, or not given up within a week from date of expiry, the deposit becomes forfeited and the ticket cannot be replaced without a fresh deposit.

Season ticket holders are cautioned that tickets which are mutilated or disfigured so as not to be easily decipherable will not be accepted.

STATIONS.	Sheep, Goats, Pigs, Dogs, etc. per head.	Cattle per head.
Mazeras to Mombasa ...	4 annas	1 Rupee.
Changamwe to Mombasa	2 "	6 annas.

For truck loads the usual tariff rate will be charged.

# Steamer Rates for Passenger traffic between Lake ports by either route.

Miles.	PORT FLORENCE.		Route.	1ST CLASS.		2ND CLASS.		3RD CLASS.		Horses.		Mules and Cattle.		Donkeys.
	To.	Route.		Single.	Retn.	Single.	Retn.	Single.	Retn.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
175	Jinja	...	Direct...	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
558	do.	...	Via Shirati	32 13	49 4	16 7	24 10	5 8	5 4	32 13	21 14	10 15	10 15	
175	Entebbe	...	Direct...	104 10	156 15	52 5	78 8	17 7	17 4	104 10	69 12	34 14	34 14	
175	do.	...	Via Shirati	32 13	49 4	16 7	24 10	5 8	5 4	32 13	21 14	10 15	10 15	
107	Shirati or Karungu	...	Direct...	88 5	132 8	44 3	66 4	14 12	14 4	88 5	58 14	29 7	29 7	
539	do.	...	Via Entebbe	20 1	30 2	10 1	15 1	3 6	3 12	20 1	13 6	6 13	6 13	
224	Eukerewe	...	Direct...	101 1	151 10	50 9	75 15	16 14	16 8	101 1	67 6	33 11	33 11	
224	do.	...	Via Bukoba	42 0	63 0	21 0	31 8	7 0	6 12	42 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	
262	Mwanza	...	Via Shirati	79 2	118 11	39 9	59 6	13 3	12 12	79 2	52 12	26 6	26 6	
384	do.	...	Via Entebbe	49 2	73 11	24 9	36 14	8 3	8 4	49 2	32 12	16 6	16 6	
289	Bukoba	...	Via Entebbe	72 0	108 0	36 0	54 0	12 0	12 0	72 0	48 0	24 0	24 0	
357	do.	...	Via Shirati	54 3	81 5	27 2	40 10	9 1	9 0	54 3	36 2	18 1	18 1	
646	Port Florence	...	Round the lake	66 15	100 7	33 8	50 3	11 3	11 4	66 15	44 10	22 5	22 5	
		...		121 2	...	60 9	...	20 3	19 8	121 2	80 12	40 6	40 6	

NOTE:--The rates at present in force to and from Munyonyo are not altered.  
 Passengers travelling to Jinja via East route change steamers at Entebbe.

# Steamer Rates for Passenger traffic between Lake ports by either route.

Miles.	JINJA.		1st CLASS.		2ND CLASS.		3rd CLASS.		Luggage per cwt.		Horses.		Mules and Cattle.		Donkeys.	
	To.	Route.	Single.		Retn.		Single.		Retn.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
175	Port Florence	Direct ...	32	13	49	4	16	7	24	10	5	8	4	32	13	21
558	do.	Via Entebbe and Bukoba	104	10	156	15	52	5	78	8	17	7	4	104	10	69
87	Entebbe	Direct ...	16	5	24	8	8	3	12	4	2	12	3	0	16	5
646	do.	Via Port Florence and Shirati	121	2	181	11	60	9	90	14	20	3	19	8	121	2
282	Shirati or Karungu	Via Port Florence	52	14	79	5	26	7	39	11	8	13	9	0	52	14
451	do.	Via Entebbe and Bukoba	84	9	126	14	42	5	63	7	14	2	14	4	84	9
399	Eukerewo	Via Shirati	74	13	112	4	37	7	56	3	12	8	12	0	74	13
334	do.	Via Entebbe and Bukoba	62	10	93	15	31	5	47	0	10	7	10	8	62	10
296	Mwanza	Via Entebbe and Bukoba	55	8	83	4	27	12	41	10	9	4	9	0	55	8
437	do.	Via Port Florence and Shirati	81	15	122	15	41	0	61	7	13	11	13	8	81	15
201	Bukoba	Via Entebbe	37	11	56	9	18	14	28	4	6	5	6	12	37	11
532	do.	Via Port Florence and Shirati	99	12	149	10	49	14	74	13	16	10	16	8	99	12
646	Jinja	Round the lake	121	2	...	...	60	9	...	...	20	3	19	8	121	2

NOTE:—The rates at present in force to and from Muniyonyo are not altered.

# Steamer Rates for Passenger traffic between Lake ports by either route.

Miles.	SHIRATI OR KARUNGU.		1st CLASS.		2ND CLASS.		3rd CLASS.		Luggage per cwt.		Horses.		Mules and Cattle.		Donkeys.					
	To.	Route.	Single.		Retn.		Single.		Retn.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.				
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.												
107	Port Florence	Direct ...	20	1	30	2	10	1	15	1	3	6	3	12	20	1	13	6	6	11
539	do.	Via Mwanza	101	1	151	10	50	9	75	13	16	14	16	8	101	1	67	6	33	11
282	Jinja	Via Port Florence	52	14	79	5	26	7	39	11	8	13	9	0	52	14	35	4	17	10
451	do.	Via Mwanza	84	9	126	14	42	5	63	7	14	2	14	4	84	9	56	6	28	3
282	Entebbe	Via Port Florence	52	14	79	5	26	7	39	11	8	13	9	0	52	14	35	4	17	10
364	do.	Via Mwanza	68	4	102	6	34	2	51	3	11	6	11	4	68	4	45	8	22	12
396	Bukoba	Via Port Florence	74	4	111	6	37	2	55	11	12	6	12	0	74	4	49	8	24	12
250	do.	Via Mwanza	46	14	70	5	23	7	35	3	7	13	7	8	46	14	31	4	15	10
117	Ekerewe	Direct ...	21	15	32	15	11	0	16	8	3	11	3	12	21	15	14	10	7	5
529	do.	Via Mwanza and Bukoba	99	3	148	13	49	10	74	7	16	9	16	8	99	3	66	2	33	1
155	Mwanza	Direct ...	29	1	43	10	14	9	21	13	4	14	5	4	29	1	19	6	9	11
491	do.	Via Port Florence	92	1	138	2	46	1	69	1	15	6	15	0	92	1	61	6	30	11
646	Shirati or Karungu	Round the lake	121	2	...	...	60	9	...	...	20	3	19	8	121	2	80	12	40	6

NOTE:—The rates at present in force to and from Manyonyo are not altered.  
 Passengers travelling to Jinja via East route change steamers at Entebbe.

# Steamer Rates for Passenger traffic between Lake ports by either route.

Miles.	EUKERWE.		1st CLASS.		2ND CLASS.		3rd Class.		Luggage per cwt.		Horses.		Mules and Cattle.		Donkeys.	
	To.	Route.	Single.		Retn.		Single.		Retn.		Single.		Single.		Single.	
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
224	Port Florence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
422	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Shirati or Karungu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
529	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Mwanza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
608	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
513	Bukoba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
247	Entebbe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
399	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	Jinja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
399	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
646	Eukerewe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE:—The rates at present in force to and from Muryonyo are not altered.

Passengers travelling to Jinja via Mwanza change steamers at Entebbe.

# Steamer Rates for Passenger traffic between Lake ports by either route.

Miles.	MWANZA.		Route.	1st CLASS.		2ND CLASS.		3rd Class.		Luggage per cwt.	Horses.	Mules and Cattle.	Donkeys.							
	To.	...		Single.	Retn.	Single.	Retn.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.					Rs. a.	Rs. a.					
262	Port Florence	...	Via Shirati	49	2 73	11	24	9	36	14	8	3	8	4	49	2	32	12	16	6
384	do.	...	Via Bukoba	72	0 108	0	36	0	54	0	12	0	12	0	72	0	48	0	24	0
155	Shirati or Karungu	...	Direct ...	29	1 43	10	14	9	21	13	4	14	5	4	29	1	19	6	9	11
491	do.	...	Via Bukoba	92	1 138	2	46	1	69	1	15	6	15	0	92	1	61	6	30	11
38	Enkerewe	...	Direct ...	7	2 10	11	3	9	5	6	1	3	1	8	7	2	4	12	2	6
608	do.	...	Via Bukoba	114	0 171	0	57	0	85	8	19	0	18	12	114	0	76	0	38	0
95	Bukoba	...	Direct ...	17	13	26	12	8	15	13	6	3	0	3	0	17	13	11	14	5
551	do.	...	Via Shirati	103	5 155	0	51	11	77	8	17	4	103	5	68	14	34	7	15	5
209	Entebbe	...	Via Bukoba	39	3 58	13	19	10	29	6	6	9	6	12	39	3	26	2	13	1
437	do.	...	Via Shirati	81	15 122	15	41	0	61	7	13	11	13	8	81	15	54	10	27	5
296	Jinja	...	Via Bukoba	55	8 83	4	27	12	41	10	9	4	9	0	55	8	37	0	18	8
437	do.	...	Via Shirati	81	15 122	15	41	0	61	7	13	11	13	8	81	15	54	10	27	5
646	Mwanza	...	Round the lake	121	2	...	60	9	...	...	20	3	19	8	121	2	80	12	40	6

NOTE:—The rates at present in force to and from Munyonyo are not altered.

Passengers travelling to Jinja via Bukoba change steamers at Entebbe.

# Steamer Rates for Passenger traffic between Lake ports by either route.

Miles.	BUKOKA.		Route.	1st CLASS.		2ND CLASS.		3rd Class.	Luggage per cwt.	Horses.	Mules and Cattle.	Donkeys.
	To.	Route.		Single.	Retn.	Single.	Retn.					
95	Mwanza	Direct ...	...	Rs. a.	Rs. n.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
551	do.	Via Entebbe	...	17 13	26 12	8 15	13 6	3 0	3 0	17 13	11 14	5 15
132	Enkerewe	Via Mwanza	...	103 5	155 0	51 11	77 8	17 4	17 4	103 5	68 14	34 7
513	do.	Via Entebbe	...	24 15	37 7	12 8	18 12	4 3	4 3	24 15	16 10	8 5
250	Shirati or Karungu	Via Mwanza	...	96 3	144 5	48 2	72 3	16 1	15 12	96 3	64 2	32 1
396	do.	Via Entebbe	...	46 14	70 5	23 7	35 3	7 18	7 8	46 14	31 4	15 10
357	Port Florence	Via Mwanza	...	74 4	111 6	37 2	55 11	12 6	12 0	74 4	49 8	24 12
289	do.	Via Entebbe	...	66 15	100 7	33 8	50 3	11 3	11 4	66 15	44 10	22 5
532	Jinja	Via Mwanza	...	54 3	81 5	27 2	40 10	9 1	9 0	54 3	36 2	18 1
201	do.	Via Entebbe	...	99 12	149 10	49 14	74 13	16 10	16 8	99 12	66 8	33 4
114	Entebbe	Direct ...	...	37 11	56 9	18 14	28 4	6 5	6 12	37 11	25 2	12 9
532	do.	Via Mwanza	...	21 6	32 1	10 11	16 1	3 9	3 12	21 6	14 4	7 2
646	Bukoba	Round the lake	...	99 12	149 10	49 14	74 13	16 10	16 8	99 12	66 8	33 4
			...	121 2	...	60 9	...	20 3	19 8	121 2	80 12	40 6

NOTE.—The rates at present in force to and from Munyonyo are not altered.

Passengers travelling to Jinja via Entebbe change steamers at Entebbe.



# Steamer Rates for Passenger traffic between Lake ports by either route.

Miles.	ENTEBBE.		Route.	1st CLASS.		2ND CLASS.		3rd Class.		Luggage per cwt.	Horses.	Mules and Cattle.	Donkeys.							
	To.	Route.		Single.	Retn.	Single.	Retn.													
87	Jinja	Direct ...	16	5	24	8	8	3	12	4	2	12	3	0	16	5	10	14	5	7
646	do.	Via Port Florence and Shirati	121	2	181	11	60	9	90	14	20	3	19	8	121	2	80	12	40	6
175	Port Florence	Direct ...	32	13	49	4	16	7	24	10	5	8	5	4	32	13	21	14	10	15
471	do.	Via Bukoba	88	5	132	8	44	3	66	4	14	12	14	4	88	5	58	14	29	7
282	Shirati or Karuugu	Via Port Florence	52	14	79	5	26	7	39	11	8	13	9	0	52	14	35	4	17	10
364	do.	Via Bukoba	68	4	102	6	34	2	51	3	11	6	11	4	68	4	45	8	22	12
437	Mwanza	Via Port Florence	81	15	122	15	41	0	61	7	13	11	13	8	81	15	54	10	27	5
209	do.	Via Bukoba	39	3	58	13	19	10	29	6	6	9	6	12	39	3	26	2	13	1
247	Eukerewe	Via Bukoba	46	5	69	8	23	3	34	13	7	12	7	8	46	5	30	14	15	7
399	do.	Via Shirati	74	13	112	4	37	7	56	3	12	8	12	0	74	13	49	14	24	15
114	Bukoba	Direct ...	21	6	32	1	10	11	16	1	3	9	3	12	21	6	14	4	7	2
532	do.	Via Port Florence	99	12	149	10	49	14	74	13	16	10	16	8	99	12	66	8	33	4
646	Entebbe	Round the lake	121	2	...	...	60	9	...	...	20	3	19	8	121	2	80	12	40	6

NOTE:—The rates at present in force to and from Munyonyo are not altered.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The ordinary measures in use for grain are as follows :—

1 kibaba	=	1½ lbs. avoirdupois		
4 kibabas	=	1 kaila or pishi	=	6 lbs.
6 kailas	=	1 ngoma or frasila	=	35 lbs.
10 ngomas	=	1 gisla	=	360 lbs.

The size of the Kibaba is absolutely fixed, but not so that of the ngoma, with the result that the gisla does not invariably represent 360 lbs. avoirdupois.

The standard of measurement of ivory, rubber, sem sem oil, trade wire (as well as for all liquids) is the frasila.

Though efforts are being made to establish uniformity throughout the territory, this also is still a varying quantity, in some places representing 35 lbs. and in others 36 lbs. avoirdupois. The ordinary liquid measure is the karasia, which equals about 1½ pints: but for large amounts of liquids the natives use the frasila which equals 35 lbs. karasias.

For gold and other metals the measure is the Wakiyah, which is almost exactly equal to one English ounce.

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## MOMBASA CLUB.

The Mombasa Club was founded in August 1896, and in the early part of the following year was moved from temporary premises in the main street to an excellent site on the sea front. As the number of members has increased, the buildings have been added to from time to time. Early in 1903 a new reading room was added, and the billiard room enlarged so as to contain 3 tables. The Club now contains accommodation for many more members than those generally resident at the coast. The entrance fee is fifty rupees, (15 rupees are equivalent to £1) and the monthly subscription eleven rupees. There are bedrooms attached to the club for the use of members and their friends.

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## MISSIONS.

### DIOCESE OF MOMBASA.

#### Arms—Cross with Anchor Below.

Right Rev. William George Peel, Lord Bishop of Mombasa, C. M. Coll. Islington, London: 1876. D.D. (Lambeth) 1901; Deacon 1879: Priest, 1880; London; Consecrated Lord Bishop

of Mombasa by Ahbps: of Canterbury and West Indies, and by Bishops of Durham, Winchester, Lincoln, Rochester and Sierra Leone and by Bishops Mylne, Royston, and Johnson, 1899; Jurisdiction: British East Africa Protectorate: and in German East Africa, west of long  $38^{\circ}$  east and North of Lat:  $8^{\circ}$  south; Curate of Trowbridge, 1879-80, Rugby Fox Master, C. M. S. Noble College of Masulipatam, India, (acting Principal three years); Acting Secretary C. M. S. for Diocese Madras 1888-89 and 1892: Secretary C. M. S. for Diocese Bombay 1892-99.

## **CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**

### **East Africa.**

The Church Missionary Society was founded in 1799 A. D. for "Africa and the East." In 1844 Dr. Krapf, having lately been expelled from Abyssinia established himself at Mombasa. In the following year he was joined by the Rev. John Rebmann, who opened the station at Rabai in 1846 and worked on the coast for twenty-nine years. The remarkable journeys of Dr. Krapf and Mr. Rebmann into the interior led to all the subsequent geographical, and missionary enterprise in East Africa. It was chiefly through the Society's efforts that the Parliamentary Committee of 1871 was obtained which brought about Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar in the following year. In the year 1874 the Rev. W. S. Price was sent out for the purpose of establishing a settlement for freed slaves, and he arrived at Mombasa at the close of the year; he was joined there by a number of African Christians, from western India; (these Africans were slaves captured, mostly as children, by H. M. Cruisers in the northern waters of the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf, and, being set free in India, they had been handed over to the C. M. S. and other Missions); the majority of these Africans had been under Mr. Price's care and teaching at Sharanpur near Nasik, many of them had been trained to follow industrial pursuits, and they were brought back to their native land to form the nucleus of the new Industrial Colony. Land was purchased on the main-land near Mombasa, and the settlement was named Frere Town, after Sir Bartle Frere. In 1875 some five hundred rescued slaves were received from H. M. Cruisers, and many more at subsequent times. Many of the African Christians from India were drafted on to Rabai, and there they settled on the land and lived by cultivation.

There had been for several years a small Christian village in the Giriama country, at a place called Petanguo; these

Christians subsequently moved to a small hill near Mtanganyiko, but when the Mission Station at Jilore was established in 1890, most of them moved on there.

Mission work was commenced on the island of Mombasa later, and now includes a mission hospital at Mzizima, a High School for boys of all nationalities, and other agencies.

Stations were opened in the Taita country in 1888, in the Chagga country at the base of Kilima-Njaro, in 1885 (but this mission was removed in 1893 to Taveta, within the British sphere of influence as fixed by treaty with Germany), in Kikuyu in 1901, in Ukamba and in Kenya in 1903.

The Society has at present twelve principal stations in British East Africa, namely, Frere Town, Rabai, Mombasa, Jilore, Shimba, Sagala, Dabida, Wusi, Taveta, Kiu, Kikuyu and Kenya. At these stations and their out-stations there are 18 schools and 1,200 scholars. The African Christians connected with the Church Missionary Society number 2,007 and their free-will offerings in money amount to about 1,200 rupees per annum. In addition to the number of African Christians mentioned there are also a fair number in Government and Railway employ. Swahili is taught in the schools, and English is now taught in the Higher Grade Schools throughout the Mission.

The principal tribes among which the Society carries on its work are the Giriama, Rabai, Kauma, Digo, Taita, Wakamba, Taveta, Kikuyu, Masai, and Swahili.

The European staff of workers consists of eight ordained men, nine laymen of whom two are doctors, and fourteen ladies. Native helpers number sixty six, of whom four are ordained.

The Hospital at Mzizima on the North-west side of Mombasa town has excellent buildings, erected through the skill and liberality of Dr. C. S. Edwards, and is open to all Africans and Asiatics. Connected with it are dispensaries in Mombasa Town, Frere Town, and Rabai, and at all the up-country stations some medical work is carried on. Drugs are supplied to all the up-country stations from the hospital at Mzizima.

There is a Divinity School at Frere Town for the training of Africans as Catechists and Pastors, and also a Normal School for the training of School masters.

Efforts are being made to start industrial work on a new and permanent basis by the Industrial Missions Aid Society.

The Diocese of Mombasa includes several stations in Usagara and Ugogo in German East Africa, with nineteen missionaries, including ladies.

**MOMBASA** :—Rev. T. S. and Mrs England; Rev. S. A. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bailey; Miss Wilde; Miss Wyatt; Dr. R. K. Shepherd.

**FRERE TOWN** :—Rev. H. K. and Mrs. Binns; Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Hamshire; Miss Thurlow; Miss Dixon.

**RABAI** :—Rev. K. St. Aubyn Rogers; Rev. E. W. and Mrs. Crawford; Miss Brewer; Miss Lockett; Miss Barnett.

**GIRYAMA** :—(Jilore) Rev. D. A. and Mrs. Hooper. (Kaloleni), Miss Deed; Miss Mason; Miss MacDougall.

**TAITA HILLS** :—(Sagala), Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Wray; Miss Drake; (Dabida), Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Maynard; (Wusi), Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Verbi.

**TAVETA** :—Miss Mayor; Miss Austin.

**UKAMBA** :—Mukaa Hills, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burness; Mr. and Mrs. B. Laight.

**KIKUYU** :—Rev. H. and Mrs. Leakey; Miss Higginbotham; Mr. and Mrs. G. Burns.

**KENYA** :—Mr. A. W. MacGregor; Dr. T. W. W. and Mrs. Crawford.

## **CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY UGANDA.**

The Uganda Mission of the Church Missionary Society is the direct outcome of a letter published in the Daily Telegraph of November 15, 1875 by Mr. (late Sir) Henry Stanley describing his intercourse with Mutesa, king of Uganda and challenging Christendom to send missionaries to Uganda. Shortly afterwards the Church Missionary Society received gifts amounting to £24,000 especially for this purpose, and it was resolved to establish a mission in Uganda, a well equipped party starting up country from Zanzibar in June 1876. The leader of this first party, Lieut. G. Shergold Smith R. N. and Mr. C. T. Wilson arrived at Rubaga the capital of Uganda on June 30, 1877, and were warmly received by Mutesa, but on returning to the South of the Lake, Lieut. Shergold Smith and another missionary, Mr. T. O'Neill, were killed at Ukerewe, and later several others, including Bishop Parker in 1888, died before reaching the country. The Mission, however maintained its position in Uganda from July 1877, and this notwithstanding tremendous difficulties. Mr. A. M. Mackay an engineer who, though

coming out from England with the first party of missionaries, had been detained by illness near the coast, arrived in Uganda in 1878, and by his mechanical skill helped the work of the Mission very greatly. He was also a good linguist and translated the Gospel of St. Matthew into Luganda printing it himself on a small printing press which he had brought up with him. The Mission was also reinforced in 1878 by a party of Missionaries who reached Uganda by the Nile route. The first converts were baptized in March 1882. In 1884 King Mutesa died and was succeeded by his son Mwanga who was led in 1885 to regard the missionaries with suspicion and caused Bishop Hannington, while in Busoga en route to Uganda from the coast by the North route, to be murdered in October of that year. Many native Christians were subsequently tortured and burned to death for their religion. In August 1888 Mwanga was driven from his throne by the Christians and Mohammedans, whom he had been plotting to put to death; in October, through the hostility of the Mohammedan Arabs, the English and French Missionaries (the latter had arrived in the country in 1879) were expelled from the country and a period of revolution and bloodshed ensued. Mwanga, who had in the meantime declared himself a Christian, re-entered Uganda and regained his throne by the help of his Christian subjects in October, 1889, just a year after the expulsion of the Missionaries, who returned with him. The more important chieftainships were given to the Christians, and shortly after Mwanga accepted a British Flag from Mr. F. J. Jackson, the representative of the I. B. E. A. Co. Bishop Tucker, the third Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, and the first to reach Uganda arrived in December 1890, and confirmed 64 persons. He was accompanied amongst others by Mr. G. L. Pilkington, who by the year 1896 had completed the translation of the Bible into Luganda.

In January 1892 there was a civil war, which much hindered the work, and in July of that year the new cathedral on Namirembe hill was opened; it was the largest building in Central Africa, and would contain 5,000 worshippers. Sir Gerald Portal arrived in Uganda as the Queen's Commissioner in March 1893, and in April 1894 the British Government declared Uganda a British Protectorate. Just after the departure of Sir Gerald Portal to the coast, what might have been a serious rebellion broke out among the Soudanese and Mohammedan Baganda, but it was promptly and effectually suppressed by Major Macdonald, the Acting Commissioner, with no loss of life to Europeans. A second mutiny of the Soudanese took place in

the autumn of 1897, and amongst others Mr. G. L. Pilkington was killed while acting as interpreter to the Government troops. In both these wars the Baganda Christians fought loyally for the British Government, and were the means of keeping the country as a whole in a quiet condition. Mwanga broke faith with the British Government and ran away from his capital in the summer of 1897, and his infant son Daudi Chwa was proclaimed king in his place.

The country of Usoga was first occupied by resident missionaries in 1891, Toro was occupied in 1896, Unyoro in 1899, Ankole, Bukedi, and Kavirondo in 1901 and the Acholi country in 1904.

The Society has at present 23 European stations in the Uganda Protectorate and one near Kisumu in the East Africa Protectorate as well as 12 stations under native clergy, and about a thousand small churches scattered over the country in which daily teaching is carried on and Sunday services are held. The number of baptized Christians on September 30th, 1905 was 54,371, of whom 14,959 were communicants; there were also at that time 2,586 catechumens under instruction for baptism. The number of baptisms during the year was 6,596.

Daily classes are held at the central station of Namirembe in Mengo for the training of native pupil teachers for the schools, catechists, and candidates for ordination, in addition to the regular Bible, baptism, confirmation classes, etc. There are 31 native clergy, and about 800 paid catechists all of whom are supported by the native church, the members of which contributed Rs. 12,671 in the year ending September 30, 1905 for this purpose. In addition to the paid teachers there are some hundreds of voluntary workers.

The new Mengo Cathedral which holds about 4,000 people was consecrated by the Bishop of Uganda on June 21st, 1904. It was built entirely by native labour and paid for by the Baganda themselves.

There are boys' schools in Mengo and most of the out-stations under European supervision, in some of which English is taught, and also boys' schools under qualified native teachers in 25 other places, where daily instruction is given in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Boarding schools for the sons and daughters of chiefs were opened at the beginning of 1905 at Namirembe and Gayaza respectively, and the numbers of those wishing to attend is already greatly in excess of the present accommodation.

An intermediate school erected at Budu, was opened at the close of 1905.

Sleeping sickness has interfered very seriously during the past year, with the work on the Sese islands, some of which have been almost entirely depopulated.

The hospital in Mengo which contained 76 beds, was destroyed by lightning on November 29, 1903, but a new hospital of brick, to contain 103 beds, was opened in November 1904, and there are also isolation wards for men and women and private wards for the native chiefs. The number of in-patients last year was 1,369, and the number of operations performed 541. The dispensary is largely attended, the average daily attendance being 200; the number of out-patients treated during the year being 38,523. There are also branch dispensaries at Ndeje, Ngogwe, Gayaza and Koki, where 43,411 out patients were treated.

There is also a hospital at Kabarole, Toro, with a branch dispensary at Hoima, Unyoro.

## LIST OF EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES IN THE DIOCESE OF UGANDA.

*The Right Rev. A. R. Tucker D. D. Bishop of Uganda.*

### Uganda Province.

MENGO.—The Ven. Archdeacon R. H. Walker M. A. *Secretary* Rev. J. Roscoe, Rev. E. Millar, Dr. A. R. Cook, B. A. M. D. B. Sc., W. G. S. Innes Esq., Rev. W. B. Gill, Miss E. M. Furley, Miss G. E. Bird, Miss A. H. Robinson, Miss E. M. Brewer, Miss B. E. Dallison, ( Nurse ) Miss E. T. Hill, Miss M. R. Barry, ( Nurse ).

*High School*.—Mr. C. W. Hattersley.

*Industrial*.—Mr. H. G. Dillistone.

*Accountant*.—Mr. C. J. Phillips.

BUDU.—Intermediate School. Rev. H. W. Weatherhead B.A., Rev. H. T. C. Weatherhead B.A.

GAYAZA.—Rev. F. Rowling, Miss T. L. Allen, Miss E. Hattersley.

MUKONO.—Kyagwe. Rev. G. K. Baskerville M.A., Rev. G. H. Casson.

NGOGWE.—Kyagwe. Rev. W. E. Owen.

ENTEBBE.—Busiro. Rev. W. Chadwick B.A.



NDEJE.—Bulemezi. Rev. R. H. Leakey B.A., Mr. T. Owrid, Miss M. S. Thomsett, Miss M. Brown.

MITYANA.—Singo. Mr. M. Gerber.

KIKOMA.—Buwekula. Mr. H. B. Lewin.

KASAKA.—Gomba. Mr. T. B. Fletcher.

KISIKE.—Budú. Rev. E. S. Daniell, Rev. H. A. Brewer B.A.

RAKAI.—Koki. Miss A. K. Attlee, Miss M. A. Taylor.

### **Western Province.**

MBARARA.—Ankole. Rev. H. Clayton B.A., Miss M. T. Baker.

KABAROLE.—Toro. Rev. G. R. Blackledge, H. E. Maddox Esq., Dr. A. Bond B.A.M:D.B.Ch.B.A.O., Miss E. C. Pike, Miss A. E. Aller, Miss F. K. Reed (Nurse).

BUTITI.—Toro. Rev. T. B. Johnson, M.A., Rev. H. T. Wright.

HOIMA.—Unyoro. Rev. A. B. Fisher, Miss J. E. Chadwick, Miss L. O. Walton.

MASINDI.—Unyoro. Rev. H. W. Tegart.

BUGOMA.—Unyoro. Rev. H. B. Ladbury M.A.

### **Nile Province.**

PATIGO.—Achole. A. B. Lloyd Esq., Rev. A. L. Kitching A.B., Rev. A. E. Pleydell.

### **Central Province.**

MASABA.—Rev. J. B. Purvis, Mr. W. Holden, Miss E. L. Pilgrim, Miss F. S. Macnamara.

KAMULI.—Usoga. Rev. A. Wilson, Mr. H. Mathers.

IGANGA.—Usoga. Rev. S. R. Skeens, Miss S. R. Tanner, Miss H. F. Holdgate.

JINJA.—Usoga. Rev. T. R. Buckley. B.A. LL.B., Rev. J.E M. Hannington. M.A.

### **E. A. Protectorate.**

OGOLA'S.—Kisumu. Rev J. J. Willis M.A., Mr. H. O. Savile

## **ST. JOSEPH'S (MILL HILL) MISSION, UGANDA.**

St. Joseph's Society (Mill Hill, London, N. W.,) for Foreign Missions is a Congregation of Secular Priests establish-

ed to propagate the Gospel among unevangelized races beyond Europe. Its Mission fields are: the Districts in the Archdiocese of Madras; North Borneo and Sarawak; Maoriland, New Zealand; Kafiristan and Kashmir, Northern India, the Vicariate of the Upper Nile, the Congo Free State, and the Philippine Isles.

His Eminence the late Cardinal Vaughan founded the Head College of the Society at Mill Hill in the year 1866.

The Vicariate of the Upper Nile which embraces part of Uganda and British East Africa from Kampala to the Kikuyu escarpment was entrusted to St. Joseph's Society in 1894 by his late Holiness Pope Leo XIII. His Lordship Bishop Hanlon, who was appointed its first Bishop, left London with a party of four priests in the beginning of May 1895, and all arrived safely at Mengo on the 6th of September following, having been one of the last caravans to march the journey from the coast. Besides his Lordship, of that first party of Fathers two are still working in the Protectorate, viz., Father Mathew and Father Plunkett, two others having died, Father Prendergast, June 1900 and Father Kestens June 1905.

The head station of the Mission is at Nsambya, Mengo, where the Bishop usually resides.

There are other Mission Stations under the charge of Fathers at Nagalama, Mulajje, Namilyango, Nyenga, Nazigo, Buvuma island, in Uganda; at Jinja, Iganga, Cabulas in Busoga; at Budaka, Masaba, in Bukedi; at Kisumu and Mumias in Kavirondo and at Naivasha in British East Africa.

The staff at present consists (under Right Rev. Bishop Hanlon) of thirty-two priests and six nuns, assisted by a number of native catechists and school teachers.

The latest published returns available (for the year 1905) give the number of baptized christians as 18,747, catechumens 13,707, marriages 231, funerals 971, children in schools 1202.

Each of the stations is an industrial institution in itself where the natives are taught the different trades, viz., carpentry brickmaking, building, road making, tailoring, etc. The natives are also taught to plant wheat, rice, cotton, coffee, and European vegetables; and are directed in the cultivation and extraction of rubber.

An elementary school is attached to each station and also a dispensary for common ailments.

At Namilyango there is a boarding school (under the care of the Rev. Father Keller) where more advanced pupils are

taught higher subjects including English Singing and physical exercises are also attended to.

At the Convent, Nsambya, (under the care of the Rev. Mother Mary Paul) instruction is given daily to over two hundred children in various branches, viz: reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, cooking, sewing, laundry, calisthenics, etc. An experienced Sister dispenses medicines every morning and looks after the ordinary bodily complaints to which the Baganda are subject.

At all the above stations there have been erected suitable dwelling houses of sun dried brick or stone.

## **THE CATHOLIC MISSION OF THE HOLY GHOST.**

The Apostolic Vicariate of North Zanzibar comprises 22 stations, 8 of which are situated in the East Africa Protectorate and one each in Zanzibar and Pemba.

The oldest station of the mission is in Zanzibar. It was opened in 1860, and passed into the hands of the missionaries of the Holy Ghost two years later. During the first years of its existence the mission maintained in Zanzibar large elementary and industrial schools for children of both sexes. These schools have now been transferred to Bagamoyo in German East Africa. The mission staff in Zanzibar consists of two priests and three lay brothers who superintend the teaching in the boys' school and in the workshops, where various trades and handicrafts are taught. The cathedral, which is one of the finest pieces of architecture on the East coast of Africa, was built entirely by the missionaries and their pupils. There are also two hospitals for natives. Attached to the former is a convent. The sisters, nine in number, nurse the patients and teach the girls in the European and native schools. According to the latest statistics, the Roman Catholics in Zanzibar number in all 760.

The mission commenced work in Pemba in 1898. The station is situated in a clove and cocoa-nut plantation called Dongoni, near Chaki-Chaki. Some two hundred freed slaves, 120 of whom are Christians, are employed on the plantation. A stone house for the mission staff and a chapel will shortly be built.

The mission in Mombasa was started in 1892. Like the cathedral in Zanzibar, the mission house, which is one of the finest buildings on the island, was constructed entirely by European and native missionary labour. There are some four hundred Roman Catholics in Mombasa, fifty of whom are natives. The

staff consists of two priests and one lay brother. One of the former also visits in the Giriama country where a mission has now been established.

In 1892 the mission of the Holy Ghost opened a station at Bura in the Taita district. The native Christians number about 550; beside these some eight hundred children are taught in schools which have been built in the neighbouring villages. A good stone dwelling house and a church have been erected, and European vegetables and fruits are cultivated, and cattle reared by the missionaries.

In the course of the last two years four new mission stations have been established in the Kikuyu country and a stone church has been erected in the town of Nairobi, where there are three hundred Roman Catholics. only a few converts have been made among the natives, but a large number of Kikuyu and Masai boys attend the mission schools.

The station of Simonisdale, situated about four miles from Nairobi, was founded in 1899. A stone house has been built for the mission staff and a Church is in course of construction.

The first Bishop of the Vicariate was Mgr. de Courmont who was appointed in 1883. He was succeeded in 1897, by Mgr. Allgeyer, the present Bishop. The number of Europeans working in the East Africa Protectorate is 47 consisting of one Bishop, 17 priests, 10 lay brothers and 19 sisters.

## **UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH MISSION.**

The attention of the Society was drawn to East Africa through reading a book entitled "Travels, Researches, and Missionary Labour, during eighteen years residence in Eastern Africa, by the Rev. Dr. T. Lewis Krapf. Dr. Krapf, in an interview, offered his services to the Committee in case they decided to occupy East Africa. The first party, under the leadership of Dr. Krapf and consisting of two Englishman and two Swiss, from the Chrishona Missionary Institution, Switzerland viz., the Revds. T. Woolner, and Messrs. Ediker and Graf, left Europe, in 1861, reached Zanzibar on January 7th, 1862 and commenced the first station on the Ribe hill in the month of June of the same year.

The society labours amongst the following tribes:—Waribe, Wajibana, Wakamba, Wachonyi, Waduruma and Wagalla. The number of stations is twelve, viz:—Ribe established 1862, Jomvu, 1878, Mazeras about 1879, Golbanti 1884.

Tsungu 1884, Jibana 1895, Bobuoya 1896, Samburu 1901, Chonyi reoccupied 1903, Mwele 1903, Farodhani 1903. Three of these stations are on the Tana River and the remaining nine in the Mombasa district.

The temporary buildings of some of these stations were erected by the people without any cost to the society.

The number of Europeans is four, aided by fourteen native preachers.

In the schools three hundred and fourteen native children are being educated.

## **EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION OF LEIPZIG.**

This Mission, branches of which are also established in German East Africa and in India, has at present only 4 stations in British East Africa, all of which are in the Kitui district of the Ukamba Province. They are Ikutha, on the Tiva River, 35 miles north east of Kibwezi, established 1891; Mulungo, 4 miles south of Nengia (Kitui), established 1899; Myambani near Mount Mutitu, established 1903; Mivukoni, in Mumoni established 1903.

At Ikutha there is a boarding school for boys and at Mulungo one for girls and there are day schools at every station. At Ikutha there is also a class of 7 boys who are trained to become teachers.

The Missionaries are Rev. J. Hofmann, G. Sauberlich, H. Pfitzinger, O. Thermann, I. Dannholz, J. Augustiny, W. Hilgner and G. Kanig.

## **AFRICA INLAND MISSION.**

The purpose of this Mission is the evangelization, so far as possible, of the Tribes in the Interior of Africa who have never heard the Gospel. The Mission is independent and self-controlling on the Field, though represented by Home Councils in Philadelphia, U. S. A. and in London. The Headquarters are at Kijabe, where schools are conducted for missionaries' children, for native evangelists, and for the industrial training of natives.

The situations at present occupied, November, 1906, are as follows:—In Ukamba: at Kangundo, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Evans; at Machakos, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Johnston; at Muinga, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Rhoad. In Kikuyu: at Kambui, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. P. Knapp, and Dr. John Et Henderson; at Ngenda, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Atwood, and

Mr. Oren H. Scouten; at Kijabe, Rev. and Mrs. Charles E. Hurlburt, Miss Alta Hurlburt, Rev. and Mrs. Lee H. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Rieba, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. McKenrick, Miss Josephine Hope, Miss Mabel Grimes, and Miss Bertha Simpson. Also new missionaries, preparing for work at other stations, Mr. Lawrence Haigh, Mr. Emil Sywulka, Miss Rose Boehning, Miss Marie Schneider, Miss Mary Gamertsfelder, Miss Alma E. Doering, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Starr.

In Laikipia: at Rumuruti, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stauffacher.

## **THE FRIENDS' AFRICA INDUSTRIAL MISSION.**

This Mission established its base station at Kaimosi, British East Africa, in September 1902. The location is in the eastern edge of Kavirondo, about twenty miles north-east of Kisumu.

The Mission is controlled by a fully organized and incorporated Board in the United States of America. A further organization of the field staff puts the work on a strong basis.

The primary object is the evangelization of the heathen. The four departments of work, namely, Evangelistic, Educational, Medical and Industrial, are intended to minister to the spiritual, mental, physical, and temporal needs of the people.

The Field Committee is as follows:—

Rev. E. J. Rees (Chairman), Maragoli

Mrs. E. J. Rees

Mr. Edgar T. Hole (Secy. & Treas.) Lirhandu.

Mrs. Edgar T. Hole

Dr. E. Blackburn, Kaimosi.

Mrs. E. Blackburn

Rev. Arthur B. Chilson, (in America).

Mrs. Arthur B. Chilson, „

## **THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.**

The Church of Scotland mission was founded in 1891 under the name of the East Africa Scottish Mission by a number of the Directors of the British East Africa Company under the chairmanship of the late Sir W. Mackinnon. In that year the late Dr. Stewart of Lovedale was invited to pioneer and establish, on Industrial lines, a mission somewhere in the territory of the

British East Africa Company. This he did at Kibwezi, 196 miles inland from the coast. Work was carried on for several years but on account of the continued bad health of the members of the staff a change of site was necessitated, and in 1898 the Rev. T. Watson M.A. then superintendent of the mission proceeded to Dagoretti and settled there.

On the death of Mr. Watson in 1900 the Directors of the East Africa Scottish Mission transferred the Mission together with an Endowment of £38,000, to the Church of Scotland under whose auspices the work is now carried on.

The Mission aims at the Spiritual, and material development of the native through Evangelical, medical, Educational and Industrial agencies, and these on the broad lines of Lovedale, Blantyre and Livingstonia which have proved so successful in other parts of Africa.

The staff consists of:—

Rev. D. C. Ruffelle Scott D.D. (Superintendent), James Reid F. R. S.G.S. (Acting), Mr. A. R. Barlow, Mrs. Watson, and Nurse Pirrie.

## **SWEDISH MISSION.**

This mission was established in 1902 by the opening of a school in Kismayu, followed by the establishment of a dispensary in 1904. In 1906 a station and school were opened at Yonte.

The staff of European workers consists of Rev. P. Olsson, Rev. Th. Engdahl, Dr. K. Friborg, Mr. K. Knutson and Mrs. Elina Akesson.

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The British and Foreign Bible Society has a Sub-Agency Dépôt in Mombasa, which serves German and British East Africa, Zanzibar, and adjacent Islands.

The Holy Scriptures can be obtained in several languages. Correspondence and personal applications are invited by the Sub-Agent from Members of all Nationalities and Churches either for single copies or in quantities. Special terms are given to Missions and Missionaries.

# GAME IN EAST AFRICA.

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The following is a list of the Game which is to be found in East Africa, and the attached notes as to the haunts of the various species may be of use to intending sportsmen.

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Elephant             | 26. Reedbuck, Chanler's     |
| 2. Rhinoceros           | 27. Impalla                 |
| 3. Hippopotamus         | 28. Gazelle Thomson's       |
| 4. Giraffe (3 species)  | 29. „ Grant's (3 varieties) |
| 5. Hartebeest, Neuman's | 30. „ Peters'               |
| 6. „ Jackson's          | 31. „ Waller's              |
| 7. „ Coke's             | 32. Sable Antelope          |
| 8. Hunter's Antelope    | 33. Roan Antelope           |
| 9. Topi                 | 34. Oryx callotis           |
| 10. Wildebeest          | 35. „ beisa                 |
| or White bearded Gnu    | 36. Bushbuck                |
| 11. Duiker              | 37. Bongo                   |
| 12. „ Harvey's          | 38. Kudu, Greater           |
| 13. „ Isaac's           | 39. „ Lesser                |
| 14. Dik-dik, Gunther's  | 40. Eland                   |
| 15. „ Kirk's            | 41. Buffalo                 |
| 16. „ Hinde's           | 42. Wart hog                |
| 17. „ Cavendish's       | 43. Bush pig                |
| 18. Haggard's Oribi     | 44. Zebra                   |
| Abyssinian „            | Grevy's                     |
| 19. Zanzibar Antelope   | 55. Lion                    |
| 20. Steinbuck           | 56. Leopard                 |
| 21. Klipspringer        | 47. Cheetah                 |
| 22. Waterbuck           | 48. Serval                  |
| 23. „ deffasa           |                             |
| 24. Thomas's Cob        | 50. Marabout Stork          |
| 25. Reedbuck, Ward's    |                             |

**COAST.**—On the Coast there is comparatively little game though Elephant, Hippo, Eland, Sable-Antelope, Buffalo, Waterbuck, some smaller bucks, Leopard, and, more rarely, Lion are found. With the exception of the Sable and Haggard's Oribi these species may be obtained in more healthy districts.

**TARU DESERT.**—Beyond the coast belt comes the Taru Desert, waterless and therefore unattractive to sportsmen, though, at any rate during the rain, game is fairly numerous.



**VOI TO MAKINDU.**—Along the edge of the desert and extending as far as Makindu, is a belt of bush and parklike country. This is the only district in which *Oryx callotis* is found; the other local species are Wallers and Peters Gazelles and Lesser Kudu, Eland and Giraffe are extremely numerous in this part, as well as several common species.

Very good bird shooting is to be had, the Vulturine guinea fowl. Spurfowl, Bustard and Francolin being common.

**SERINGETI.**—From Voi the road to German East Africa crosses the Seringeti plains which are waterless, and so offer small attraction. Game is, however, numerous, Zebra in particular.

**SIMBA.**—A few miles beyond Makindu the country becomes more open, and the game more noticeable. Round Simba Station very fair sport may be had, Lion in particular being numerous though by no means easy to bag.

The ordinary species of Antelopes are found here as on the Athi plains.

**ATHI PLAINS.**—At mile 180 the Railway reaches the great Athi plains and from here until the train reaches Nairobi game is never out of sight.

Owing to the scarcity of water it is impossible for a sporting party to do more than follow the Athi or Stony Athi rivers.

A favourite shoot is down the Athi river to Donyo Sabuk, with a day or two at Lucania and Koma rock to the east of the river, at both of which places water may be obtained, returning across the Athi plains to Nairobi.

The game to be obtained on the plains consists of :—Rhino, Hippo, Coke's Hartebeest, Waterbuck, White bearded Gnu, Duiker, Steinbuck, Klipspringer, and Chanler's Reedbuck, (on Donyo Sabuk) Thomson's and Grant's Gazelle, Impalla, Eland, Wart Hog, Bush pig, Zebra, Lion, Leopard, Cheetah, Serval, and Marabout Stock, as well as great Bustard and various game birds.

**RIFT VALLEY.**—Extremely good sport is to be had in the Rift Valley round Lakes Naivasha, Elmenteita and Nakuru.—Game is plentiful and a very good variety is to be obtained.

This is the only part of the country where Neuman's Hartebeest is found.

**Lake Baringo.**—Lake Baringo, some six days' march to the north of Nakuru, is a favourite and usually a successful shoot.

Rhinoceros swarm in the bush country, Hippopotamus in the lake, Oryx beisa, splendid Impalla, and most of the ordinary species of game are also to be found.

**MAU AND THE HIGHLANDS.**—The game to be obtained, Jackson's Hartebeest, Topi, Abyssinian Oribi, are all local species, Buffalo are numerous in the forest and Elephant are to be found at times.

The best season for sportsmen is between September and March. The rains which take place during November are very slight and not sufficient to interfere with sport.

As regards armament a small bore rifle (from .256 to .360) should be used for Antelopes—in fact whatever rifle the sportsman is accustomed to. For dangerous game a large bore not less than .450 is necessary.

A shot gun should also be taken and, if the trip is to be an extended one, a spare rifle and spare sights in case of accidents.

It should be remembered that many parts of East Africa are cold and warm clothing and good blankets are necessary. Tents if brought from England should be of green canvas with the fly reaching to the ground. They can, however, be obtained locally. Boots should be strong with plenty of nails to avoid slipping on the dry grass.

Stores of every description can be obtained locally, either at Mombasa or Nairobi.

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## GAME REGULATIONS 1906.

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1. In this Ordinance "The Protectorate" means the British Interpretation East Africa Protectorate.

"Hunt, kill, or capture" means hunting, killing or capturing by any method, and includes every attempt to kill or capture.

"Hunting" includes molesting.

"Game" means any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules.

"Animal" save as herein expressly provided, means mammals, and birds other than domesticated, but does not include reptiles, amphibians, fishes and invertebrate animals.

"Public Officer" means a European Officer in the Public service of the East Africa or Uganda or Zanzibar Protectorates, or on the Superior Establishment of the Uganda Railway, or an Officer of one of His Majesty's ships on the East Africa Station.

“Native” means any native of Africa, not being of European or American race or parentage.

“Settler” means a person for the time being resident in the Protectorate not being a public Officer or a Native.

“Sportsman” means a persons who visits the Protectorate wholly or partly for sporting purposes, not being a public officer, settler, or native.

“Collector” means the principal Civil Officer in charge of a district of the Protectorate.

“Schedule” and “Schedules” refer to the Schedules annexed to this Ordinance.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

2. No person, unless he is authorised by a special license in that behalf, shall hunt, kill, or capture any of the animals mentioned in the First Schedule.

Animals not to be hunted etc, without special license.

3. No person unless he is authorised by a special license under this Ordinance, shall hunt, kill or capture any animals of the kinds mentioned in the Second Schedule if the animal be (a) immature or (b) a female accompanied by its young.

4. No person, unless he is authorised under this Ordinance, shall hunt, kill or capture any animal mentioned in the Third Schedule.

Animals not to be hunted without a license.

5. The Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, by Proclamation, remove any animal from any of the Schedules, or declare that the name of any species, variety, or sex of animal, whether beast or bird, not mentioned in any Schedule hereto, shall be added to a particular Schedule, or that the name of any species or variety of animal mentioned or included in one Schedule shall be transferred to another Schedule, and, if he thinks fit, apply such Proclamation to the whole of the Protectorate, or to any Province, District or other area.

Power to vary Schedules.

6. (1) Save as hereinafter provided no person shall export from the Protectorate for sale or shall within the Protectorate sell, or purchase or offer or expose for sale any head, horn, bone, skin, feather, or flesh or any other part of any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules, unless the animal has been kept in a domesticated state.

Prohibition on sale etc of trophies.

(2) Save as hereinafter provided no person shall collect, export from the Protectorate for sale, or shall within the Protectorate sell, or purchase, or offer or expose for sale any ostrich eggs unless the ostrich has been kept in a domesticated state.

Prohibition on dealing in ostrich eggs.

(3) No person shall knowingly store pack convey or export any animal or part of any animal or any ostrich egg which he has reason to believe has been captured or obtained in contravention of this Ordinance.

Prohibition on storing etc.

(4) Ostrich eggs, or any animals or any heads, horns, tusks, feather or other remains of any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules hereto shall be liable to forfeiture if they have been obtained in contravention of this Ordinance.

Trophies liable to forfeiture.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Section any ostrich eggs or any heads, horns, bones, skins, feathers, or flesh of any non-domesticated animals mentioned in the Schedules may be sold in the following cases and under the following conditions:—

Cases in which Ostrich eggs or trophies may be sold.

(a) If they form part of the estate of a deceased person, by the Administrator General or personal representative of such deceased person, with the consent of the Court granting probate or administration, and on payment of such fee as the Court directs, not exceeding two rupees.

(b) If they have been forfeited, by the order of the Commissioner or of the Court by which they have been declared to be forfeited.

(6) In any sale under sub-section 5 of this Section purchasers shall in every case be given a certificate specifying the articles and declaring that they have been lawfully sold under the provisions of this Ordinance, and such certificate shall be evidence that the purchaser has not obtained the goods in contravention of this Ordinance.

Certificates to be issued on lawful sale.

(7) Nothing contained in this Section shall be deemed to prevent the sale, purchase, transfer, or export of elephant ivory or hippopotamus tusks which have been obtained without a contravention of this Ordinance.

(8) When any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules hereto is killed by accident or when the carcass or remains of any animal shall be found the head, horns, tusks, or feathers of such animal shall belong to the Government;

Animals killed by accident etc, or found dead the property of the Government.

Provided that the Commissioner may waive the right of the Government in this respect in any case as he may deem fit; and Provided that the Commissioner may direct the payment to any person or persons so killing or finding of sufficient compensation as shall cover the cost of the transport of any ivory to the nearest station and may direct rewards to be paid to the finder of any ivory. Any person removing the head, horns, tusks or feathers of any animal killed by accident or forming part of the carcass or remains of any animal found dead with the intention of converting the same to his own use or of depriving the Government of the same shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to prohibit the removal of any part of any animal lawfully killed under the provisions of this Ordinance by the person killing the same or by his servants or agents.

7. (1.) Any person found in possession of, or selling or transferring, or exporting or attempting to sell, transfer or export any ivory which has been obtained in contravention of this Ordinance, or any elephant tusks weighing less than 30 lbs; or any species of ivory which, in the opinion of any officer engaged in the Civil administration of the East Africa Protectorate, formed part of a tusk under 30 lbs in weight, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one thousand or two months' imprisonment of either kind or to both, and the

Possession, sale etc of immature ivory.

tusks or parts of a tusk shall be confiscated unless the Commissioner shall otherwise order.

(2) Provided that the Commissioner or any person authorised by the Commissioner in that behalf may possess, sell, or transfer within the East Africa Protectorate or may export from the East Africa Protectorate any ivory belonging to the Government or confiscated under the provisions of this Ordinance or of any Regulation or Ordinance repealed by this Ordinance.

(3) All such ivory possessed, sold, transferred or exported under the provisions of the last preceding sub-section shall be distinctively marked with such mark and in such manner as the Commissioner by notice published in the Official Gazette may appoint.

(4) The purchaser or transferee of any ivory so sold or transferred under the provisions of sub-section 2 of this section shall lawfully possess such ivory and may lawfully export such ivory from the East Africa Protectorate.

(5) The provisions of sub-section 1 of this section shall not apply to any ivory lawfully possessed by any person at the date of the publication of this Ordinance provided that such ivory shall within three months of the publication of this Ordinance be produced or sent to the nearest Collector who shall mark such ivory with such mark and in such manner as the Commissioner may appoint.

(6) The Commissioner may make rules prescribing the conditions under which ivory lawfully collected and possessed in the Uganda Protectorate may be introduced into the Protectorate for the purpose of transit through the Protectorate.

Notwithstanding any thing in this section to the contrary such ivory introduced into the Protectorate for the purpose aforesaid and in accordance with the conditions imposed by such rules shall be deemed to be lawfully possessed and exported from the Protectorate.

8. No person shall use any poison, or, without a special license, any dynamite or other explosive for the killing or taking of any fish.

Restriction on  
killing fish.

9. Where it appears to the Commissioner that any method used for killing or capturing animals or fish is unduly destructive, he may, by proclamation, prohibit such method or prescribe the conditions under which any method may be used: and if any person uses any method so prohibited, or use any method otherwise than according to the conditions so prescribed, he shall be liable to the same penalties as for a breach of this Ordinance.

Power to pro-  
hibit destruc-  
tive methods  
of capture.

10. Save as provided by this Ordinance, or by any proclamation under this Ordinance, or by the Birds Protection Regulations 1901 or by the East Africa Wild Birds Protection Ordinance 1903 or any amendment thereof any person may hunt, kill, or capture any animal not mentioned in any of the Schedules, or any fish.

Animals and  
fish which may  
be killed with-  
out license.

### GAME RESERVE.

11. The areas described in the Fifth Schedule hereto are hereby declared to be game reserves.

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may by Proclamation declare any other portion of the Protectorate to be a game reserve, and may define or alter the limits of any game reserve, and this Ordinance shall apply to every such game reserve.

Power to vary  
game reserves.

Save as provided in this Ordinance any person who hunts, kills, or captures any animal in a game reserve, or is found within a game reserve under circumstances showing that he was unlawfully in pursuit of any animal, shall be guilty of a breach of this Ordinance.

Prohibition on  
hunting etc.  
any animal in  
a Game  
Reserve.

### LICENSES TO EUROPEANS &c.

12. The following licenses may be granted by the Commissioner or any Collector or such person or persons as may be authorised by the Commissioner, that is to say:—

Licenses and  
by whom  
issued.

- (1) A Sportsman's license;
- (2) A Public Officer's license;
- (3) A Settler's license; and
- (4) A Landholder's license.

The following fees shall be payable for licenses, that is to say, for a Sportsman's license 750 rupees, for a Public Officer's license, or a Settler's licence, 150 rupees and for a Landholder's license 45 rupees.

Every license shall except as herein-after provided be in force for one year only from the date of issue.

Provided that a Public Officer's license may be granted for a single period of 14 consecutive days on payment of a fee of 30 rupees but not more than one such license shall be issued to the same Public Officer within a period of twelve months.

Every license, except a Public Officer's fourteen days license, unexpired on the 31st day of March 1906 shall remain in force for one year from the date of issue, but such license shall be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Every license shall bear the name in full of the person to whom it is granted, the date of issue, the period of its duration, and the signature of the Commissioner, Collector or other person authorised to grant licenses.

The applicant for a license may be required to give security by bond or deposit, not exceeding rupees two thousand, for his compliance with this Ordinance, and with the additional conditions (if any) contained in his license.

A license is not transferable.

Every license must be produced when called for by any officer of the Protectorate Government or by any officer of the Uganda Railway specially authorised in writing by the Commissioner, and any license holder who fails without reasonable cause to produce it when called for shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

In granting licenses under this Ordinance a Collector or any person authorised to grant licenses shall observe any general or particular instructions of the Commissioner.

13. A Sportsman's license, and a Public Officer's license respectively authorise the holder to hunt, kill, or capture animals of any of the species mentioned in the third schedule, but unless the license otherwise provides, not more than the number of each species fixed by the second column of that Schedule.



The holder of a Sportsman's or Public Officer's license granted under this Ordinance may by the license animals. be authorised to kill or capture additional animals of any such species on payment of such additional fees as may be prescribed by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner may in special cases grant at a fee of Sportsman's rupees one hundred and fifty a Sportsman's license license may be to a person entitled to take out a Settler's granted to a license. Settler.

14. A Settler's license authorises the holder to hunt, kill, Animals which or capture animals of the species and to the may be hunted under a number mentioned in the Fourth Schedule only. Settler's license.

15. (1) A Public Officer's license shall not be granted To whom except to a Public Officer and a Settler's license Public Officer's shall not be granted except to a Settler but a or Settler's. Sportsman's license may be granted to a Settler. license may be granted.

(2) The holder of a Settler's or Landholder's license Exchange of may surrender his license and take out a Sports- Settler's or Landholder's man's license; and in such case the sum which has license. been paid in respect of the surrendered license shall be deducted from the sum which such person would otherwise be required to pay for a sports- man's license; provided that a sportsman's license so granted shall expire on the same date as that on which the surrendered license would have expired and that all animals captured or killed under the surrendered license shall count towards the animals which may be captured or killed under the Sportsman's license.

16. Should the holder of a Public Officer license cease to be a public Officer during the currency of such Public Officer's license his license shall thereupon expire. Public Officer's license to expire on holder ceasing to be a Public Officer but Sportsman's license may be taken out on terms.

Provided that if the person whose license has expired under the provisions of this section alone takes out a sportsman's license the sum which has been paid by such person in respect of the license so expired shall if such person so elects be deducted from the sum which he would otherwise be required to pay for a sportsman's license.

Provided that in such case all animals killed under the license which has so expired shall count towards the animals

which may be killed under the sportsman's license, and the sportsman's license shall expire on the same date as that on which the original license would have expired if the holder thereof had continued to be a public officer.

17. When a license similar to a public officer's license under these Regulations has been granted in the Uganda Protectorate, that license shall authorise the holder to hunt, kill, or capture game in the East Africa Protectorate, in all respects as if the license had been granted in the East Africa Protectorate, provided that such license shall be first endorsed by a Collector or other authorised officer of the East Africa Protectorate: provided also that any authority to kill or capture additional animals not permitted under the corresponding East Africa license shall be void.

Public Officer's  
license issued  
in Uganda  
valid in East  
Africa.

18. (1) An occupier of land may take out a landholder's license and may also take out a similar license at the same fee for any person permanently employed by him in connection with the land.

(2) The license shall only permit game to be hunted, killed, or captured on the land of the holder of the license or of his employer who has taken out the license.

Limited to  
Game on  
holder's land.

(3) The license shall not authorise animals in the First Schedule or the females or young of animals mentioned in the Second Schedule to be hunted killed or captured.

Protection  
of certain  
animals.

(4) The license shall permit the animals mentioned in the Third and Fourth Schedules to be hunted killed or captured and the limitation of the number of animals to be hunted killed or captured therein contained shall not apply.

Animals which  
may be hunted  
under.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this section the holder of a landholder's license will be subject in all respects to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Conditions.

19. When a person holding a landholder's license holds also a settler's license, animals killed or captured on his own land under his landholder's license, shall not count towards the animals he is entitled to kill under his settler's license.

Condition  
where held  
with Settler's  
license.

20. Any landholder, or his servant, finding an animal mentioned in the schedules spoiling his crops or doing damage to his holding may kill the same if such act is necessary for the protection of his crops or holding, but he shall give notice thereof to the Collector of the District without delay, and the head, horns, tusks, and skin or feathers shall be the property of the Government and shall be dealt with as the Collector may direct.

21. Animals mentioned in the Schedules killed or captured by the holder of a license other than a landholder's license upon private land at the request of the occupier and for the protection of his crops or holding shall not count towards the number of animals that person is entitled to kill under his license but in such case the head, horns, tusks, skins and feathers of such animals shall be the property of the Government and shall be dealt with as the Collector may direct.

22. No person shall be entitled to hunt, kill, or capture animals mentioned in the schedules on private lands unless he is duly licensed under the provisions of this Ordinance.

23. The Commissioner may grant a special license to any person to collect Ostrich eggs, or where it appears proper to the Commissioner for scientific or administrative reasons, he may grant a special license to any person, not being a native, to kill or capture animals of any one or more species mentioned in any of the Schedules or to kill, hunt, or capture in a game reserve specified beasts or birds of prey, or other animals whose presence is detrimental to the purposes of the game reserve; or in particular cases, to kill, or capture, as the case may be, in a game reserve, an animal of any one or more species mentioned in the Schedules.

The Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, grant a special license to any person being a European or American, resident in any station situate in or near a game reserve, to kill or capture specified birds and noxious animals in such game reserve, or in such part thereof as shall be defined on such license or otherwise.

In the Uganda Railway Zone whether included in a game reserve or not it shall be lawful to kill or capture any beast of prey.

A special license shall be subject to such conditions as to fees and security (if any), number, sex, and age of specimens,

district and seasons for hunting, and other matter, as the Commissioner may prescribe.

When the Collector or Assistant Collector, or other European Officer of the Protectorate Government, in a district comprising a game reserve, is the holder of a Public Officer's license, the Commissioner may grant a special license authorising the officer to hunt, kill, or capture, in the game reserve, such animals as may be allowed by his public officer's license.

Save as aforesaid, the holder of a special license shall be subject to the general provisions of this Ordinance, and to the provisions relating to holders of licenses.

24. The Commissioner may by rule prescribe the forms of  
 Forms of licenses issued under the provisions of this  
 licenses. Ordinance.

Every license holder shall keep a register of the animals  
 Game register. killed or captured by him in the form specified in the Sixth Schedule.

The register shall be submitted as often as convenient, but  
 Return of not less frequently than once in three months, to  
 game killed. the nearest Collector or Assistant Collector, who shall countersign the entries up to date and retain a copy thereof.

Any person authorised to grant licenses may at any time  
 Production of call upon any license holder to produce his register  
 Register for for inspection.  
 inspection.

Every holder of a license must within 15 days after his license has expired produce or send to the Collector of the district in which he resides the register of the animals killed or captured by him under his license.

Every person holding a sportsman's license shall before leaving the Protectorate submit his Register to the Deputy Commissioner.

If any holder of a license fails to keep his register truly or  
 Failure to keep to produce his license as required by this section  
 or produce an he shall be guilty of an offence against this  
 offence. Ordinance.

25. The Commissioner may revoke any license when he is  
 Revocation of satisfied that the holder has been guilty of a  
 licenses. breach of any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of the conditions of his license or has connived with any other person in any such breach, or that in any matters in relation thereto he has acted otherwise than in good faith.

26. The Commissioner may at his discretion direct that a license under this Ordinance shall be refused to any applicant.

27. Any person whose license has been lost or destroyed may obtain a fresh license for the remainder of his term on payment of such a fee as the licensing authority may fix not exceeding Rupees five.

28. No license granted under this Ordinance shall entitle the holder to hunt, kill, or capture any animal, or to trespass upon private property without the consent of the owner or occupier.

29. Any person who, after having killed or captured animals to the number and of the species authorised by his license, proceeds to hunt, kill, or capture any animals which he is not authorised to kill or capture, shall be guilty of a breach of this Ordinance.

30. Persons in the employment of holders of licenses may, without license, assist such holders of licenses in hunting animals, but shall not use fire-arms.

In any case of a breach of the provisions of this Section the license of every license holder concerned in the breach shall be liable to forfeiture, and such license holder shall be guilty of an offence.

31. The Commissioner or any person authorised by him in that behalf may, at his discretion, require any person importing fire-arms or ammunition that may be used by such person for the purposes of killing game or other animals to take out a license under this Ordinance, and may refuse to allow the fire-arms or ammunition to be taken from the public warehouse until such license is taken out. Save as aforesaid, nothing in this Ordinance shall affect the provisions of "The East Africa Fire-arms Regulations, 1896," or any amendment thereof or substitution therefor.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON KILLING GAME BY NATIVES.

32. When the members of any native tribe or the native inhabitants of any village appear to be dependent on the flesh of wild animals for their subsistence, the Collector of the district may with the approval of the Commissioner, by order addressed to the

Chief of the tribe or Headman of the village, authorise the tribesmen or inhabitants, as the case may be, to kill animals within such area, and subject to such conditions as to mode of hunting, number, species, and sex of animals and otherwise, as may be prescribed by the order.

Restriction or game which may be killed of any animal mentioned in the First Schedule.

Provisions re licenses not to apply. The provisions of this Ordinance with respect to holders of licenses shall not apply to a member of a tribe or native inhabitant of a village to which an order under this Section applies.

Other provisions to apply: Save as aforesaid, the general provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to every native who is authorised under this section, and a breach of any order shall be a breach of this Ordinance.

33. The Collector of a district may, with the approval of the Commissioner, grant a license, similar to a Sportsman's or Settler's license to any native, upon such terms as to fees and other conditions as the Commissioner may direct.

Native game licenses.

## LEGAL PROCEDURE.

34. Where any public officer of the East Africa Protectorate thinks it expedient for the purposes of verifying the register of a license-holder, or suspects that any person has been guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of the conditions of his license he may inspect and search, or authorise any subordinate officer to inspect and search any baggage, packages, waggons, tents, building, or caravan belonging to or under the control of such person or his agent, and if the officer finds any heads, horns, tusks, skins, feathers or other remains of the animals appearing to have been killed, or any live animals appearing to have been captured, in contravention of this Ordinance, he shall seize and take the same before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Power to search and seize etc.

35. Any person who hunts, kills, or captures any animals in contravention of this Ordinance, or otherwise commits any breach of the provisions of this Ordinance or of the conditions of his license shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to Rupees one thousand, and

Penalties.

where the offence relates to more animals than two, to a fine in respect of each animal which may extend to Rupees five hundred and in either case to imprisonment of either kind which may extend to two months, with or without fine.

In all cases on conviction any Ostrich eggs or any heads, horns, tusks, skins, feathers or other remains of animals found in the possession of the offender or his agent, and all live animals captured in contravention of this Ordinance shall be liable to forfeiture.

If the person convicted is the holder of a license his license may be revoked by the Court.

Revocation of  
licenses by  
Court.

36. Where in any proceeding under this Ordinance any fine is imposed, the Court may award any sum or sums not exceeding half the total fine to any informer or informers.

Payment of  
informers.

37. This Ordinance may be cited as "The East Africa Game Ordinance 1906" and shall come into operation on the first day of April 1906.

Short title and  
commence-  
ment of Ordi-  
nance.

## REPEAL.

38. The following Regulations and Ordinances and all Proclamations, Orders and Rules thereunder are hereby repealed.

Repeals.

The East Africa Game Regulations 1900.

The Game Ordinance 1904 (No. 11 of 1904).

The East Africa Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance 1905 (No. 4 of 1905).

The Game Amendment Ordinance 1905 (No. 6 of 1905).

The Game Ordinance 1906 (No. 2 of 1906).

Provided as follows :—

Savings.

- (1) Where any legal proceedings have been begun under the said repealed Regulations or Ordinances the same shall be continued as if this Ordinance had not been made.
- (2) Any person who has before the first day of April 1906 committed any offence against

any of the said repealed Regulations or Ordinances or has committed any breach of any conditions prescribed on any license granted thereunder shall be proceeded against and punished as if this Ordinance had not been made.

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## SCHEDULES.

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### First Schedule.

Animals not to be hunted, killed or captured, by any person, except under Special License.

1. Giraffe
2. Buffalo
3. Elephant (having tusk ivory weighing less than 60 lbs),
4. Vulture (any species).
5. Secretary-bird.
6. Owl (any species).
7. Ostrich (female or young).
8. Greater Kudu (District of Baringo only).
9. Rhinoceros, on the North side of the Uganda Railway and within ten miles thereof between Sultan Hamud Station and Machakos Road Station.

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### Second Schedule.

Animals, the females of which are not to be hunted, killed, or captured, when accompanying their young, and the young of which are not to be captured except under Special License.

1. Rhinoceros
2. Hippopotamus
3. Zebra
4. Chevrotain (Dorcatherium)
5. All antelopes or Gazelles not mentioned in the First Schedule.
6. Elephant.



### Third Schedule.

Animals, limited numbers of which may be killed or captured under a Sportsman's or Public Officer's License.

KIND.	NUMBER ALLOWED.
1. Elephant (having tusk ivory weighing not less than 60 lbs.)	2
2. Rhinoceros.	2
3. Hippopotamus.	2
4. Zebra.	2
5. Antelopes and Gazelles.—	

#### CLASS A.

Eland ( <i>Taurotragus</i> )	1 Bull
Oryx ( <i>Gemsbeck</i> <i>Calotis</i> or <i>Beisa</i> .)	2
Hippotragus ( <i>Sable</i> .)	1 Bull
„ ( <i>Roan</i> )	1 „
Strepsiceros ( <i>kudu</i> ) (except in the Baringo District)	2
Topi ( <i>Damaliscus Jimela</i> .)	2
Neumann's Hartbeest ( <i>Bubalis Neumanni</i> .)	2
Bongo ( <i>Boocercus Eurycerus Isaaci</i> .)	1
6. Colobi and other fur monkeys	2
7. Aard-Varks ( <i>Orycteopus</i> )	2
8. Cheetah ( <i>Cynaelurus</i> .)	2
9. Aardwolf ( <i>proteles</i> .)	2
10. Ostrich (male only.)	2
11. Marabout.	2
12. Egret of each species.	2
13. Antelopes and Gazelles—	2

#### Class B.

Any species other than those in Class A	10
14. Chevrotains ( <i>Dorcatherium</i> )	10
Topi ( <i>Jubaland</i> only)	8

### Fourth Schedule.

Animals limited number of which may be killed or Captured under a Settler's License.

Kind.

Number of animals allowed.

1. Hippopotamus.	2.
2 The following Antelopes and Gazelles only.	5 animals in all in any calendar month, made up of animals of a single species or of several ; provided, however, that not more than 10 animals altogether of any one species shall be killed during the period for which the license is available other than Grant's Gazelle, Thomson's Gazelle, Jackson's & Coke's Hartebeest (Bubalis), Reed Buck.
(I) Grant's Gazelle.	
(II) Thomson's Gazelle.	
(III) Jackson's and Coke's Hartebeest (Bubalis).	
(IV) Impala (Aepyceros).	
(V) Reedbuck (Cervicapra).	
(VI) Duiker (Cephalophus).	
(VII) Klipspringer (Oreotragus).	
(VIII) Steinbuck (Rhaphiceros).	
(IX) Waterbuck (Cobus).	
(X) Wilderbeest (Gnu) Connochaetes.	
(XI) Bushbuck (Tragelaphus Roualeyni).	
(XII) Paa (Medoqua & Nesotragus).	

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### Fifth Schedule.

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### GAME RESERVE.

I. An area bounded :—

- (1) By the North-Eastern limit of the Uganda Railway Zone from the Tsavo river to the bridge across the Ngong river, near Nairobi.

(2) By the right bank of the Ngong river to the edge of the Kikuyu forest and along the edge of the forest to the Mbagathi river to its source.

(3) By a line drawn from the source of the Mbagathi river straight across the Northern slope of Donyo Lamuyu (Ngongo Bagas), thence across Suswa to Mau Escarpment, which it follows South to the Guaso Nyiro and thence to the German frontier thence following the German frontier to the Tsavo river.

(4) By the left bank of the Tsavo river from its source to its intersection by the Uganda Railway.  
The aforesaid area shall be known as the Southern Game Reserve.

## II An area bounded :—

(1) On the North by the 3rd parallel of Latitude.

(2) On the East by the 39th meridian of Longitude.

(3) On the south by the Guaso Nyiro from the point at which it is intersected by the 39th Meridian of Longitude to its junction with the Guaso Narok, and then by a line drawn from the said point of junction to the source of the small stream (Mungatan) entering the North Easternmost Bay of Lake Baringo, following this Stream down stream, the boundary line continues along the North shore of Lake Baringo and thence is drawn Northwestward to the Western source of the River Oron in the Kamasia Mountains, from this point the line is carried in a North-Westerly direction along the Northern flanks of the Kamasia and Elgeyo Plateaux till it reaches the right bank of the river Weiwei or Turkwell.

(4) The river Weiwei or Turkwell on the West by following the right bank thereof down stream to Lake Rudolph.

The aforesaid area shall be known as the Northern Game Reserve.

## III All Forest Areas proclaimed under the provisions of the "East Africa Forestry Regulations 1902."

## GAME REGISTER.

Species.	Number.	Sex.	Locality.	Date.	Remarks.

I declare that the above is a true record of all animals  
killed by me in the Protectorate under the license  
granted me on the 190 .  
Passed

190 . . . . .

(Signature of examining Officer.)

**Notice.**

A special license may be granted to the holder of a Sportsman's or Public Officer's Game License by a Sub-Commissioner of a Province authorising such person to hunt, kill, or capture.

1 Bull Giraffe.

The fee payable for such special license is rupees seventy-five (75). The fee is payable in advance and is not returnable in the event of no animal being killed or captured under a special license.

**Mombasa,**

Dated this 14th day  
of April, 1906.

J. HAYES SADLER

His Majesty's Commissioner.

## Rule.

Rule issued by His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate under the provision of the East Africa Game Ordinance 1906.

Mombasa,

J. HAYES SADLER

Dated this 14th day  
of April, 1906.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

## FORM OF LICENSE.

1. Licenses issued under the East Africa Game Ordinance 1906 shall be in the following form :—

No. 1.      SPORTSMAN'S LICENSE (FEE 750 RUPEES) OR PUBLIC  
OFFICER'S LICENSE (FEE 150 RUPEES).

A.B., of \_\_\_\_\_, is hereby licensed to hunt, kill, or capture wild animals within the East Africa Protectorate for one year from the date hereof, but subject to the provisions and restrictions of "The East Africa Game Ordinance 1906."

The said A.B. is authorised, subject to the said Regulations, to kill or capture the following animals in additions to the number of same species allowed by the Regulations that is to say :—

Fee paid (Rupees).

Dated this      day of      1906.

Signed

Commissioner (or Collector).

No. 2.      SETTLER'S GAME LICENSE (FEE 150 RUPEES).

C.B., of \_\_\_\_\_, is hereby licensed to hunt, kill, or capture wild animals within the \_\_\_\_\_ district of the East Africa Protectorate for one year from the date hereof, but subject to the provisions and restrictions of "The East Africa Game Ordinance 1906."

Dated this      day of      1906.

Signed.

Commissioner (or Collector.)

### No. 3. LANDHOLDER'S GAME LICENSE (FEE 45 RUPEES).

E.F., of \_\_\_\_\_, is hereby licensed to hunt, kill, or capture wild animals on land in the occupation of\* \_\_\_\_\_ in the East Africa Protectorate for one year from the date hereof, but subject to the provisions and restrictions of "The East Africa Game Ordinance 1906."

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1906.

Signed.

Commissioner (or Collector);

\* Insert name of licensee or of his employer as the case may be.

Various changes are under consideration and the information contained in these Regulations cannot be guaranteed as absolutely correct.

## EAST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society was established in 1901, at Nairobi. H. M. Commissioner is President and there are eight Vice Presidents. The committee consists of seven members, Mr. C. H. Tritton being Honorary Secretary, and Mr. James, Honorary Treasurer. The objects of the society are to promote and encourage in every possible way agriculture and horticulture in East Africa and Uganda, by:—

1. The establishment of regular Shows at Nairobi or at such other centres as from time to time may be considered advisable, the show to be an inclusive one, and to include all products and articles produced by, and connected with agriculture, &c.

2. The combination of all agricultural interests.

3. Meetings at which papers are read and addresses given by members or others;

4. Obtaining information from competent authorities in connection with the introduction of economic products &c.

5. Forming a collection of reports from members giving their experiences in connection with any experiments in agriculture &c.

6. Forming a collection of products for future reference;

7. The giving of prizes and the introduction of diplomas for excellence of exhibits at the Society's Shows.

8. The collection of rainfall records ;
9. The publication of a Journal :
10. The obtaining of information in connection with any animal or vegetable disease :
11. Introduction of plants of economic products and distribution of same to members on system of cash payments.
12. The gradual collection of works of reference on agriculture, &c. which can be lent to members.

The yearly subscription is Rs. 10, payable on election ; a subscription, whenever paid, terminates on December 31st. The East Africa Quarterly is the Society's Journal and is supplied to members on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 2-6-0 including postage, to non-members Rs. 4-6-0 including postage.

The Society has held several shows at Nairobi and one at Mombasa.

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## NAIROBI MUNICIPALITY.

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### **Population.**

4737 Composed of 350 Europeans, 94 Eurasians, 295 Goanese, 1,752 Indians, 2,246 Africans.

### **Area.**

The Municipal area has a circumference of nearly  $9\frac{3}{4}$  miles with a radius of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Sub-Commissioner's Office.

### **Road Mileage.**

There are  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles of roads within the area.

### **Rateable value.**

Rs. 168,420.

### **Revenue.**

The estimated Revenue for 1906 including a grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,275 is Rs. 51,191.

### **Constitution.**

The Municipality is administered by a nominated Committee composed as follows :—

Chairman, The Collector, Nairobi, and 12 Members, six of whom are non official residents.

## Functions.

The Municipal Committee is responsible for the carrying out of the Township Rules of 1904, 1905 and 1906 and for the general good order of the Town. It has no control over water supply or the construction and repairs to roads, bridges, or drains.

## Land.

The Municipality owns no land, but areas have been reserved by the Government for Municipal purposes of sufficient extent to meet future requirements, including Public parks and gardens.

## Water supply.

The water supply is under the control of the Uganda Railway. The water is conducted in iron pipes from the source and is laid on to the Town by means of 175 stand-pipes. The average daily consumption is 45,000 gallons. The water rate is Rs. 5 per month per stand pipe.

## Lighting.

The Town is at present lighted by 177 oil lamps. It is however expected that electric lights will shortly be installed throughout.

## Places of Worship and cemeteries.

1. English Church 1 Roman Catholic Church 2 Mahommedan Mosques, 2 Hindu Temples, 1 Khoja Jam-math, 1 European Cemetery, 1 Masonic Temple.

## Hotels.

There are 5 hotels in Government Road.

## Bank.

National Bank of India, Station Road.

## Markets.

The Jeevanjee Market for Indians contains 79 stalls, an auction hall and a central court.

The Native Market accommodates about 200 natives.

## Places of Amusement.

1. The Nairobi Club (Members 240) to which is attached the Gymkhana Club and grounds for cricket, lawn tennis &c.

2. Parklands Sports Club.



3. The Railway Institute, Sports Club and Cricket ground.
4. The Turf Club and Race Course.
5. The Travellers Club.
6. The Nairobi Dramatic Club.

### Societies.

The East Africa Agricultural and Horticultural Society and the Colonists' Association have their head quarters in the Town.

### Volunteers.

1. The Nairobi (and district) Volunteer Corps, formed in November 1905, has its Head Quarters at the Town Hall.
2. The Railway Volunteers have their Head Quarters at the Railway Offices.

### Officials.

Town Clerk	... E. L. Sanderson, M.A. Cantab.
Protectorate Medical Officer of Health	... W. J. Radford, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Sanitary Inspector	... G. H. Outram.
Chief Clerk	... E. S. Hargreaves.
Rate Collector	... J. S. Perreira.
Clerk to M. O. H.	... P. S. Fialtho.

### VALIS.

Name.	Place.	Date of Appointment.
Salim bin Khalfan Al-Busaid	Mombasa	1894.
Ali bin Salim Al-Busaid	„ (Asst. Vali)	1897.
Sef bin Salim Al-Busaid	Lamu	1904.
Rashid bin Salim Elmazrui	Malindi	1895.
Mohamed bin Sud Elmazrui	Mambrui (Asst. Vali)	1904.
Said bin Abdalla Bahashuen	Takaungu (Asst. Vali)	1902.

VALIS.—*Contd.*

Name.	Place.	Date of Appointment.
Abubakari bin Ali Elhasraji el-ba-Urii	Vanga	1896.
Omari bin Isa Makatwa	Siu	1893.
Sheikh Tiro bin Sheikh Shekue El Bajun	Faza	1894.
Sherif Habib	Kismayu	1903.
Ali bin Somo El-Bajun	Mkonumbi	1901.
MUDIRS.		
Abdalla bin Rashid	Mtanganyiko	
Said bin Abdalla Bhargose	Mtwapa	
Mbarak bin Said Bahashuen	Tiwi	
Slime bin Said Timami	Gazi	
Fathil bin Omari el-Bouri	Roka	
Mahomed bin Juma	Arabuko	

**WAKF COMMISSION.**

The definition of the word Wakf, which is a Mahomedan institution, is an endowment, and Wakf property is property dedicated to pious uses.

The main objects of the Commission are briefly :—

1 To prevent the diversion of Wakf property to improper uses.

2 To insure its due administration.

3 To keep a register of all Wakf property.

The Wakf Commissioners' Regulations were published in the "Official Gazette" of September 15th, 1900.

The Commissioners are :—

Wali Salim bin Khalfan

Wali Ali bin Salim

Sheikh Mahomed bin Fasih

Sheikh Mahomed bin Abdurahman

Mr R. W. Hamilton

Mr. A. Marsden

Mr. G. E. Powter (Secretary)

# UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

## LIST OF COMMISSIONERS.

Sir Gerald Portal, K.C.M.G.; 1893.  
 Major J. R. C. Macdonald, R. E.  
 Col. Colville, C. B., 1893—1895.  
 F. J. Jackson, C. B., (Acting), 1895.  
 E. J. L. Berkley, C. B., 1895—1899.  
 Col. Ternan, D.S.O., Acting during absence of E. J. Berkeley, 1896.  
 G. Wilson, C.B., Acting during absence of Col. Ternan 1897.  
 Sir H. H. Johnston. G.C.M.G.K.C.B., 1899—1901.  
 F. J. Jackson, C.B. (Acting) 1901—1902.  
 Col. Hayes Sadler, C.B., April 1st, 1902.—to Dec. 1905.  
 G. Wilson C.B. (Acting) Dec. 8th 1905—April 26th 1906.  
 H. Hesketh Bell C.M.G. December 8th 1905.

## KINGS OF UGANDA.

Kamanya, (approximate) 1800—1836.  
 Suna, 1836—1860.  
 Mtesa, 1860—1880.  
 Mwanga 1884—1888, deposed.  
 Kiwewa, 1888.  
 Kalema, 1888—1889.  
 Mwanga, 1889—1897, deported.  
 Daudi Chwa, 1897.

## 1906.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief	... H. Hesketh Bell, C.M.G.
Inspector General of the King's African Rifles	... Brigadier General Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy Commissioner	... George Wilson, C.B.
Commandant 4th K. A. R.	... Lt.-Colonel L. R. H. Pope-Henessey.
Senior Judge	... G. F. M. Ennis.
Judge	... W. M. Carter.

Sub-Commissioners	... C. W. Fowler, C.M.G., Nimule.
	... S. C. Tomkins, C.M.G., Kampala.
	... A. G. Boyle, Jinja.
	... F. A. Knowles, (Acting) Mbarara.
Secretary to the Administration	... J. F. Cunningham.
Treasurer	... G. D. Smith, C.M.G.
Principal Medical Officer	... Col. J. Will, R.A.M.C.
Superintendent of Marine	... C. W. Fowler, C.M.G.
Chief of Customs	... F. A. C. Mignon.
Local Auditor	... W. A. Bowring.
Director of Public Works	... F. Pordage.
Director of Transport	... J. P. Russell.
Postmaster General	... J. T. Gosling.
Chief Surveyor & Land Officer	... R. C. Allen.
Superintendent of Telegraphs	... L. E. Caine.
Crown Advocate	... W. A. Russell.
Asst. Supt. of Telegraphs	... Capt. W. T. E. Wallace.
Asst. Secty. to the Administration	A. C. Knollys.

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## COLLECTORS.

J. Martin	F. A. Knowles (Acting Sub- Commissioner Mbarara)
F. Spire	F. H. Leakey.
C. W. Guy Eden	L. H. Cubitt.
T. Grant	S. Browning.
	P. W. Cooper.

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## HEADS OF MISSIONS.

Church Missionary Society. Bishop Tucker, Headquarters: Namirembe Hill, Mengo.

The White Fathers. Sa grandeur Monseigneur Streicher. Head-quarters: Rubaga Hill, Mengo.

St. Joseph's Mission. Bishop Hanlon. Head-quarters: Nsambya Hill, Mengo.

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## SKETCH OF UGANDA.

In December 1890, owing to the efforts of Captain Lugard, a treaty was signed establishing the Company's Protectorate

over Uganda; four years later, on June 19th 1894, a British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed which included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Uganda Proper, bounded by the territories known as Usoga, Unyoro, Toro, Ankole, Buddu and Koki. The Protectorate has since been extended over the above mentioned districts. In July 1897 King Mwanga headed an insurrectionary movement, which was suppressed. He was captured and deported, his infant son Daudi Chwa being declared King of Uganda, with a native council of Regency. In September 1897, a mutiny broke out amongst the Soudanese troops, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting in circumstances of great danger, several British officers losing their lives. This crisis was marked by the unfailing loyalty of the natives of the country.

For the purposes of administration the Protectorate is divided into the following provinces, viz. :—

Central Province, comprising Usoga and Bukedi with the Elgon district.

The Kingdom of Uganda, including Uganda Proper.

The Western Province, composed of Unyoro, Toro and Ankole.

The Nile Province, consisting of Shuli, Bari, and Dodinga.

The official capital and head-quarters of the Administration is at Entebbe, which lies on the Lake shore slightly west of Murchison Bay, and is the principal port of Uganda, being in direct communication with Kisumu in the East Africa Protectorate by means of the s.s. "Sybil" "Winifred" and "William Mackinnon." There is now a weekly service with Kisumu, the time occupied in crossing being about 28 hours.

The native capital and chief missionary centre is at Mengo, which lies 23 miles in a northerly direction from Entebbe, and is now connected with the latter by a good cart and bicycle road.

Kampala consists of six hills, each being the head-quarters of a different community. The King's hill is called Mengo, and is occupied by the King of Uganda, his ministers and followers. The other hills are called, Namirembe, Rubaga, Nsambya, Nakasero and are occupied respectively by the Church Missionary Society, the White Fathers, St. Joseph's Mission and the military and civil officials.

The first approach of Europeans to Uganda took place in 1858, when Speke, who had been exploring with Burton, reached the south end of the Lake, which he named Victoria. Again,

in 1862, Speke and Grant discovered the source of the Nile, which flows from the Lake over what they named the Ripon Falls.

In 1875, Stanley visited Uganda, and the effect of his visit and opinions was to cause the Church Missionary Society to send out a mission, which started from Zanzibar in 1877. This was quickly followed by a mission of the White Fathers, and more recently by a mission of the Mill Hill Fathers. The country is now rapidly becoming more civilised, and the natives of Uganda Proper are beginning to realise the value of money and education.

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## SKETCH OF DISTRICTS.

The Central Province, comprising Usoga, Bukedi, and the Elgon district.

USOGA lies east of Uganda, divided from it by the Nile, and is bounded on the south by the Lake, and on the east by Kavirondo. The first European, probably, to enter Usoga was Bishop Hannington, who was murdered by the orders of Mwanga, King of Uganda, in 1885, at or near Lubu. It was through Peters' journey in 1890 that it first became known. Formerly it was a happy hunting ground, a "flesh pot" for Uganda, and any Buganda chief, who wanted food or women, simply crossed the Nile and raided, returning with what he wanted. The country never had the cohesion of a monarchy like Uganda, and is simply divided up amongst various small chiefs, each having been in the habit of raiding the other. The best known amongst the chiefs are Lubu, Wakoli, Nanyumba, Gabula, Oboja, and Sebendos. In former days, everyone going to Uganda passed through Usoga, and quickly learnt what adepts the Busoga were at thieving, a trait in their character that is still well developed. There is now a good main road connecting Jinja, the head-quarters of the Central Province, with Mumias and also with Bukedi. Jinja lies at the head of Napoleon Gulf, where the Nile leaves the Lake over the Ripon Falls. It is connected by ferry with Uganda, and is in telegraphic communication with Entebbe. There are missionary stations at Iganga, Jinja, and Kamuli in Gabulas country. ogle

**BUKEDI** lies north and north-east of Usoga. The present station is at Mubale on one of the slopes of Mount Elgon. The language varies in the different parts, and the people there resemble the Kavirondo in their habits. Mission stations are established at Budaka and Msawa.

**KINGDOM of Uganda and Koki** (see under sketch of Uganda)

**THE KINGDOM OF UGANDA** proper has a probable area of 16,600 square miles, and is sub-divided into twenty countries. The King is assisted in the Government of the country by a council of chiefs, called the Lukiko, of whom three are native ministers, the Katikiro, or prime minister, a chief justice, and a treasurer. Kampala is the head-quarters of the Administration of the Kingdom of Uganda, with Entebbe and Kakumiro as outlying stations under it. Throughout the country there are well laid main roads, with numerous mission stations of the three Missions scattered about.

**WESTERN PROVINCE**, composed of Toro, Unyoro, and Ankole. The official head-quarters of this Province are at Hoima, in Unyoro, with outlying stations at Mbarara in Ankole, and Fort Portal in Toro. There is also a transport depôt at Butiaba.

**UNYORO.**—The country is now beginning to recover from the effects of the endless internal fighting, which culminated when King Kabarega threw in his lot with Mwanga, and eventually was captured and removed from the country. There is now a good cart road connecting Hoima with Kampala and Butiaba, the transport depôt on Lake Albert, where there is a steel boat which goes to Wadelai. Hoima is also the head-quarters in this district for the different sects of missions, who have other stations outlying in the province. In 1862 Speke and Grant passed through and found the capital at Mruli, where Baker also arrived in 1864. In 1872, when Baker returned the capital had been moved to Masindi, where he found Kabarega ruling as king. In 1897 Kabarega was captured and removed. In 1900 the capital was removed to Hoima.

**Toro** lies immediately south of Unyoro, and was practically owned by Kabarega, till Captain Lugard in 1891 added it to the Company's possessions, placing Kasagama on the throne, and also building Fort Edward. The official

capital now is at Fort Portal within sight of the magnificent snow clad range of the Ruwenzori Mountain.

ANKOLE lies south of Toro, and is bounded on the east by Buddu and on the west by Lake Albert Edward. Stanley was the first European to give any account of it. He skirted the northern part in 1876, and passed through it in 1891, making a treaty with the King in that year, and placing it under the Protectorate of the Company. The present official station is at Mbarara.

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## **MERCHANTS' FIRMS IN ENTEBBE.**

UGANDA COY. LTD. KAMPALA (MANAGER MR. K. BORUP)

Victoria Nyanza Agency, Mr. H. Schultze, Acting German Vice-Consul; Società Coloniale Italiana; Camdbeit and Co., mining agents, official brokers, and auctioneers; Alidina Visram, general merchant; Souza Junior and Dias, general merchant; A. de Figueiredo, general merchant; Mr. Berti, proprietor Equatorial Hotel; East Africa Trading Co., general merchants. The Uganda Land Coy (Mr. A. E. Bertie-Smith). There also exists an unofficial Chamber of Commerce, President Mr. K. Borup; Vice-President Mr. A. E. Bertie-Smith; Secretary Mr. W. M. Gattrell, Entebbe.

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## **GAME RESERVES IN UGANDA.**

The Game Regulations are the same as those in force in the East Africa Protectorate. A license taken out in East Africa does not allow the holder to shoot in Uganda. The following are the game reserves:—

- I. A circle, nine miles in diameter, measured round the following places, the centre of the circle being the Collector's House: Entebbe, Jinja, Mbarara, Fort Portal, Hoima, Wadelai, Gondokoro, and Nimule.
- II. The Budonga Forest, Unyoro, bounded on the west by Lake Albert, on the east, north, and south, by the present limits of the forest as locally defined, the reserve to include the circle of nine miles diameter round Hoima Station.
- III. The western portion of the Toro district, bounded on the west by the frontier of the Congo Free State, on the north by Lake Albert, on the east by a line drawn due west from the Musisi River, to the source of the Mpanga.



and thence by the Mpanga River down to its entrance into Lake Duern (Ruisamba), and on the south by the north shores of Lake Duern and Lake Albert Edward.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

The Uganda Railway now being completed, the traveller to Uganda spends two days on the journey from Mombasa to Kisumu, the railway terminus and East Africa Protectorate port on Lake Victoria. From Kisumu he will take a day and half crossing the Lake to Entebbe (the official head-quarters of the Uganda Protectorate), on the Railway steamers s.s. "Winifred" and "Sybil" or from four to eight days in one of the numerous dhows plying between the latter place and Kisumu. Entebbe is now connected with all the outlying district stations by good main roads, suitable in most cases for wheeled traffic. The principal routes are as follows:—

Entebbe to Kampala is 23 miles along a good cart road, and is easily accessible in 4 hours or less by Ricksha which can be hired from the Uganda Ricksha Coy. Entebbe.

Kampala to Jinja, Usoga, is approximately 55 miles by either the new cart road just completed, or along the old road which goes, practically, straight up and down hill to the Nile, which divides Usoga from Uganda, and is crossed at a ferry above the Ripon Falls in canoes, Jinja being about half-a-mile away on the Usoga side.

Jinja to Bukedi and Masawa.—From Jinja there is a good riding and bicycling road to the Lake-Mpolo-gama, which divides Usoga and Budeki, and which has to be crossed in "dug outs."

Jinja to Budaka	On the Bukedi side an equally good road goes
10 miles	on to Mbale, at present the official station in
approx.	Bukedi on the western slopes of Mount Elgon.
" " Masawa	It is a comfortable eight days' march from
86 miles	Jinja to Mbale, and from Jinja to Kampala
approx.	four days.

A good cart road connects Entebbe with Kampala to Masaka, the official station in Buddu, and is continued to Mbarara, and Ankole.

From Kampala to Gondokoro via Hoima, Butiaba, Nimule, and Wadelai, the distance is 434 miles, of which 165 miles are by water. From Kampala to

Butiaba to Wadelai 72 miles Butiaba, the transport depôt on Lake Albert, the road is suitable for driving, though in many places very steep. At Butiaba a small pier has been built, alongside which Government boats load and unload. Here the traveller can make use of the Government boat, which generally does this stretch in three days. It is advisable before leaving Butiaba to purchase such things as sheep, fowls, potatoes, &c., as they are practically unobtainable down the Nile. On reaching Nimule the journey to Gondokoro is continued on foot along more of a well-beaten track than a road and probably occupies about six days' fair marching. On reaching Gondokoro, if the traveller desires to continue homewards via Khartoum, he will find that there is a connecting steamer once a month.

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## POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENTS.

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Entebbe is connected with Mombasa by a telegraph line which passes through Usoga, connecting Jinja and Kampala also with Entebbe. The line is opened to Wadelai and is being extended to Nimule. The rates are the same as in East Africa but to telegraph to Mombasa from Entebbe costs Rs. 1/- for eight words ordinary, and Rs. 2/- for eight words urgent.

Regarding Postal arrangements, there is now a regular service with Mombasa, and the European and East African mails are received and despatched every week at Entebbe, which has a daily service with Kampala. Letters for the Nile Province and Western Province are despatched from Kampala once a week, letters to the Central Province leave Kampala 3 times a week for Jinja. Kampala, Entebbe and Hoima are the only regular post-offices in charge of post-masters; in the out-districts the official in charge of the station receives and despatches letters and sells stamps only.

The Police are distributed as follows :—Busoga District 150; Kampala, 80; Entebbe, 110; Buddu, 50; Ankole, 119; Toro, 110; Unyoro, 110; Nile, 150; Uganda County Police, 189; Kakumiro 14.

## LIST OF OFFICIALS.

- ALLEN, Raymond Cecil, F.R.G.S., A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I.—Ed. at the Royal University of Ireland and at Queen's College, Cork, Diploma in Engineering, Queen's College, Cork; appointed, Aug. 1st, 1895, Assistant Engineer, London County Council, Water Supply and main drainage; resigned Dec. 1st 1900; Chief Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, Nov. 23rd 1900; Land Officer, Principal Registrar of Documents, Acting Commissioner of mines, March 31st 1905.
- ANDERSON, Robin Dunlop—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate 1903; Acting Director Uganda Transport, May 1906.
- BAINES, Dennis Lynch—Ed. at Wellington College and at Christ's College, Cambridge; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, March 1904.
- BELL, Henry Hesketh, C.M.G., (1903);—Ed. in Paris 3rd clk. gov-in-Chief's office, Barbados, May 1882; transferred to treasury dept. Grenada, 1883; Supervisor of Customs, Gold Coast, Jan. 1890; Sen. Asst. Treasurer, Gold Coast, Aug. 1891; Act. Dist. Commr. and Sheriff, Accra, 1892; Ag. Col. Treas, 1893; rec. gen., Bahamas, Dec. 1894; represented Harbhour Isld. in House of Assembly 1895-6; ag. col. sec. July to Oct. 1897, Apl. to Nov. 1898; admnsr. Dominica, Aug. 1899; ag. gov. Leeward Islds, Aug. 1904 and from June, 1905; H. M. Commissioner, Uganda Protectorate, Dec. 1905; author of "Geography of the Gld Coast," "Obeah," &c.
- BOAZMAN, Henry—M.S.E.; Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, July 1903.
- DE BOLTZ, William Henry—Entered the Uganda Protectorate Service, May 1900; Organised the Uganda Printing Department; appointed to the permanent staff of the Uganda Protectorate, Nov. 1903.
- BOOTY, Arthur Ernest—Assistant Accountant, Uganda Protectorate, February 15th, 1898; 1st Assistant Treasurer, April 1st, 1902; Actg. Deputy Treasurer, May 1906.
- BOWRING, Walter Andrew—Colonial Audit Branch of Exchequer and Audit Department, Dec. 1st, 1894; Assistant Auditor, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Railway, Feb. 13th, 1899; Acting Local Auditor, Uganda Protectorate, April 1899 to March 1906; Acting Auditor, Somali Coast, Nov. 1900 to March 1901 and March to May, 1902; Local Auditor, Uganda Protectorate, May 1st 1902.

**BOYLE, Alexander George**—Ed. at Charterhouse, Clifton College and R. I. E. C., Coopers Hill; Private Secretary to the Senior Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements, 1893; resigned 1895; Assistant Accountant, Uganda Protectorate, Sept. 18th, 1895; Acting Secretary to H. M. Commissioner, Uganda Protectorate, Feb. 1896 to April 1898; Acting Chief Accountant, March 1899 to Feb. 1900: 1st Assistant Accountant, April 1st 1900; Acting Secretary to the Administration, May 1901 to Jan. 1902; appointed Collector with seniority of Sept. 18th, 1895, April 1st 1902; Assistant Secretary, April 1st 1902; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Central Province, Dec. 1st 1903; Sub-Commissioner, Jan. 1st 1905.

**BROWN, Ernest**—Assistant, Scientific and Forestry Department, Uganda Protectorate, 1903.

**BROWNING, Sidney**—Assistant Collector and Commissariat Officer, British Central Africa Protectorate, 1893; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, May 2nd, 1900; Assistant Treasurer, June 27th, 1901; Collector, Jan. 1st, 1905.

**CARTER, William Morris**—Ed. at King's School, Canterbury and Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A., B.C.L., Certificate of honour, Bar examination, 1899; Special Prize of Council of Legal Education in Constitutional Law; Registrar and Principal Registrar of Documents, East Africa Protectorate, Jan. 1902; Acting Town Magistrate, Mombasa, April 1902; Magistrate, Oct. 1st, 1902; Judge of the High Court, Uganda Protectorate Jan. 15th, 1904.

**COOPER, Philip Ward**—Assistant Auditor, East Africa Protectorate, Oct. 9th, 1900; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, April 1st, 1902; Collector, April 1st, 1905.

**COOTE, John Mathew**—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, November 1905.

**CUBITT, Lewis Hill**—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, April 15th, 1901; Acting Assistant Secretary, 1902; Collector, Mbale 1904; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Central Province, 1905.

**CUNNINGHAM, James Francis, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.**—Ed. at Kings College London and privately; Secretary to British Central African Administration, Sept. 24th, 1892; organised Printing Department and was appointed Editor of the Official Gazette, June 1894; served as

volunteer in campaign against Zarafi, etc. 1895; (received Central Africa medal); won gold medal offered by Zomba rifle club 1897 and the Edwards cup, 1898; Chief British Commissioner for delimitation of Anglo-Portuguese boundary in British Central Africa May 24th, 1899; Private Secretary to Sir Harry Johnston's special mission to Uganda, Aug. 24th, 1899; passed examinations at Middle Temple and admitted a law student, June 29th, 1900; admitted to Gray's Inn, July 1st 1900; Secretary to the Uganda Administration, April 1st 1901; appointed Judicial Officer, July 19th, 1900; carried on duties of Chief Judicial Officer and Registrar in Uganda, April 10th, 1900 to Dec. 9th 1900; acting at Head-quarters for Special Commissioner during his tour of inspection May 28th to June 8th, 1900 and during the Deputy Commissioner's absence with Nandi Expedition, Jan. 9th to Feb. 16th 1901; present post, Secretary to the Administration; joined the Uganda Volunteer Reserve 1903; elected Secretary, Jan. 24th, 1905; won championship cup, March 1905.

DAIN, Charles Kenneth—Assistant Treasurer, Uganda Protectorate, May 1904.

DASHWOOD, Cecil Edward—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, April 1st, 1902.

DAWE, Morley Thomas—Assistant, Scientific and Forestry Department, Uganda Protectorate, Nov. 7th, 1902; officer in Charge of Scientific and forestry department, November 1st 1903.

EDEN, Charles William Guy—Assistant Treasurer, Uganda Protectorate, Sept. 11th, 1899; Assistant Collector, June 19th, 1901; Collector, Sept. 15, 1904.

EDWARDS, W.F.S.,—Capt employed with Sierra Leone Frontier Police Force, 1899-1901, Ashantee Expedition, Medal with clasp, D.S.O., S. A. Constabulary 1901-6; S. A. Medal 5 clasps; Inspector General of Police and Prisons, Uganda Protectorate, 1906.

ENNIS, George Francis Macdaniel—Ed. at King's College School and privately; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Jan. 1892; Secretary to the Governor, British North Borneo, Nov. 13th, 1894; Sessions Judge, British North Borneo, and Labuan, Dec. 24th, 1894; Judge of

the General Court, Labuan, 1895; Judge of the Chief Court, British North Borneo, Aug. 14th, 1895; Acting Resident, Province Alcock, British North Borneo, Dec. 13th, 1905; resigned Oct. 1897; Acting Assistant Judge, Zanzibar, May 18th to July 7th and Aug. 1st to Oct. 24th, 1899; Registrar, East Africa Protectorate, Oct. 1st 1899; Town Magistrate, Mombasa, East Africa Protectorate, July 20th 1900; Acting Judge, East Africa Protectorate, Sept. 6th 1900; Acting Assistant Judge, Zanzibar, Jan. 25th, 1901; Legal Vice-Consul, Uganda Protectorate, Jan. 1st 1902; Judge of H. M. High Court of Uganda, Aug. 11th 1902, and Judge of H. B. M. Court of appeal for Eastern Africa.

FENNING, Edward George—Theodolite Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, April 18th, 1904.

FOWLER, Charles W.—C. M. G., late R. N; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, July 7th, 1896; Supdt. of Marine, April 1st. 1898; Sub-Commissioner,, April 1st, 1904.

FRASER, Lennox Reginald—B. Sc. (Victoria University, Liverpool); Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, April 8th, 1904.

GRANT, Thomas—Temporarily employed as Assistant Collector, Oct. 1900; appointed Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, April, 15th, 1901; Collector Nov. 15th 1904.

HADDON, Ernest; Balfour—Ed : Christs' College Cambridge; B. A. 1904; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, March 18th 1905.

HALDANE, James Oswald—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, March, 1904.

HANNINGTON, P. T.—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, 18th March 1905.

HANSON, Bertram Evelyn—Ed : at Clifton College; Colonial Audit branch of Exchequer and Audit Department, April 10th, 1899; Audit Office, Hong-Kong, July 2nd, 1900; Acting Local Auditor, Hong-Kong, March 30th, 1901 to August 1st, 1902; Assistant Auditor, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, January 9th 1904; Acting Local Auditor, Uganda Protectorate, April 30th, 1904 to Nov. 21st, 1904.

HUTCHINSON, H.—R. N. R; Lieutenant of H. M. S. "Terrible"; served during the Boer War, 1900 (South African Medal); landed in charge of one 12 pounder and 3 Maxims in North China 1900; served in defence of Tientsin and was in charge

of a 12 pounder with the Russians at the taking of Tientsin Native city; served with Peking relief force till invalided ( China Medal 1900; Relief of Peking Clasp ); Passed for Extra Master, Steam on December 10th, 1894; passed for Extra Master, Square Rigged Ships, October 23rd, 1897; appointed Captain of s.s. "William Mackinnon," Uganda Marine Department, March 26th, 1903.

**ISEMONGER, Francis Maxwell**—Ed: at Reading Grammar School; District Officer, British North Borneo Chartered Company, 1898-1904; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, September 1904; Acting Assistant Secretary, Nov. 1904; Acting Collector, Buddu, May 1905, Hoima May, 1906.

**JERVOISE, George Purefoy Valentine**—Ed: at Winchester; Asst. Collector, Uganda Protectorate, September 1904; Hoima, March, 1905.

**KNOLLYS' Arthur C.**—Assistant Treasurer, Uganda Protectorate, May, 9th, 1905, Appointed Provisionally Assistant Collector, and detailed for duty in Secretariat May, 19th, 1906.

**KNOWLES, Fredrick Arthur**—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, January 17th, 1898; Collector, April 1st, 1902 Acting Sub-Commissioner Western Provinces May 1905.

**LEAKEY, Ernest William**—Ed: at Eastman's Royal Naval Academy and Pritchard's Army Tutors; passed Woolwich obligatory examination, November 1889; Assistant Treasurer, Uganda Protectorate April 1st, 1902.

**LEAKEY, Frederick Henry**—Ed: at Stamford Grammar School, Stuttgart Real Schule, Heidelberg, Ouchy Vand, Switzerland, and at Cox and Martyn's Indian Civil Service &c., Tutors; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, September 7th, 1899; Collector, April, 1st, 1903; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Uganda Kingdom, May 1906.

**MACGREGOR, Joseph Gibb**—1st class certificated Engineer; Engineer, Marine Department, Uganda Protectorate, January 4th, 1900; Chief Engineer, April 1st, 1902.

**MCGREGOR, J. T. W. S.**—Ordnance Survey of England; Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, July 1903.

**MANARA, Victor Max**—Civil Clerk, Uganda Protectorate, 1889; Assistant Collector, April 15th, 1901; Acting Collector, Kakumiro, August 1903; Special Duty Officer, June 1905.

**MARTIN, James**—Church Missionary Society, 1879-82; Royal Geographical Society's Expeditions, 1882-84; Zanzibar

Government Service, 1884-85 ; joined the Imperial British East Africa Company 1885 ; joined the Zanzibar Government Service, 1892 ; Transport Officer and Collector, Uganda Protectorate, 1894 ; Deputy Sub-Commissioner, Uganda Kingdom 1904.

**McCLURE, ANDREW.**—Ed. at Dover College and Wadham College, Oxford ; South African War, Queen's Medal and 4 clasps, 1900-1901 ; B. A. Oxford, 1901 ; Derwent Valley Water Scheme England 1901-1903 ; Construction of Water Supply for Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, 1903-1905 Associate Member of Institute of Civil Engineers, 1905 ; Diploma of Royal Geographical Society in Surveying and Astronomy, 1906 ; Assistant Director of Public Works, Uganda Protectorate, May 1906.

**MIGNON, F. A. C.**, Chief of Customs, Uganda Protectorate, January 1906.

**MORRIS, William Vane** Assistant in the Engineer's Department, London County Council, January 1891 to July 1902 ; Assistant Chief Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, July 27th, 1902 ; Acting chief Surveyor June 1906.

**ORMSBY, Sidney**—Temporarily engaged for Road Construction, Uganda Protectorate, September 23rd, 1901 ; Transport Officer, April 1st, 1902 ; Assistant Collector, April 1st, 1903.

**PASKE-SMITH, R. T.**—Ed. at Elizabeth College, Guernsey ; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, December 1904.

**PETHERBRIDGE, Miss Bertha**, Greenwich Seaman's Hospital, Soho Hospital for women, and Queen Charlotte's Hospital ; Nursing Sister, British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates November 6th, 1903.

**PORDAGE, Frederick**—Ed. at Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, London, Jesus College, St. Pierre, Eglise and College of Civil Engineering, Montbourg, France, City of London College, Articled to Civil Engineering, City of London, 1881-1886 ; passed Science and art departments (South Kensington) examination ; advanced in building, construction, architectural drawing 1886 ; Assistant Engineer, Melbourne Water Works in Sidney and Brisbane, Australia, 1886-1888 ; construction Manager, Messrs. Scott Mackenzie and Co., Engineers, Karachi, India, 1888-1890 ; Superintendent Public Works Department, Imperial British East Africa Company, Mombasa, August 1890 to January, 1893 ; Consulting and



Sanitary Engineer, Zanzibar Government, 1893-1895 ; Assistant Uganda administration, 1895 ; Superintendent Public Works Department, 1899 ; Uganda Mutiny Medal.

REYMES-COLE, William Elmar—Captain 4th (Mil) Bn. Ryl. Munster Fusiliers (Kerry militia) ; Assistant Treasurer, Uganda Protectorate, 26th October 1904 ; Assistant Collector, 23rd February, 1905 ; Assistant Secretary to the administration 20th May, 1905 ; Acting Collector, Gondokoro February 15th, 1906.

RICHARDSON, Alfred—Ordnance Survey of England ; Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, June 1903.

RICHARDSON, Edward—Assistant Engineer, California and Mexico, 1890-1896 ; Assistant Engineer, Kingston, Jamaica, 1896-1899 ; Assistant Engineer and Acting District Engineer, Gold Coast Government Railways, 1899-1903 ; Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, 1904.

RUSSEL, John William Pemberton—Assistant Transport Officer, Uganda Protectorate, August 21st, 1899 ; Chief of Customs, April 1st, 1904 ; Director Uganda Transport, July, 1st 1905.

RUSSELL, William Alison—Ed. Rugby and Trinity Coll. Camb. B. A., L. L. B. ; called to the Bar, Inner Temple ; 1900 ; Practiced at Chancery Bar ; Crown Advocate, Registrar General and Principal Registrar of Documents, Uganda Protectorate, May 1906.

SETH-SMITH, Leslie Moffat.—Ed. at Uppingham School, and Cambridge University ; B. A. (Engineering) at Cambridge University, 1901 ; Articled to A. T. Walmisley Esq ; M. I. C E. 1901 ; Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, 1904.

SMITH, George Douglas—C.M.G., 1905 Imperial British East Africa Company, December 1st, 1890 to March 12th, 1894 ; Chief Accountant, Uganda Protectorate, March 13th, 1902 ; Treasurer, Uganda Protectorate, April 1st, 1904 ; East Central Africa Medal with clasp, Uganda, 1897-98.

SPEKE, Augustus Grant. Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, 1903.

SPIRE, Frederic—Entered Uganda Protectorate Service, December 1893, made a Journey round Lake Victoria by water ; in charge of Kavirondo District, July 1904 to February 1895 ; general stores, March 1895 to February 1898 ; in charge of Mumias Station and organised transport of Indian

Troops from Eldama Ravine to Mumia's; resumed charge of General Stores, May 1898; Collector, April 1st 1902; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Nile Province, May 1906.

**STURROCK**, John Christian Ramsay—Ed. at Charterhouse, and at Balliol College, Oxford, M. A.; 'Tutor to H. H. the Kabaka of Uganda, March 1905.

**TABUTEAU**, Captain Claude Henry Molière—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, Sept. 2nd, 1904.

**TALBOT-SMITH**, Lionel—Assistant in Treasury, Uganda Protectorate, Oct. 1901; Assistant Collector, April 1902.

**TARRANT**, Humphrey Milner—Civil Servant, department of civil instruction, New South Wales, 1892-96; Clerk, Uganda Protectorate, 1897; in charge of transport at Wakoli, Busoga, 1898; in charge of Luba's Station, 1899-1900; Acting Collector, Busoga and Bukedi, 1900; Acting Collector, Toro, 1901; 2nd Assistant Treasurer, 1904; Mutiny Medal with 2 clasps (Uganda 1897-98).

**THORPE**, Hedley William—Assistant Treasurer, East Africa Protectorate, 20th Aug. 1897; Acting Secretary, Wakf Commission, East Africa Protectorate, 23rd April to 27th June, 1901; Assistant Accountant, Uganda Protectorate 27th June, 1901; Deputy Treasurer, 1st April, 1902; Acting Treasurer, April to November, 1903; Secretary, Uganda Volunteer Reserve, 1904-05; Acting Treasurer, 21st May 1906.

**TOMKINS**, Stanley Charles—C.M.G., Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, March 11th, 1896; Collector, August 22nd, 1897; Sub-Commissioner, 1904; Acting Deputy Commissioner May 1906.

**TOPPIN**, Harry Stanley—F.R.G.S.: Ed. at Wellington College and R. M. College, Sandhurst; Gazetted 2nd Lieut. Northumberland Fusiliers, February 19th, 1895; Captain, May 10th, 1900; Soudan expedition, 1898; Queen's Medal, Khedive's Medal (Clasp Khartum): occupation of Crete, 1898; South Africa (mentioned in despatches) Medal and seven clasps; Diploma, Royal Geographical Society, Surveying and Astronomy, 1904; Seconded Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, 1904.

**TREFFRY**, Edward Major H. A. C.—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, 12th May, 1905; Acting Collector, Kampala May 1906.

- WALLACE**, William Thomas Ewart—Capt. 4th Bn. "The King's Regt"; Trained in Telegraph Construction under Sir James Siweright, K.C.M.G., also practical knowledge all branches Postal Administration; Served South, South Central Africa Boer War, Feby. 1900 to Sept. 1902; Supdt. Telegraphs, S. Nigeria 1902; Seconded Uganda Telegraphs, 1905.
- WATSON**, Alexander Henderson—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, May 8th, 1902.
- WILSON**, George—C.B., Sub-Commissioner, Uganda Protectorate August 30th, 1894; Deputy Commissioner, April 1st, 1902.
- WINCKLER**, Henry Evelyn—Ed: City of London College and private tuition under Professor Henry Adams, City of London College; Engineering training from 1887 to 1899 under Messrs. Gostling and Morris, City Engineers and Architects; Probationer Engineer, Madras Bezwada Railway. Junior Assistant, Uganda Railway; Acting District Engineer, Gold Coast Railway, West Africa, 19th June 1901; Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, 19th June, 1904.
- WYNHAM**, Lancelot Charles Edward—Major, 3rd Highland Light Infantry; Capt. in the Army, March 24th, 1900 South Africa, March—Oct. 1900 and Dec. 1901 to Nov. 1902, Medal and five clasps; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, 2nd June, 1905; Acting Collector, Masak May 1906.

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## ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

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### List of Officials of the Zanzibar Government.

First Minister	... Brig.-Genl. A. E. Raikes.
Financial Member of Council	... C. E. Akers.
Attorney General	...
Officer in Comd. of Military Police	Capt. Goldie Taubman,
Treasurer	... J. C. Davis.
Town Magistrate	... P. Grain.
Collector of Zanzibar	... J. T. Last.
Collector of Pemba	... J. P. Farler.
Town Collector	... Dr. L. G. A. Andrade.

Collector of Customs	... W. Swinerd.
Senior Medical Officer	... Dr. G. A. MacDonald.
Health Officer	... Dr. A. H. Spurrier.
Superintendent of Public Works	Bomanji Maneckji.
Port Officer	... Capt. Bardo.
Head of Agricultural Department	R. N. Lyne.
Secretary to 1st Minister	... F. W. Durand.
Assitant Collector of Customs	... J. Sanderson.
Assistant Collectors of Pemba	... H. Lister and R. Gunning.
Assistant Port Officer	... E. K. May.
Medical Officer, Pemba	... Dr. De Souza.
Legal Adviser	... G. H. Mead.
Registrar	... F. P. Doctor.
Assistant Medical Officer	... Dr. Narriman.
Post Master	... E. Baretto.
Police Inspector	... Maneckjie Bomanji.

The Protectorate extends over the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and the adjacent islets with the territorial waters thereof. The islands lie between lat.  $4^{\circ} 50'$  N. and  $7^{\circ}$  S. at a distance of some fifteen to thirty miles from the coast of German East Africa. Zanzibar town is  $39^{\circ} 10'$  E. of Greenwich. The area of Zanzibar is 625 square miles, and of Pemba 369 square miles. The population, which is composed of a large variety of nationalities, is estimated at 250,000. Swahilis, Arabs, and Indians are the most numerous; there are also considerable colonies of Goanese and Greeks, and representatives of most of the other races, both of Europe and the far East.

The chief town is Zanzibar, population about 60,000, situated on the S. W. side of Zanzibar Island. The harbour, though little more than an open roadstead, affords good anchorage in all weather for ships of even the largest size. Opposite the town, at a distance of some three miles, lies Prison Island, on which a quarantine station has been established, which is maintained by the Zanzibar Government, and the East Africa Protectorate.

Zanzibar, or "Sanguibar" as it was originally called, first became known to the western world through the voyages of the Portuguese discoverers in the fifteenth century. After passing successively under Portuguese and Arab dominion it eventually became subject to the Imams of Muscat. About 1837, Seyid Said, Imam of Muscat, moved his Court from Muscat to Zanzibar. This was the first step towards the complete separation of the two countries, which finally took place

in 1856 on Seyid Said's death, when he was succeeded by his son Majid. A British Consul was first appointed to Zanzibar in 1840. From that date onward the influence of England has steadily increased while slavery has been gradually suppressed till it has practically ceased to exist.

The first move towards the restriction of slave dealing was made in 1847, when the export abroad of slaves from the countries lying between latitudes  $28^{\circ}$  N. and  $10^{\circ}$  S. was forbidden by Seyid Said.

Majid bin Said died in 1870, and was succeeded by Bargash bin Said, during whose reign, in 1886, Great Britain entered into a treaty of "Friendship, Commerce and Navigation," which secured to her rights of ex-territoriality and of holding British Courts of Justice and the treatment of "the most favoured nation" in matters of commerce.

In 1890, at the Brussels Conference, Great Britain proclaimed a Protectorate over the Sultan's dominions, then consisting of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and a strip of coast line north of the Umba river, which had been leased to the Imperial British East Africa Company. In the same year the Sultan Ali bin Said, published a decree absolutely forbidding all traffic in slaves.

In 1896, on the death of Sultan Hamed bin Thwain, there was an attempted usurpation of the throne by Seyid Khalid who seized and held the palace with a body of armed followers. On his refusing to surrender, the town was bombarded by the British Fleet at anchor in the harbour; Seyid Khalid took refuge in the German Consulate, whence he afterwards retired to German East Africa, and Hamoud bin Mohamed was made Sultan.

In 1901 General Sir Lloyd Mathews, who had been for many years Commander of the Sultan's forces, and afterwards Prime Minister, died, and Mr. A. S. Rogers, formerly Sub-Commissioner at Lamu in the East Africa Protectorate, was appointed in his place early in 1902. In July of the same year Sultan Hamoud bin Mohamed died, and his son Ali bin Hamoud, aged 17 years, was proclaimed Sultan under the Regency of Mr. Rogers, until he should attain the age of 21.

Zanzibar is the great distributing centre for the trade of the East coast of Africa. There is an *ad valorem* import duty of 5 per cent., but goods can be landed and re-exported within six months free of duty.

The chief products of the islands themselves are cloves and copra, and experiments lately made by the Government on a

large scale at Dunga prove that vanilla could be profitably grown.

	1904.	£.
Imports ... ..	...	1,613,947
Exports ... ..	...	1,575,273
Total Revenue ... ..	...	183,537
Total Expenditure ... ..	...	150,213

A large proportion of the trade is with Cutch, and the currency is the Indian Rupee. Banking is done by a branch of the National Bank of India.

There are four regular Lines of steamers running between Europe, Zanzibar and the East Coast of Africa, *viz* :

The British India Steam Navigation Co. which, in addition to the monthly mail service connecting with the P. & O. at Aden, run a direct steamer every month from London.

The German East Africa line fortnightly to and from Hamburg. Agents, German East Africa Line.

The Messageries Maritimes monthly to and from Marseilles.

The Austrian Lloyd monthly to and from Trieste.

The German East Africa Line and the British India also run to and from Bombay, Rangoon and Seychelles.

In addition to the regular lines of steamers there is a large dhow traffic between Cutch and the Persian Gulf in the North and the Comoro Islands and Madagascar in the South.

Postal rates to London not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 1 anna, cables direct to Great Britain, Rs. 1-14 per word; to Mombasa, 6 annas per word.

The pioneer of missionary enterprise in Zanzibar was the Rev. Dr. Krapf, of the Church Missionary Society, but he did little more than visit Zanzibar, his life's work being devoted to the mainland. In 1894 Bishop Tozer and Dr. Steere, of the Universities Mission, arrived and commenced their labours. In 1873 the foundation stone of the present cathedral was laid on the site of the old slave market, which was closed that year. The cathedral was first used on Christmas Day, 1879.

The present Bishop of Zanzibar is the Right Rev. Dr. Hine. The Universities Mission has stations at the following places: Mkunazini, Kiungana, Mazinini, Kilimani, and Mbweni on the Island of Zanzibar, and at Weti in Pemba. There are also two French Missions at work, the "White" and the "Black" Fathers; and the Society of Friends has a station at Pemba.

The islands are included in the Roman Catholic See of North Zanzibar, of which Monseigneur Allgeyer, titular Bishop of Sicily, is Bishop.

The climate is not considered healthy for Europeans, but of late years the conditions of life have been much improved. The town is kept clean, and there is a good water supply laid on with many stand-pipes, which is brought in pipes from a spring about three miles distant.

There are good roads on the Island of Zanzibar for riding, and bicycling. A golf course and cricket ground have been laid out on the "Mnazi Mmoja," an open stretch of ground on the sea front, adjoining the town. The average annual rainfall is 65 inches. The average mean temperature is 80.

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Name.	Lat.	Long.	Colour.	Character.	Period of System.	Miles seen in clear weather	Height in feet above high water	Order of Light.	Position.
Chumbe	6° 17'	39° 12' 1"	White	Fl.	10 sec.	17		4th	West side ;
Zanzibar	6° 10'	39° 11' 2"	Red	F.					Landing place Southward of Ras Shangani
Zanzibar			Green	F.					Landing place Northward of Shangani.
Lt. Vessel	6° 10'	39° 12' 1"	Red	F.		2			North channel
Mungopani	5° 57'	31° 11' 1"	White	F.		12	116	4th	Cliff Northward of village
Mwana Mwana	5° 45'	39° 13' 1"	White	Rev.	30 sec.	13	75	4th	North extremity of Island
Ras Nungwe	5° 43'	39° 18' 1"	White	F.		12	55	5th	North end
Ras Kigomacha	5° 52' - 30	39° 40' - 28	Red & White	Fl.	10 sec.	18	125	3rd	Pemba island

Note.—Two red lights are shown from the mainmast of the wreck "Glasgow"



All His Majesty's jurisdiction exerciseable in Zanzibar for the hearing and determination of suits, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property or in relation thereto, is exercised according to the provisions of the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1897 and 1903.

The Indian Penal, Criminal Procedure and Civil Procedure Codes are in force, and certain Indian Acts have been applied. The Consul-General has further power under the order in Council to make "King's Regulations," with the approval of the Secretary of State. In cases not covered by the Order in Council Applied Acts, or King's Regulations, English Common and Statute law, as in force at the commencement of the order, is applicable.

The Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Court is derived from "The Consular Courts (Admiralty) Order in Council, 1894," and "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act. 1890."

The Court consists of a Judge and two assistant Judges who have similar powers in civil matters, while in criminal matters the Judge has the powers of a Sessions Judge under the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and the assistant Judges those of District Magistrates under the same Codes. Appeals in both civil and criminal matters lie from the Court at Zanzibar to the High Court at Bombay. In Pemba there is a subordinate Court from which appeals lie to the Court, at Zanzibar.

Cases in which the plaintiff is a protected British subject and the defendant a subject of the Sultan are heard in the "Court of Delegated Jurisdiction," constituted under the Treaty of 1886, in which one of the Judges sits on behalf of the Sultan.

The right of jurisdiction acquired by France, Italy and Portugal under their treaties with Zanzibar has during the past year been surrendered and transferred to H. B. M. Court and arrangements are now in progress under which the jurisdiction enjoyed by the remaining treaty Powers will also be transferred.

"The Eastern African Protectorate (Court of Appeal) Order in Council, 1902," created a Court of Appeal for the Protectorates of East Africa, Uganda and British Central Africa. The Appeal from this Court lies to His Majesty the King in Council. The members of this Court, which habitually sits at Zanzibar, are the Judge and Assistant Judges of H. B. M. Court for Zanzibar and the Judges of the High Courts of the said Protectorates. H. B. M. Judge of Zanzibar is the President of the Court, and arranges the sittings of the Courts in both Civil and Criminal matters.

Judge H. B. M. Court	... Lindsey Smith.
Assistant Judge	... J. W. Murison.
Second Asst. Judge	... M. F. Buszard.
Judge of Subordinate Court, Pemba	J. P. Farler.
Registrar H. B. M. Court	... Framrose P. Doctor.

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## PRACTISING PLEADERS.

Mr. H. Lascari (Barrister); Mr. Gerald H. Mead (Solicitor);  
 Mr. H. Fitzgerald Reece (Barrister); Merwanji R. Boyce  
 (Barrister); Mr. D. V. Pereira (Barrister); Mr. Framji D.  
 Rabadina (Pleader); Mr. Byramji J. Karai (Pleader).

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## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR STAFF.

**CAVE, Basil Shillito.**—Appointed His Majesty's Vice-Consul in the British Sphere in East Africa, situated to the north of the German sphere, to reside at Mombasa, March 20th, 1891; Consul in the Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, to reside at Zanzibar, June 1st, 1895; C. B., January 1st, 1897; Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, June, 23rd, 1896 to January 1st, 1897; October 14th to December 17th, 1897; February 14th to March 18th, 1898; April 11th to December 10th, 1899; October 9th to December 27th, 1900; March 5th to April 3rd, 1901; July 20th to August 22nd, 1901; November 23rd, 1901 to February 27th, 1902; and July 27th to October 23rd, 1902; Honorary Member of the Council of the East Africa Protectorate, June 23rd, 1896 to January 1st, 1897; and April 11th to December 10th, 1899; and Acting President, October 14th, to December 17th, 1897; Consul-General for Zanzibar. June 1903; British Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar & Consul-General, German East Africa, June 1904.

**SINCLAIR, John Houston.**—Ed. at Isle of Wight College; Colonial Audit Branch of Exchequer and Audit Department, December, 1893; Local Auditor, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Railway, December 1895; H. M. Vice-Consul, Zanzibar, April 8th, 1899; Acting Agent, Consul-General & Acting Consul-General for G. E. A, Nov. 1903 to June 1904 and from Feb. to May 1905; H. B. M's. Consul, October 9th, 1906.

**RICHARDS, Herbert Arthur**—Appointed to British Central African Administration, April 1900; appointed Oriental

Secretary to the Legation at Teheran with local rank of 2nd Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, April 1901 ; H. B. M. Vice-Consul at Teheran, April 1903 ; transferred to Bushire, March 1904 ; transferred to Zanzibar, September 1906.

**BRISTOW, Ernest**—Nominated clerk to the Legation at Tangier July 1897 ; passed an examination and was appointed to that post, December 1897 ; appointed Assistant Interpreter to the Legation, December 1902 ; H. B. M. Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, November 1906.

**CHARLESWORTH, Francis C. B. C. M.**—Appointed Agency Physician, 1887.

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## AGENCY CLERICAL STAFF.

**TALATI, Hormasji Nowroji**.—Acting second Clerk, October 1882 ; appointed third clerk, February 1884 ; promoted second clerk and Chief Accountant, October 1894 ; promoted to be Head Clerk, April 1st, 1898.

**AYRTON, Framroaz Shapoorji**.—Employed as extra clerk in the Agency, October 1891 ; appointed 3rd clerk, 1894 ; promoted to be 2nd clerk, April 1898.

**BAZARMASTER, Cursedjee Dinshaw**.—Uganda Account and Correspondence Clerk, October, 1894 ; appointed 3rd clerk, April 1st, 1898.

**SALEH bin Ali**.—Candidate Interpreter, 1890 ; appointed Assistant clerk and Arabic writer, October 1894.

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## JUDICIAL.

**LINDSEY, Smith**.—Ed. at Dulwich College and at Morat and Liege ; joined the Middle Temple, 1889 ; Real and Personal Law Scholar, 1891 ; Common and Criminal Law Scholar, 1891 and 1892 ; called to the Bar, June 1892 ; joined the Oxford Circuit, Deputy Recorder for Sandwich, 1899-1901 ; Assistant Judge of H. B. M. Court, Zanzibar ; one of the Judges of the High Court for East Africa, Aug. 14, 1901 ; Member of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, 1902 ; Acting Judge H. B. M. Court, Zanzibar, April-Oct., 1902 ; appointed Judge of H. B. M. Court, Zanzibar, and Pre-

sident of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, Feb. 1904; also, Chief Judge of H. H. the Sultan's Delegated Court.

**MURISON, James William.**—Ed: at St. Olave's and Trinity Hall Cambridge, 1891-95; Classical Scholar, 1891; Classical Tripos (honours) 1894; Law Tripos (honours) 1895; B. A. and L.L. B., 1895; Student, Middle Temple, 1893; called 1896; Chancery Bar, 1896-1902; Registrar and Principal Registrar of Documents, East Africa Protectorate, October 1st, 1902; Town Magistrate, Mombasa, March 10th 1904; Second Assistant Judge, H. B. M. Court, Zanzibar, and a member of His Majesty's Court of appeal for Eastern Africa, April 19th, 1904; Senior Assistant Judge, 21st March 1905; Acting Judge, 22nd March to September 23rd 1905.

**BUSZARD, Marston Frank**—Educated at Eton and Trinity College Cambridge B.A., called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, April 26, 1896; Midland Circuit; Appointed 2nd Assist. Judge and a Member of H. B. M's Court of Appeal for British East Africa, July 4, 1906.

**GRAIN, Peter**—Entered Middle Temple, 1889; called to Bar, 1897; Midland Circuit, 1897; Member of Bar Council, 1902-1904 and 1904-1906; Resident Magistrate, Zanzibar, February 17, 1906; Judge of H. B. M. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa at Zanzibar, March 17, 1906; Acting Assistant Judge, H. B. M. Court, Zanzibar, May 9th to November 1st 1906.

**DOCTOR, Framrose Pestonji**—Educated at the Bombay Proprietary School and St. Xavier's College, B.A., Bombay University; Joined the Middle Temple, Nov. 1888; was called to the Bar June 1891; Practised at Bombay and Zanzibar; Appointed Registrar, H. B. M's. Court and also of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa in Zanzibar, also official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy, March 1, 1906.

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## CLERICAL STAFF.

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### H. B. M's. Court and H. B. M's. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa at Zanzibar.

Interpreter & Clerk of the Court  
Accountant

Rustom F. Nariman.  
Shavaksah B. Talati.

Summons Clerk	... Bomanji Pallonji Talati.
Interpreter 2nd Court	... Dara D. Mehta.
Goanese Interpreter and Typist	... Francis Philip.
Arabic Interpreter	... Idi bin Mjasiri.
Swahili Interpreter	... Khalfan bin Othman.
Kutchi & Swahili Interpreter	... G. R. Allarakhia.
Assistant Summons Clerk	... Abdulla Ali Mohomed.

## H. H. DELEGATED COURT.

Interpreter & Clerk of the Court	... Rustom F. Nariman.
Accountant	... Shavaksha B. Talati.
Arabic Interpreter	... Salim bin Azan.
Bailiff	... Abbas bin Ibrahim.

## NAMES OF BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

- 1840—1857, Col. Hamerton.  
 1858—1860, Col. C. P. Rigby.  
 1861—1862, Col. Lewis Pelly.  
 1863—1867, Col. Playfair.  
 1867—1872, Mr. Henry Churchill.  
 1873—1887, Sir J. Kirk, G. C. M. G., K. C. B.  
 1887—1888, Major ( afterwards Sir Claude ) Macdonald.  
 1888—1890, Col. Sir C. B. Euan Smith, K. C. B.  
 1891—1893, Sir Gerald Portal, K. C. B.  
 1893—1894, Mr. ( afterwards Sir Rennell ) Rodd.  
 1894—1900, Sir A. Hardinge, K. C. M. G., C. B.  
 1900—1901, Mr. Basil S. Cave, C. B.  
     1901, Sir C. N. E. Eliot, K. C. M. G., C. B.,  
     1904, Mr. Basil S. Cave, C. B.

## FOREIGN CONSULAR CORPS RESIDENT IN ZANZIBAR.

**PORTUGAL.**—General F. de Castro, Consul-General; M. F. de Castro, Vice-Consul; A. Fernandez, Chancellor.

**ITALY.**—Le Commandeur L. Mercatelli, Consul-General; M. le Chevalier Antonio Fares, Officielle Coloniale.

**GERMANY.**—Freiherr Ostman von der Leye, Consul; P. Zintgraff, Dragoman.

AMERICA.—F. MacMaster, Consul.

FRANCE.—Paul Ottavi, Consul ; A. Henriet, Vice-Consul.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—F. Gotz, Consul.

BELGIUM.—F. Wohrer, Consul ; P. Enot, Vice-Consul.

Names of Sultans of Zanzibar.	Dates of their deaths.
Seyid Said bin Sultan bin Hamed ...	1856
„ Majid bin Said bin Sultan ...	1870
„ Bargash bin Said bin Sultan ...	1888
„ Khalifa bin Said bin Sultan ...	1890
„ Ali bin Said bin Sultan ...	1893
„ Hamed bin Thwaini bin Sultan ...	1896
„ Hamoud bin Mahomed bin Said Sultan.	1902

Seyid Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed bin Said, the present Sultan.

## SWAHILI EXAMINATION.

**March 14th 1903.**

*Time allowed 3 hours.*

### 1. Translate into Swahili :—

This Order is called “The village Headmen Order.” If the Commissioner grants permission, the Sub-Commissioner of Nairobi may direct any native in his province to be the official headman of any village.

A headman must keep order in his village and clean and make new the roads.

If anybody is killed or robbed or beaten in or near a village and the person who did the action cannot be discovered, the Sub-Commissioner may fine the headman of the village unless he can prove that his people could not have prevented it.

The Commissioner may allow any headman to hear and determine petty native cases.

Should the Commissioner wish it, a headman will be paid from money collected from the inhabitants of his village.

## 2 Translate into English :—

Mpenzi Sahiba,

Salaam kwangu, wabaadu ya salaam, naona yakuwa ni siku nyingi tokea nalipokuarifia habari zangu.

Wajua yakuwa tulikaa mji Mombasa, hatta mwezi mosi wa mfunguo mosi tukaadhimu safari ya kuja zetu barra. Tukaingia katika gari la moshi tukaja hatta mahali paitwa Nairobi. Hapo tukashuka, tukakaa muda wa siku chache, hatta baadaye tukashika safari yetu vile vile ya gari la moshi, hatta mahali paitwa Nakuru. Pale tukashuka. Siku ya pili tukafunga safari ya miguu, tukaenenda, hatta alhasiri tukakuta mto wa maji, tukatua, hapo tukapanga kambi na mahema tukapiga; tukalala. Hatta assubui na mapema, tukaamka tukafunga-funga mizigo, marra tukashika njia; tukaenenda zetu. Hiyo ndio ilikuwa kazi yetu ya siku nyingi.

Zaidani ya hayo, kwa kulla kambi mabwana hutoka, wakaenenda kuwinda nyama. Bassi, kwa nyama waliojaliwa kupiga hutuletea kampini, ikawa fadhili kubwa sana kwa msafara wote; kwani karibu hapana siku tusiokula nyama ya mwitu.

Tulipokwisha safiri muda wa siku sita, tukawasili nchi ya Mbaringo, nchi ya Wasuku. Lakini mbele ya kufika mjini, tulikuwa hatuna buddi kwanza kupita katika mbuga na uwanda kubwa sana. Naona zamani hizo za Wazee mbuga hii yote ilikuwa ziwa moja kwa moja hatta Mbaringo yenyewe, lakini sasa, sehemu kubwa imekauka kwa jua.

Baada yakupita nchi hiyo, tukaja zeta hatta Bomani, nako ni mlimani, ni mahali pema, wallakini si pakupendeza sana.

Ee, Sahiba! marra tulipofika tu, tulishuka umati wa watu, ndio wenyeji wa nchi hiyo, waitwao Wasuku, walikuja na miku ke na rungu na ngao zao; illi kumwamkia bwana Mkubwa Baluosi. Marra wakaanza kuteza na kufanya kama nyama wakali, nao ni wauchi kana siku walipozaliwa. Hatta alhasiri wakapewa zawadi ya ng'ombe mzima wakaenda zao. Na sisi, hatta alhasiri ya siku ya pili tukashika njia ya kurudi, tukapita njia ile tuliojia, hatta tukawasili Nakuru.

Hapo tukajipakia garini vivyo tukaja zetu hatta Naivasha pale tukashuka, tukalala. Hatta alhasiri ya siku ya pili tukashika njia ya kupanda barra tena. Safari hi: tulipita katika mbuga na uwanda kubwa kubwa, hatta tukapanda katika milima yenyi baridi kana barafu. Toka kule tukaja zetu hatta Bomani; nalo Boma zuri, limejengwa kilimani mahali peupe sana, katika nchi ya Wakikuyu.

Hapa tukapumzika kadiri ya siku, hatta siku ya pili mchana tukang'oa, tukaja zetu mwitu kwa mwitu na milima kwa milima, hatta tukafika Naivasha vile vile. Tukakuta gari tayari; tukajipakia, tukaja zetu mjini hapa Nairobi.

Hizi ndio habari zetu, na sasa lazima nasimama hapa. Wasalaam.

Wakatabahu il-barua, Sahiba yako wa daima.

(Sahihi) Hamisi bin Bakari.

### 3. Translate into English :—

Iko hadidhi ya Kibondei, watu husema, kuna ndege wawili mume na mke, majina yao huitwa Nkaang'ango. Ndege hao hawalii, siku zote hukaa kimya, nao hutembea wawili wawili mume na mke; siku za kulia kwao zikitimia ndipo hunya mvua kubwa sana, hujaza mito na milima hufurika maji, miti ilio mikubwa hung'oka kwa nguvu ya mvua. Na ndege hulua vile vile, hatta wanaponyamaza ndipo mvua nayo huanuka ikawa jua.

4. Write down a speech in Swahili lasting about ten minutes which you would deliver if explaining to the natives of your district the objects of the Nairobi Agricultural and Horticultural Show. Describe to them the nature of the exhibits, call upon them to enter for the prizes, and tell them that the freight on anything sent from a distance to Nairobi will be partly or wholly paid.

## March 5th 1904.

*Time allowed 3 hours.*

### 1. Translate into Swahili :—

After to-day no dancing or drumming will be permitted between the hours of 9 p.m., and sunrise in any street or open space of this town.

Any person wishing to hold a dance must first obtain a permit in writing from the Collector who may grant or withhold permission as he wishes.

Rs. 2 will be charged for every permit for a Ngoma ya Pepo, and Re. 1 for every other dance. But no fee will be charged for a Maulidi.

Any person obtaining a permit for a dance will be responsible that the people who attend do not fight or make a disturbance, and in the event of disturbance taking place unless such person can show that he took every precaution\* he will be held responsible.



No person may walk in the streets of this town between 10 a.m. and sunrise unless provided with a lamp or lantern, and if the police meet anybody not so provided, they may arrest him.

Any person convicted of a breach of this Ordinance will be imprisoned or fined up to Rs. 200.

*\*N.B.—To take precautions=kujihathari.*

## 2. Translate into English :—

Iljenab Ilmuheb Bwana Mkubwa, Balozi Sir C. Elliot

Wabaadu, tumekuja kwako, sababu ya hali zetu na makazi yetu, na mashaka yetu tuliyonayo, ili tukujulishe.

Tumeandikiwa ushuru, ndio, kwa killa mnazi wa kugema tembo, kutoa rupia hamstashara; na kutozwa killa kibaba cha tembo pesa, ikiwa kibaba cha pesa nane pia hutozwa pesa.

Naswi, lolote tuambiwalo na Serkali hatuwezi kulizuia, kwani sisi ni Rayia, na wewe ndiwe mtu mkuu wa Serkali, mwenyi kuangalia milki ya Waingreza ilio katika Africa.

Labda hujui uthaifu wetu, bassi twakupa habari, ndio twaomba kwako, mambo hayo utuondolee kwani tuthaifu kabisa, na sisi masikini.

Nyumba ya mtu ikiwa mbovu, hatuwezi kuiwaka tena kwani Serkali hutuambia vunja, nyumba ile ni mbovu, naswi, kwa kukosa ijara ya kuwapa wenyi kuivunja, hatuwezi kuivunja.

Na haya tunayokuarifu, killa Baluozi ajaye hapa atujua umasikini wetu. Bassi Bwana twaomba kwako, utuondolee mambo haya.

Na hilo tembo halitutoshi kwa chakula, kwani tembo la pesa kundi huku Lamu, Mombasa huwezi kupata pesa arobaini.

Na zayidi ya habari, tumeandikiwa yakuwa mtu akioa, hutoa rupia, na akiwata mke hutozwa rupia mbili; naswi juu ya mambo haya ya kaa hatujafahamu wala hakuna mtu atozwaye katika ufalme huu, illa twaona juu yetu sisi hutozwa.

Na sasa twaomba kwako, utuondolee mambo haya yalio mazito, utufanye kana hali ya wenyeji wangine wa milki hii.

Naswi tumefurahi sana tulipopata habari yakuwa wewe mwenyewe utakuja hapa, na zayidi tutafurahika tutakapokuona; illi tupate kukueleza hali yetu na mambo tuliyoandikiwa.

Naswi twajua yakuwa kila jambo waweza kututendea.

Wakatabahu barua,

3. Translate into English :—

### **Punda na Chumvi.**

Mtu alikwenda na punda kununua chumvi. Walipokuwa wakirudi, punda akaona, mzigo wake mzito. Hatta akipita mtoni, akaanguka, chumvi kikayeyuka; punda akaona mzigo umekuwa mwepesi. Akafurahi sana; na walipokwenda marra ya pili, akaanguka makusudi kuko huko; chumvi kikapotea. Mwenyewe akiona busara ya punda, hanunui tena chumvi, akaleta mchanga tu. Punda akaanguka mtoni, mchanga ukapata maji; hatta alipotoka, akaona, mzigo wake umezidi sana kuwa mzito, akatubu.

4. Write down a speech which you will make if called upon to tell the natives of your district that European settlers were about to take up land in their neighbourhood. Inform them that all native rights will be reserved, and that they will be left with sufficient land for their crops and for pasturage. Point out to them the advantages of having white man amongst them as they will find a market for their produce and will receive wages if they engage themselves as labourers, gardeners or herdsmen.

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**March 18th 1905.**

*Time 3 hours.*

**TRANSLATE INTO SWAHILI.**

**FORBIDDEN DISTRICTS ORDINANCE.**

The Commissioner may declare any district to be closed to all travellers.

No person shall enter a closed district except :—

- (a) Natives of the district.
- (b) Public Officers.
- (c) Persons to whom the Commissioner has granted permission and given a license.

The Commissioner may give permission to any person to enter a closed district, and may, if he think fit, order that person to furnish a security.

The Commissioner may at any time withdraw a license.

Any person entering a closed district without a license will be fined up to Rs. 1,000 or imprisoned up to two months.

The Commissioner may recover any expenditure incurred by the Administration in rendering assistance to a licensee from the security furnished by him.

### TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

#### ADABU YA MWALIMU NA MWANAFUNZI WAKE.

Adabu ya kwanza: Ukiwa kwa mwalimu wako, sharti uwe kama mtumwa. Kama kazi, atakayokutuma mwalimu wako lazima uikubali.

Adabu ya pili: mwanafunzi assubuhi na jioni kwenda kwa mwalimu wake kumwamkua na kumwaga.

Adabu ya tatu: inke wa mwalimu wako umfanye kama mama yako ajapokuwa ni kijana.

Adabu ya nne: ukimwona mwalimu wako katika njia amechukua kitu, lazima umpokee.

Adabu ya tano: kama umefuatana na mwalimu wako, wewe usiwe mbele, mwalimu akawa nyuma.

Adabu ya sita: mwalimu iwapo amesafiri, akirudi katika mji, marra uenende ukamwamkie.

Adabu ya saba: ikiwa anazungumza na watu, usimkate maneno yake mbele za watu.

Adabu ya nane: mtu aliye mwalimu, asiyekuwa mwalimu wako, sharti umheshimu.

Adabu ya tissia: rafiki wa mwalimu wako, umpe heshima kana mwalimu wako.

Adabu ya kumi: kikao anachokaa mwalimu wako, usikikalie illa iwapo hayupo amekuachia chuo kusomesha

Adabu ya edushara: mwalimu wako akipita, panapo watu, akitoa salaam, uitikie kwa heshima na kusimama.

Adabu ya thenashara: usikae katika baraza ukamteta mwalimu wako.

#### TRANSLATE INTO SWAHILI.

- 1 How far is it from Nairobi to Kikuyu?
- 2 How long is it since your grandfather died?
- 3 You must pay 10% customs duty at the Custom House.
- 4 What is your religion, are you a Christian or Mahomedan?
- 5 You will sell this property by auction, pay the wives their dowers, and divide the balance between the heirs.

Write in Swahili a letter of instructions of at least one sheet to a clerk leaving him in charge of the office.

of a camp where there are a number of loads to be forwarded to a distant station. Mention should be made of the porters to be engaged, the food and advances to be given them, the selection of a headman, the issuing of guns and ammunition, etc.

## 1906.

*Time allowed 3 hours.*

### 1. TRANSLATE INTO SWAHILI

#### THE TOWNSHIP OF MOMBASA RULES.

1. No person shall do the work of a porter, guide or messenger within the Township of Mombasa unless such person has been registered in accordance with these rules by the Sub-Commissioner. The fee payable on registration shall be Rs. 2 per annum.

2. Every registered porter, guide or messenger shall wear a coloured badge\* in a conspicuous place on his person. Such badge to be supplied by the Sub-Commissioner upon the deposit of 8 annas.

3. Any Registered porter, guide or messenger may be struck off the register for misconduct and in such case shall return his badge and shall receive back his deposit.

4. No person other than the owner, a personal servant or a registered porter shall be allowed to carry passenger's luggage to or from any shore boat in Mombasa or Kilindini Harbours.

\*Mkumbuu.

2. Translate into English:—

Ila Jenabi Mushti Hamilton Jogi (Judge) Mkubwa Mombasa.

Wabaadu, nakuarifu, mimi mnyonge kwako, Rashid bin Ali Mona, nashitaki kwa Liwali Abdulla bin Salim na Masai binti bin Salim, ng'ombe arobatashara kwa rupia sabaa mia

Abdulla bin Salim akakana, Liwali akataka mashahidi, thapeleka mashahidi mawili. Kiisha Abdulla bin Salim akakubali ng'ombe thelitashara, akasema "'talipa"; kiisha Liwali akasema, "Daawa hizi ulishitaki kwa Mushti Cator?" Akamwambia, Mimi kwa Mushti Cator nalishitaki reale thelatha elfu. katika rehani zangu viunga na viwanda, ng'ombe arobatashara sikushitaki." Bassi, kiisha Liwali akasema, "Daawa hizi miaka minne mimi sisikilizi."

Na sisi Waarabu na Waswahili miaka minne kama mitano, sabaa haki yetu. Ninyi mahakim unafanya miaka thenashara ndio daawa haisikizwi, lakini miaka minne, mitano hatta zaidi yasikizwa mliyoweka ninyi, mahakim yetu. Bassi Liwali daawa yangu anafuta, bassi mimi mnyonge kwako naomba rufaaani (appeal) nihukumiwe pangine.

Wasalaam, Wakatabahu Rashid bin Ali Mona,  
tareh Rajab 18 Senat 1320.

†hapeleka=nikapeleka.

3. Translate into Swahili:—

(a) Police constables must obtain a warrant\* to search a house, and the search must be carried out in the presence of two witnesses between sunrise and sunset.

(b) If the accused comes quietly there is no necessity to handcuff him: he may be admitted to bail of Rs. 50 on the security of a householder of the town.

(c) I was sleeping in the dhow when five Arabs came on board in the early morning, weighed anchor, and hoisted the sail.

(d) Divide the cattle into three herds, and send on the cows and calves with six men to the camp at the first river

\*Warrant=Hati ya uwezo.

(Warranti)

4 Write down a speech which you would make to the Chiefs of your district informing them that the Duke of Connaught is about to visit your station. State what you propose doing for His Royal Highness's reception, how you intend to decorate the houses and streets, what dances you would suggest be got up in his honour, and generally how you would wish them to join with you in welcoming the brother of His Majesty the King.

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**October 13th 1906.**

LOWER STANDARD PAPER.

I.

*Time allowed 3½ hours.*

Translate into Swahili:—

(I) Tell the Headman that if twenty porters are obtainable to-morrow I shall write them on at noon. The men will have

their usual pay and I shall give them a month's advance. Each man will be provided with a blanket, a water-bottle and a piece of Amerikani out of which to make his tent. Posho will be issued in native beans and not rice. All the loads must be weighed and marked to-morrow. No load must exceed one and a half frasilas. The porters will sew up these bales in matting and everything is to be quite ready the day after to-morrow. If any of the bales are too heavy take out some things and make another load. Two men will carry the large bales; they will tie them to a pole and carry them on their shoulders.

(II) I cannot hear this matter or settle it for you in any way. You know very well that Government does not recognise debts incurred during the famine. If I were to hear this case and adjust the matter I should be asked to hear many others of the same nature. If you want to sue this man bring him before the Elders of your village and give them a sheep to hear the case. This is the custom among the Kikuyu and Kamba and the Chiefs are allowed by the Government to settle disputes of long standing in this way.

## II.

### Kisa cha Sungura na Fisi.

Translate into English :—

Siku hiyo Fisi aliwaza akazunguka akapata lami kidogo akaichanganya pamoja na mafuta akafanyiza kitu mfano wa mtoto. Kiisha akachukua kitu kile akakiweka katikati ya njia kuu, kiisha akajificha mwituni, aone ginsi mambo yatakavyo-kwenda.

Hakungoja muda mzima, marra pale pale akaja Sungura, naye akirandaranda njiani, kama dasturi yakwe ya siku zote. Fisi yeye akaketi kimya tu. Sungura akaendelea hatta akaona yule mtoto wa lami; akasimama marra moja kwa miguu yakwe ya nyuma akasitaajabu. Mtoto wa lami ameketi papo, na Fisi akaketi pale pale mwituni. Sungura akasema, "Jambo! ni siku njema leo?" Mtoto wa lami hakusema neno, na Fisi akaketi pale pale. Sungura akamwambia tena "U hali gani?" Fisi akakonyeza macho pole pole, akiketi pale pale. Na yule mtoto wa lami hakusema neno.

"Ginsi gani, umekuwa kiziwi?" akasema Sungura, "Kwa kuwa kama u kiziwi naweza kusema nawe kwa sauti kuu."

Fisi akafanya sauti kama kucheka tumboni mwakwe, lakini mtoto wa lami hakusema neno lolote. "Ntaanza kukufundisha

adabu za kuzungunza na watoto wa watu, ijapokuwa ni kitendo cha mwisho wa maisha yako. Usipovua kofia yako hiyo na kusema jambo, ntakupasua”? Mtoto wa lami akashinda kuto-sema neno; hatta kiisha Sungura akainua mkono wakwe akampiga kofi mtoto wa lami. Ndipo hapo alipopatwa. Mkono wakwe ukagandama, asiweze kuurejeza tena kwa kushikwa ni lami. Lakini mtoto wa lami ameketi kimya na Fisi akaketi pale pale mwituni. “Usiponilegeza, mimi, ‘ntakupiga tena,” Sungura akanwambia. Bassi akampiga tena kwa mkono mwingine nao pia ukagandama. Mtoto wa lami hasemi neno, na Fisi akaketi pale pale.

“Nilegeza, kabla sijakupiga teke na matumbo yako kuku-toka.” Lakini mtoto wa lami hasemi neno. Bassi Sungura akapoteza miguu kwa kutumia njia ile ya kwanza. Fisi akaketi pale pale. Kiisha Sungura akapiga kelele kama mtoto wa lami hatamlegeza atampiga kitwa chake. Akampiga kwa kitwa chakwe, nache kikagandamana.

Ndipo Fisi akatokeza nje kama mjiusi. Naye akajifingirisha chini akacheka hatta asiweze kucheka tena.

### III.

Translate into Swahili :—

- (1) If he should tell the truth, he would not be believed.
- (2) If you were a man of understanding, your property would be yours still.
- (3) Someone has gone to get pice in exchange for silver.
- (4) Why have you kept out of sight so long?
- (5) (a) It is no business of mine. (b) What have you to do with it?
- (6) He described Mombasa as it was in early times, as it is now, and as it will be a hundred years hence.
- (7) If the dhow gets spoilt it is the artisan Mwalimu's; if it will do it is Mr. Sudi's.
- (8) How far is it across the island? A day for a good walker.
- (9) He is a troublesome fellow to deal with.
- (10) We always pay for everything we buy.

## HIGHER STANDARD PAPER.

## I.

*Time Allowed 3½ Hours.*

Translate into Swahili:—

(1) Public Markets shall be opened for the sale of goods at such times as the Collector shall appoint.

(2) No fresh meat, fresh fish, poultry or vegetables shall be hawked, sold or exposed for sale within the limits of any Township in which a public market is established, except within such market.

(3) No articles shall be exhibited for sale on the pathways or over any drain or in any doorway within such market.

(4) No fire or cooking shall be allowed within such markets.

(5) The Market Master shall take possession of any food unfit for human consumption exposed for sale in any market and shall deal with such food in a manner to be directed by the Collector.

(6) Only such persons as have paid stall fees shall be allowed to sell in the native markets.

(7) No person shall be registered for the sale of meat in the native market.

(8) All public markets will be opened daily at 7 a. m. and closed at 6–30 p. m.

## II.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

*Habari za Dr. Krapf.*

Assubui yake tulivuka mto wa Mwache, tukapitia kwenyi inchi ya mchanga mkavu na mawe, tukapanga usiku katika kijiji cha Abe Gome na siku ya pili yakwe tukashinda mahali hapo. Kiisha tukashika njia, nami nalikuwa sina buddi kuwapa watu wangu ng'ombe mmoja. Akisha chinjwa nao wa katika kumkata vipande vipande na kumla, marra tulisikia gunda kulia! na hao ndio! waume kama thelathini waja wakitukaribia! Hatta wakipata karibu, kama hatua mia, walisimama. Na mimi



nikiketi chini kwa kuwa nilijua woga wa hawa Wanyika. Mnyapara wangu aliwaendea akasema nao, illa kelele zao ginsi zilivyo kwa nyingi sikupata kuelewa, isipokuwa ni habari za wao kutaka zawadi. Punde nikawaendea peke yangu pasipo selaha nikasema ya kwamba nataka kupita katika inchi yao salama, tena nimekwisha wapa zawadi fullani na fullani wakubwa wao, illi kwamba nisafiri salama. Wao wakitaka bado kupewa nilisema ntarudi Rabai, nivunje safari yangu. Hapo hao Waduruma walifanya shauri. Illa wenyeji wa mji walitaka nisirudi, afathali niwangojee wakubwa wao, waliokuwa hawapo wakati huo. Mwisho, mmoja wao waliotaka kunipiga vita alitujia akasema kwamba wataniruhusu niende mbele nikiwapa nguo ya nussu reale. Bassi nikatoa. Tukaenda mbele tukatua usiku katika mwitu wa Kumbulu karibu na kuingia katika barra.

NOVEMBER 6. Mnyapara wa safari ya Wakamba walioandamana naswi aliimba nyimbo za kutukuza kabila yekwe, akaomba kwamba Mungu amtunze nafsi yakwe na ushanga wakwe na mali zakwe pia. Tulikwenda kuchwa njia iliyokuwa sawasawa katikati ya mwitu.

NOVEMBER 7. Na leo marra nyingi tulipita mashakani, miti ya namna kathawakatha, matawi yakwe yakatusumbua yakararua nguo zetu hatta ikawa kwenda taratibu sana kama kwa maguu manne. Hapo punda hangefaa kitu.

NOVEMBER 8. Athuhuri tulifika inchi ya Kadidza. Hapa wasafiri waona hofu sana kwa kuwa Wagalla huvizia mwituni kando kando, kusudi wanyang'anye wasafiri. Tukiisha pita inchi sawa hiyo tuliingia tena mwituni tukatua pahali paitwapo Muangeni, hali tumechoka sana. Kwani tulikuwa tumesafiri muda wa saa edashara, na jua kali.

NOVEMBER 9. Tulishika njia, tukapita njia nyingine yaenda kusini na kaskazini; zilikuwa za Wagalla na Wakwafi waliposafiri kunyang'anya watu. Kama saa sita tulifika chini ya mlima wa Maungu. Ni mahali pa kuwafaa wasafiri, kwani hawana mahala zaidi wanunue vyakula tokea Ukambani hatta pwani, isipokuwa Ndara. Maungu kuna maangalio mazuri sana ya mbali sana.

### III.

Translate into Swahili:—

(1) I sentence Accused No. 1 to serve a term of 1 month's hard labour without the option of a fine; I order Accused No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to serve a term of 14 days hard labour; and I discharge Accused No. 3.

(2) They got up and ran away without being quick enough to escape.

(3) The soldier is mocking the Native Officer and making signs about him behind his back.

(4) You know, Sir, you and I have met before but I have forgotten your name : kindly tell it me and, please God, I shall not forget it again.

(5) He is absorbed in his own thoughts ; even if you speak to him he takes no notice.

## IV.

Write a letter of not less than one sheet of foolscap, describing in his own words the experiences of a Swahili on his first journey over the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Nairobi. Describe the train and its passengers, the change of scenery encountered *en route* and the different kinds of natives seen at wayside Stations.

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## LIST OF EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN EAST AFRICA.

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### A

Aarup, K.	... Mombasa
Abbott, E. K.	... Nairobi (Government Road)
Abel, V.	... " " "
Abraham, J.	... Molo
" C. W. R.	... "
Acton, W. B.	... Mombasa
Ainsworth, J.	... Naivasha
" J. B.	... Kericho
Allen, B. G.	... Nairobi
" R. C.	... Entebbe
Amoretti, G.	... Mombasa
Anderson, A. G. W.	... "
" C.	... Shimoni
" R. D.	... Entebbe
" R. T. H.	... Nairobi
Angell, A. T.	... Naivasha
Angiolini, G.	... Mombasa

Archer, G. F.  
 „ F. J. E.  
 Armitstead, C. A.  
 Armstrong, C. B.  
 Arnold, W.  
 Arnoldi, A. F.  
 „ J.  
 Ashton, J.  
 Atkinson, A. E.  
 „ E.  
 Atwood, C. R.  
 Augustiny, Rev. J.  
 Aylmer, L. S.  
 Ayre, H. I.

... Baringo  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Naivasha  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Naivasha  
 ... „  
 ... Freretown  
 ... Elburgon  
 ... „  
 ... Uganda  
 ... Myambani  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Molo

## B

Bacon, W. T.  
 Bagge, S. S.  
 Bagshawe, A. G.  
 Bailey, J. A.  
 „ Capt., J. H.  
 Baines, D. L.  
 Baker, C. J.  
 „ F. S.  
 „ G. S.  
 „ J. D.  
 Ball, Rev. J. B.  
 Banks, J. B.  
 Barbour, J.  
 Barker, E. C.  
 Barlow, A. R.  
 Barnes, H. C. E.  
 Barth, J. W.  
 Baskerville, Rev. G. K.  
 Bates, J.  
 Batey, H. C.  
 Battiscombe, E.  
 Bayldon, Lieut, R.  
 Beale, A. H.  
 Beck, W.  
 Bell, H. F. G.  
 Bell, H. Hesketh  
 Bennett, H. A.  
 „ P. A.

... Nairobi  
 ... Kisumu  
 ... Lake Albert  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Kismayu  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Jinja  
 ... Nairobi (The Homestead)  
 ... Londiani  
 ... Mengo  
 ... Rabai  
 ... Nakuru  
 ... Malindi  
 ... „  
 ... Kikuyu  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... „  
 ... Kyagwe  
 ... Molo  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... „  
 ... „  
 ... „  
 ... Naivasha  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Kiambu

Bentley, J.	... Nakuru
Bernstein, J.	... Bunyoro
Berry, L. D.	... Mombasa
Berthold, F.	... Mombasa (Hintzmann & Co.)
Besley, E. S.	... Nairobi (Traveller's Club)
P.	... Nairobi
Biffen, E. H.	... "
Billings, W.	... " (Market Street)
Binks, H.	... "
Binns, Rev. H. K.	... Freretown
Birch, G.	... "
Bishop, A.	... Lumbwa
Black, A. C.	... Naivasha
Blackburn, Dr. E.	... Kaimosi
Blackledge, Rev. G. R.	... Toro
Blades, H. W.	... Nairobi
Blain, W.	... Naivasha
Blattner, E.	... Mombasa (Hintzmann & Co.)
Bligrobout, J.	... Nairobi (Egerton)
T.	... "
Block, A. C.	... Limuru
Boazman, H.	... Entebbe
Bocking, Rev. C.	... Ngao
Bodeker, H. A.	... Nakuru
Boileau, E. K.	... Nairobi (Egerton)
Major J.	... Nairobi (Government Road)
de Boltz, W. H.	... Entebbe
Boma, G.	... Kisumu
Bond, Dr. A.	... Toro
Bonham-Carter, A. T.	... Mombasa
Bonser, C.	... Meragua (Fort Hall)
Bool, E. A.	... Mbagathi
Booty, A. E.	... Entebbe
Boulé, Rev. F.	... Rabai
Boustead, R. N.	... Mombasa (Boustead Bros.)
Bowen, C.	... Mombasa
Bowring, C. C.	... "
W. A.	... Entebbe
Boyce, A. E.	... Nairobi
Boyle, A. G.	... Entebbe
Bradbury, E. K.	... Entebbe
Bradney, G. P.	... Mombasa
Braidwood, W.	... Nairobi (Government Road)
Brandsma, G.	... Mumias

Brand, E.	... Malindi
Brandt, F. R.	... Naivasha
Bremner, B. L.	... Nairobi
Brewer, Rev. H. A.	... Budu
Brittlebank, H. W.	... Naivasha
Broadbent, C. T.	... Nairobi
Brown, E.	... Entebbe
Brown, G. Colman	... Nairobi
Browning, S.	... Entebbe
Buckland, H. W.	... Nairobi
J. D.	...
Buckley, Rev. E. R.	... Jinja
Bulkley, G.	... Nairobi
Bullock, R. L.	...
Bullocks, F. J.	... Nairobi (Government Road)
Bunbury, C. M.	... Kilindini
Bunting, G.	... Nairobi
Burn, W. A.	...
Burnell, C. M.	... Naivasha
Burness, J.	... Mukaa Hills
Burns, F.	... Mumias
Burrough, H. S.	... Entebbe
Burton, J.	... Nairobi
Bush, A. G.	... Ruiru River
Butler, S. S.	... Nairobi.
Butt, F. O.	...
Bygott, H. S.	... Hoima
Byrnes, F. M. A.	... Mombasa
Byron, R. M.	...
„ W. G.	...

## C

Caine, L. E.	... Nairobi
Campbell, C.	... Mombasa
Campbell, C. H.	... Nairobi
Carall, G. H.	... Mengo
Carnegie, Major Hon. R.	... Kericho
Carougeau, M.	... Mombasa (L. Besson)
Carroll, N.	... Nairobi
Carroll, S.	... Nairobi
Carter, W. M.	... Entebbe
de Carteret, Lt. H. J. T.	... Kismayu
Case, Lt. H. A.	... Nairobi
Casson, Rev. G. H.	... Kyagwe

Catania, F. C.	... Nakuru
Cates, H. B.	... Malindi
Chadwick, Rev. W.	... Busiro
Chamberlain, R.	... Elmenteita
Chambers, C.	... Nairobi
Champion de Crespigny, Lt. C. V.	... Nairobi
Chaplin, C.	... Naivasha
Chevallier, C. L.	...
Chilson, Rev. A. B.	... Kaimosi
Church, A. F.	... Nairobi
Clark, J. P.	... Mombasa
Clarke, F.	... Nairobi
Clarke, P. H.	... Kisumu
Clarke, R. B.	... Nairobi
Clayton, Rev. H.	... Ankole
Clifford, S.	... Entebbe
Clutterbuck, C. B.	... Njoro
Cocker, H.	... Nakuru
Cockram, W.	... Nairobi
Cole, Hon. G.	... Ndaragwa (Gilgil)
Cole, Hon. R. B.	... Njoro
Collyer, A. J. M.	... Rumuruti
Combe, R. M.	... Mombasa
Connell, Lt. H. B.	... Nairobi
Conner, F.	... Mombasa
Cook, Dr. A. R.	... Mengo
Cooke, A.	... Nairobi
Cookson, W.	... Njoro
Cooper, A. S.	... Nairobi
Cooper, D. E.	... Nairobi (Stanley Hotel)
Cooper, H. D.	... Limoru
Cocper, P. W.	... Entebbe
Coote, J. M.	... Entebbe
Corbett, N. E. F.	... Fort Hall
Corke, H. F.	... Nairobi, (Market Street)
Coulson, J. D.	... Nairobi
Coulson, T. E.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Couper, S.	... Nakuru
Courrages, D.	... Nairobi Commercial Hotel)
Cowie, Capt. H. H.	... Nairobi (Parklands)
Cowley, C.	... Elburgon
Cox, Lt. E. W.	... Nairobi
Cox, Sgt. Major H.	... Nairobi
Craigie-Halkett, Lt. H. M.	... Nairobi

Craven, Hon. C.	... Nairobi
Craven, Hon. R.	... Voi
Cranford, Rev. E. W.	... Rabai
Creighton, J. K.	... Nairobi
Cresswell, G. H.	... Nyeri
Croall, D. S.	... Mombasa (Smith Mackenzie & Co)
Croall, J. H.	... Nairobi
Cruickshank, A. E.	... Nairobi
Cubitt, L. H.	... Entebbe
Cunningham, C.	... Mombasa
Cunningham, J. F.	... Entebbe
Currie, H. A. F.	... Nairobi
Curtis, G. E.	... Ravine
Cushney, J. W.	... Lumbwa

## D

Dain, C. K.	... Entebbe
Dalgairns, W.	... Nakuru
Damian, A. E.	... Malindi
Daniells, Rev. G. S.	... Budu
Danielson, E. A.	... Bunyoro
Dannholz, Rev. J.	... Mivukoni
Darke, A. C. E.	... Nandi
Darley, Capt. H. A.	... Laikipia
Dashwood, C. E.	... Entebbe
David, E. O.	... Nairobi
Davidson, H. F.	... Nairobi (N. B. of India)
Davis, B. M.	... Malindi
Dawe, M. T.	... Entebbe
Dean, R. M.	... Kibwezi
Deane, P. J.	... Mombasa
Delamere, Lord	... Njoro
De la Rue, P.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Demaison, Rev. L. F.	... Mombasa
Denne, F. H.	... Mombasa (Smith Mackenzie & Co)
Densham, W. A.	... Nile Province
D'Etienne, Frouville	... Nairobi (Victoria Street)
Deverell, A. E.	... Mombasa
Devin, E. A.	... Mombasa
Diamond, H.	... Nairobi (Grand Hotel)
Dickason, P.	... Nairobi
Dillistone, H. G.	... Mengo
Dobbs, C. M.	... Kisumu

Dod, E. J.	... Mombasa
Dodd, F. de R.	... Mombasa
Doherty, A. G.	... Nairobi
Dolbey, H. O.	... Mombasa
Donald, R.	... Nairobi,
Dooner, H. B.	... Nairobi (Ngongo Road)
Douglas, F.	... Nairobi
Downing, Rev. L. H.	... Golbanti
Drake, J. K.	... Molo
Drought, J.	... Molo
Dubois, A.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Duckworth, N.	... Nairobi
Duder, J.	... Muhoroni
Duerden, Rev. E.	... Golbanti
Dun, W.	... Naivasha
Dundas, Hon. K. R.	... Takaungu
Dunning, J.	... Nairobi
Dury, J.	... Molo

## E

Eastwood, B.	... Nairobi
Eden, C. W. G.	... Entebbe
Edmondson, R.	... Mombasa
Edwards, O. J.	... Naivasha
Edward, Capt. W. F. S.	... Entebbe
Eastwood, B.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Ellard, J. B.	... Mombasa
Elliot J. S.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Ellis J. B.	... Kyambu
Ellis, S.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Engdahl, Rev. T.	... Kismayu
England, Rev. T. S.	... Mombasa
English, J.	... Nairobi (Norfolk Hotel)
Ennis, G. F. M.	... Entebbe
Espeut C. V. A.	... Nairobi
Espie, H. P.	... Mombasa
Eustace, Capt. R. W. B.	... Mombasa
Evans G, W. W.	... Nairobi
Evans, J.	... Nairobi
Evans, R. H.	... Kangundu
Evans, W. J.	... Mombasa
Ewart R. M.	... Nairobi

## F

Fairlie, J.

Nairobi (Govt. Road)



Faliz, A.  
Falloon, Rev. W. M.  
Farnall, E. E.  
Farrant, R. G.  
Faucett, F.  
Faustino, Father  
Fawcus, D.  
Fein, H.  
Felice, Father  
Fenning, E. G.  
Ferrier, W.

Fichat, S. C.  
Finnie, J. F.  
Fischer, C. T.  
Fisher, Rev. A. B.  
Fisher, R. W. P.  
Fitzgerald, W. P.  
Fitzpatrick, H. F.  
Flacke, W. A.  
Flemmer, A. S.  
Fletcher, D. A.  
Fletcher, T. B.  
Fletcher, W.  
Foaker, F. G.  
Foran, W. R.  
Ford, C.  
Foster, F. C.  
Fousse, P.  
Fowler, C. W.  
Franklin, J.  
Fraser, L. R.  
Frearson, R. W.  
Freeman, H.  
Frew, A. J. R.  
Friberg, D. K.  
Fruhling, A.  
Fulton, W.

... Voi  
... Nairobi (Bishopsbourne)  
... S. S. " Winifred "  
... Nairobi  
... Nairobi  
... Kismayu  
... Njoro  
... Nairobi (Commercial Hotel)  
... Kismayu  
... Entebbe  
... Nairobi (National Bank of  
India)  
... Nairobi (Govt. Road)  
... Meragua (Fort Hall)  
... Nairobi  
... Hoima  
... Kisumu  
... Nairobi  
... Mombasa  
... Nairobi  
... Nakuru  
... Mombasa  
... Kasaka  
... Nairobi (Parklands)  
...  
... Nairobi, Kyanbu  
... Mombasa (Boustead Bros.)  
... Nairobi  
... Bura  
... Entebbe  
... Nairobi  
... Entebbe  
... Nairobi  
... Laikipia  
... Nairobi  
... Kismayu  
... Mombasa (Hansing & Co.)  
... Nairobi

# G

Gailey, J. H.  
Galbraith, T. H.  
Gallagher, M.  
Gamble, O.

... Nairobi  
... Nairobi  
... Nairobi  
... Nairobi

Garrard, Capt. P.	... Entebbe
Garvie, D. S.	... Nairobi (Parklands)
Geater P.	... Mombasa
Geen, G. P.	... Kilindini
Gepp, E. C.	... Nairobi
Gerber, M.	... Mityana
Giamabile, G.	... Bura
"      V.	... "
Gibbons, A.	... Nairobi
Giles, H. C. G.	... Mombasa
Gilkison, T. T.	... Rupingazi
Gill, Rev. W. B.	... Mengo
Gillies, J.	... Molo
Ginis, P.	... Shimoni
Glass, H.	... Naivasha
Gluckselig, R.	... Meragua
Godwin, E. H.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Goldberg, D.	... Nairobi
Goldfinch, G.	... Nairobi
Goldie, W. L.	... Mombasa
Good, B. H.	... Kilindini
Goode, S.	... Nairobi
Goodliffe, J. H.	...
Gordon, Lt. J. F. S.	... Gobwen
Gosling, J. T.	... Mombasa
Gosling, S. B.	... Mombasa
Graham, W.	... Nairobi
Grant, C.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Grant, R.	... Port Florence
Grant, T.	... Entebbe
Granville, R. K.	... Mombasa
Gray, A.	... Molo
Gray, A. C. H.	... Entebbe
Gray, J. H.	... S. S. "Sybil"
Gray, T.	... Nairobi
Gray, T. A.	... Mombasa
Greenslade, D.	... Nairobi
Greenwood, T.	... Entebbe
Greetham, H. P.	... Nairobi
Gregory, C. W.	... Mombasa
Grice, J.	... Nairobi (Govt Road)
Grierson, W. A.	... Ngongo
Griess, W. M.	... Nairobi
Grieve, A.	... Mbagathi

Griffiths, G.  
 Griffiths, Rev. J. B.  
 Grimshaw, E.  
 Grimshaw, Capt. W. H.  
 Grogan, Capt. E. S.  
 Grogan, Q. O.  
 Groves, T.

... Malindi  
 ... Mazeras  
 ... Kisumu  
 ... Embo  
 ... Nairobi (Parklands)  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Freretown

## H

Haddinott, R.  
 Haddon, E. B.  
 Hagenson, E.  
 Hald, W.  
 Haldane, J. O.  
 Hall, C. R.  
 Hall, J. S.  
 Haller, S.  
 Hamilton, F. G.  
 Hamilton, R. W.  
 Hamilton Spratt, F. G.  
 Hampson, F.  
 Hamshire, Rev. J. E.  
 Hanson, B. E.  
 Hannington, Rev. J. E. M.  
 Hannyngton, P. T.  
 Haran, J. A.  
 Hardy, F. M.  
 Hargreaves, E. S.  
 Harries, A. C.  
 Harries, C.  
 Harrison, O. C.  
 Harrison, A. F.  
 Harrison, C. N. M.  
 Harrison, Lt. Col. E. G.  
 Harrison, E. J.  
 Hart, Capt. H. C.  
 Hart, R. S.  
 Hartnett, M.  
 Hartnoll, J. G.  
 Hattersley, C. W.  
 Havwood, C. W.  
 Hemsted, C. S.  
 Hemsted, R. W.  
 Henderson, F. L.

... Nairobi  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Nairobi (Govt. Road)  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Nairobi (Govt. Road)  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Kilindini  
 ... Nairobi (Govt. Road)  
 ... Freretown  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Jinja  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Nairobi, (Victoria Street)  
 ... Nairobi  
 ...  
 ...  
 ... Nairobi (Parklands)  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Nairobi (Victoria Street)  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Kijabe  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Naivasha  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Mengo  
 ...  
 ...  
 ... Kericho  
 ... Kisumu

Henderson, J. E.	... Kyambu
Henry, A. M.	... Nairobi
Herne, D. E.	... Nairobi (Bazaar Street)
Hickie, C. F.	... Kisumu
Hilgner, W.	... Mulango
Hill, J. B.	... Nairobi
Hill, J. K.	... Morendat
Hill, S. R.	... Nairobi
Hinde, S. L.	... Mombasa
Hindlip, Lord	... Njoro
Hilton, T.	... Mombasa
Hitchings, N. J.	... Naivasha
Hobley, C. W.	... Nairobi
Hobson, F. C.	... Elmenteita
Hodges, A. D. P.	... Entebbe
Hodson, J.	... Nakuru
Hofmann, Rev. J.	... Ikutha
Holden, W.	... Masaba
Hole, E. T.	... Kaimosi
Hollis, A. C.	... Nairobi
Holmes, F. C.	... Nairobi
Holmes, R.	... Nakuru
Hooper, Rev. D. A.	... Jilore
Hopcraft, J. D.	... Nairobi
Hope, J. O. W.	... Kyambu
Horne, E. B.	...
Horne, H. H.	... Lamu
Hotz, S. A.	... Nairobi (Parklands)
Howarth, S. E. J.	... Nairobi
Howitt, C.	... Nairobi
Huebner, R. F. P.	... Voi
Hughes, E.	... Nandi
Humphery, R. W.	... Kisumu
Hunter, C. S.	... Nairobi
Hunter C. W.	... Nairobi (Parklands)
Hurlburt, Rev. C. E.	... Kijabe
Hutchinson, H.	... Entebbe
Hyatt, G. O.	... Kisumu

Impey, G. G.	... Nakuru
Impey, P.	... Nakuru
Impey, W. A. H.	... Nairobi
Innes, W. G. S.	...

Irwin, R. M.  
Isaac, F. W.  
Isemonger, F. M.

... Kismayu  
... Nairobi  
... Entebbe

## J

Jacobs, M. J.  
Jackson, F. J.  
James, A. H.  
James, G. A.  
James, H.  
James, W. R. W.  
Jenkins, F. M.  
Jervoise, G. P. V.  
Johnson, C. T.  
Johnson, J. T. C.  
Johnson, R. W.  
Johnson, Rev. T. B.  
Jolly, A. P.

... Nairobi  
...  
... Naivasha  
... Nairobi  
... Naivasha  
... Makindu  
... S.S. "Juba"  
... Entebbe  
... Kangundo  
... Nairobi  
... Nairobi (Govt. Road)  
... Toro  
... Mombasa (Jolly Biggs  
& Co.,)

Jones, A. T.  
Jones, E.  
Jones, J. E.  
Joubert, J. A.  
Judd, W.

... Malindi  
... Nairobi  
... Malindi  
... Athi River  
... Naivasha

## K

Kanig, G.  
Kauffman, A.  
Keeling, A.  
Kempe, W. A.  
Kenyon-Slaney, N. A.  
King, E. C.  
King, W. J.  
Kirk, A. S.  
Kirkpatrick, Major H. F.  
Kirwan, D. F.  
Knapp, Rev. W. P.  
Kneller, H. G. L. St. J.  
Knollys, A. C.  
Knowles, F. A.  
Knowles, F. H.  
Knowles, R. C.  
Knutson, K.  
Kyle, F. C.

... Mulango  
... Nairobi  
... Elmenteita  
... Mombasa  
... Nairobi  
...  
... Nairobi (Colonial Stores)  
... Molo  
... Kismayu  
... Entebbe  
... Kambui  
... Kilindini  
... Entebbe  
...  
... Nairobi (Hotel Stanley)  
... Nairobi  
... Kismayu  
... Nairobi

## L

- de Lacy, F. E. W.  
 Ladbury, Rev. H.  
 Lauenstein, R.  
 Laight, B.  
 Lane, C. R. W.  
 Lane, G.  
 Lang, G.  
  
 Law, Capt. J. C.  
 Lawley, Capt. C.  
 Lawson, R. M.  
 Lazarus, A.  
 Leakey Lieut, A. G. H.  
 Leakey, E. W.  
 Leakey, F. H.  
 Leakey, Rev. H.  
 Leakey, Rev. R. H.  
 Leigh Martin, A. L. G.  
 Leonard, T. J.  
 Lethbridge, Capt. J. M.  
 Leveson-Gower, J.  
 Levi, A.  
  
 Lewin, H. B.  
 Lewis, G. P.  
 Lewis, H. H.  
 Lewis, R. P.  
 Leys, N. M.  
 Lind, F.  
 Lindsay, I. H.  
 Lindsey, E. C.  
 Likeman, J. L.  
 Linton, A. G.  
 Lloyd, A. B.  
 Lloyd, C. M.  
  
 Lloyd, L. H.  
 Logan, E. R.  
 Long-Innes, C. S.  
 Longworth, D. G.  
  
 Lory, J. J.
- ... Mombasa  
 ... Unyoro  
 ... Mombasa (Hansing & Co.)  
 ... Freretown  
 ... Fort Hall  
 ... Hoima  
 ... Mombasa (Societa Coloniale Italiana)  
  
 ... Embo  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Naivasha  
 ... Nairobi (Govt. Road)  
 ... Uganda  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... "  
 ... Kikuyu  
 ... Ndeje  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... "  
 ... " (Norfolk Hotel)  
 ... Naivasha  
 ... Mombasa (Societa Coloniale Italiana)  
  
 ... Kikoma  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Nairobi (Govt. Road)  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Kilindini  
 ... Nakuru  
 ... "  
 ... Kisumu  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Acholi  
 ... Mombasa (Mombasa Tr. & Dev. Synd.)  
  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Nairobi (Globe Trotter Vict. St.)  
  
 ... Ribe

Low, E.  
 Lowsley, L. D.  
 Lowy, R.  
 Lucas, I.  
 Lucas, J.  
 Luckman, Capt. A. O.  
 Lucy, J. C.  
 Lutz, E.  
 Lydford, H. C.

... Nairobi (Star, Govt. Road)  
 ... Mbarara  
 ... Mombasa (E. A. T. Co.)  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... "  
 ... Mumias  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Bura  
 ... Kiambu

## M

Macallister, R. J. D.  
 Macdonald, W.  
 " W. H. B.  
 MacDonell, A. B.  
 Macdougall, J.  
 Macdougall, K.  
 Macgregor, A. H. C.  
 " A. W.  
 MacGregor, J. G.  
 MacGregor, N. A.  
 Macfarlane, I. J.

... Nairobi  
 ... "  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Nyeri  
 ... Lamu  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Kenya  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Naivasha  
 ... Mombasa (Trading and  
 Development Syndicate)  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Nairobi (Govt. Road)  
 ... " " "  
 ... "  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... "  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... "  
 ... Toro  
 ... Nairobi (Parklands)  
 ... "  
 ... "  
 ... "  
 ... "  
 ... "  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Taveta  
 ... Kismayu  
 ... Nairobi (Govt. Road)  
 ... Mombasa

Mackay, Major, J. D.  
 Mackinnon, D.  
 " J.  
 Maclean, A. J.  
 Macleod, Capt., D.  
 " V.  
 Macnaghten, L. H.  
 Madden, A.  
 Maddox, H. E.  
 Mageean, F. A.  
 Maker, A.  
 " E.  
 " G.  
 " J.  
 Malner, W. G.  
 Manara, V. M.  
 Mansergh, J. L. O.  
 Maples, Capt., W. E.  
 Marcus, I  
 " O.  
 Marsden, A.

Martin, Rev. S. A.	...	"
Martin, J.	...	Entebbe
Mathers, H.	...	Usoga
Mayer, R. F.	...	Mombasa
Mayes, W.	...	Kipini
Maynard, R. A.	...	Dabida
McCall, S.	...	Elmenteita
McClellan, J. W. T.	...	Lamu
McClure, H. R.	...	Kiambu
McCombie, L. H. D.	...	"
McCulloch, P. W.	...	Mombasa (Smith Mackenzie & Co.)
Mcdonell, G.	...	Nairobi
" R. G.	...	"
McGregor, K.	...	" (Market St.)
;" J. T. W. S.	...	Entebbe
" N.	...	Nairobi
McKenrick, F. H.	...	Kijabe
McLean, W.	...	Nairobi
McQueen, J.	...	Mbagathi
McReady, J.	...	Nairobi
Meldon, Major, J. A.	...	Entebbe
Mendes, F.	...	Nairobi
Meyer, E.	...	Mombasa (Wm. O'Swald & Co.)
" G.	...	Kisumu
Michell, C.	...	Nairobi
Michel, C. L. J.	...	"
Middleton, Capt., C. C.	...	Nakuru
Miersen, M.	...	Lamu
Milne, A. D.	...	Nairobi
Miller, R. E.	...	Nairobi
Milliken, A. S.	...	Kisumu
Milton, J. H. M.	...	Nairobi
Mitchell, O.	...	Mombasa
Monson, W. J.	...	Nairobi
Montgomery, Lt. Col. J. A. L.	...	"
Moore, H. W.	...	"
Moore, J. P.	...	"
Mordaunt, H.	...	Nairobi
Morris, W. V.	...	Entebbe
Morrison, A.	...	Mombasa
Morrogh, A. M.	...	Nimule
Moss, L. B.	...	Njoro



Mouat, E. W. K.  
 Muir, G. J.  
 Murray, G. H. L.  
 Murrow, A. H.

... Nakuru  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Malindi  
 ... Nairobi.

## N

Neave, Capt., C. A.  
 Neffler, G. N.  
 Nelson, E.  
 Ne'igan, C. W.  
 Neubauer, H.  
 Newby, C.  
 Newland, V. M.  
 Newman, B.  
 Nicolson, Capt., W. H.  
 Nielsen, S.  
 Noble, R. E.  
 Northcote, G. A. S.

... Nairobi  
 ... "  
 ... Kericho  
 ... Nyeri  
 ... Mombasa (E. A. Trading Co.)  
 ... Nakuru  
 ... Nairobi (Govt. Road)  
 ... " (Victoria Street)  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Njoro  
 ... Kisumu  
 ...

## O

Oliver, H.  
 Olivier, Capt., R. H.  
 Olsson, Rev. P.  
 Oorloff, E. J.  
 Ormsby, S.  
 Ortlepp, A. A.  
 Oulton, J. T.  
 Outram, G. H.  
 Overy, C. R.  
 Owan, G. P.  
 Owen, W.  
 Owen, Rev. W. E.  
 Owrid, T.  
 O'Neil, Capt.

... Mombasa  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Kismayu  
 ... Makindu  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Nakuru  
 ... Ngongo  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... "  
 ... Nakuru  
 ... Kisumu  
 ... Kyagwe  
 ... Ndeje  
 ... Kikuyu.

## P

Pack, J.  
 Pailthorpe, W. A.  
 Palmer, G. G.  
 Pape, F. A. G.  
 Parenti, A.  
 Parkinson, J. W. H.

... Nairobi  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Molo  
 ... Voi  
 ... Mombasa (Max Klein & Co.)  
 ... Mombasa

Partington, H. B.  
 Paske-Smith, R. P.  
 Patrick, F. W.  
 Patterson J.  
 Patterson, J.  
 Patterson, W. W.  
 Paust, H.

Payne, F. R.  
 Peacock, W. S.  
 Pears, R. A.  
 Pearson, E. L.  
 Pearson, W.  
 Peffers, J.  
 Pelham, R. G.  
 Pendleton, W. J.  
 Penruddocke, J. H.  
 Percival, A. B.  
 Percival, H.  
 Perducchi, E.  
 Pfitzinger, H.  
 Phillips, C. F.  
 Phillips, G. F.  
 Pickering, W. A.  
 Pickwood, H.  
 Pidcock, H.  
 Pieper, Rev. W.  
 Pitts, F. C.  
 Pleydell, Rev. A. E.  
 Plunkett, Father L.  
 Pordage, F.  
 Powell, H.  
 Powter, G. E.  
 Price, J.  
 Price, J.  
 Pridmore, L.  
 Pritchard, W. O.  
 Puel, Rev. J.  
 Purvis, Rev. J.  
 Purvis, Rev. J. B.

... Nandi  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Mbagathi  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Mbagathi  
 ... Mombasa (Wm. O'Swald & Co.)

... Kampala  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Nairobi (Govt. Road)  
 ...  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Naivasha  
 ... Nairobi (Market Road)  
 ... Kismayu  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Limoru  
 ... Kismayu  
 ... Jimba  
 ... Mengo  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Lamu  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Acholi  
 ... Naivasha  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Gondokoro  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Masaba

## Q

Quest, A.

... Fort Hall

## R

Raddi, G.	... Mombasa (Max Klein & Co.)
Radford, W. J.	... Nairobi
Rainbow, A.	... Nairobi
Raphelis, M. G.	... Nairobi
Rastoul, J.	... Mombasa
Rawlins, S. H.	... Entebbe
Rayne, H.	... Kisumu
Rayne, H. C.	... Mombasa (Boustead Bros.)
Rayne, J. A.	... Nairobi
Reddie, C. S.	... Mwatate
Redford, P.	... Naivasha
Rees, S. J.	... Maragoli
Rehm, A.	... Nairobi
Reid, A. W.	... Nairobi
Reid, J.	... Dagoretti
Reid, W. O.	... Molo
Reilly, W. J.	... Mombasa
Relly, C.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Rendle, A. C.	... Entebbe
Reymes Cole, W. E.	... Entebbe
Rhoad, G. W.	... Kijabe
Richards, P. B.	... S.S. "Juba."
Richardson, A.	...
Richardson, E.	...
Richardson, W.	... Nairobi
Riddick, C.	... Mombasa
Ridler, J.	... Laikipia.
Riebe, J. R.	... Kijabe
Rigby, Major P.	... Entebbe
Rigby, W.	... Kisumu
Ringer, Major C. H.	... Nairobi
Roane, A.	... Nairobi
Robert, G.	... Mombasa, (L. Besson)
Roberts, D. O.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road.)
Robinson, M.	... Nairobi
Rogers, Rev K. St. A.	... Rabai
Roscoe, Rev. J.	... Mengo
Ross, C. W.	... Nairobi
Ross, D. J.	... Nairobi
Ross, G.	... Nairobi (Parklands).
Ross, Major J.	... Nairobi
Ross, J. Sr.	... Nairobi (Parklands)

Ross, J. Jr.	... Nairobi (Parklands)
Ross, J.	... Nairobi (Parklands)
Ross, J. C.	... Nairobi
Ross, P. H.	... Nairobi
Ross, W. M.	... Mombasa
Rostron, J.	... Naivasha
Rowe, F. K.	... Entebbe
Rowling, Rev. F.	... Gayaza
Ruffelle-Scott, Rev. D. C.	... Dagoretti
Russel, J. P.	... Entebbe
Russell, W. A.	... Kamiti
Rutherford, E. D.	... Punda Milia

## S

Sadler, Capt. E. R.	... Nairobi
„ Lt. Col. J. Hayes	... „
Salkeld, Capt. R. E.	... Kisumu
Sanderson, Capt. E. L.	... Nairobi
Sanderson, S.	... Mombasa
Sandiford, C.	... Nairobi
Sauberlich, G.	... Ikutha
Sauberlich, Rev. J.	... Kitui
Savile, H. O.	... Maseno
Saxton, E.	... Mombasa
Schilling, F.	... „ (Max Klein & Co.)
Scholefield, S. J. W.	... Machakos
Scott, H.	... Molo
Scouten, O. H.	... Ngenda
Sellwood, R. J.	... Nairobi (Victoria Street)
Sergeant, J.	... Mombasa
Servi, R.	... „ (Max Klein & Co.)
Setb Smith, L. M.	... Entebbe
Seymour, R.	... Naivasha
Sheen, T.	... Njoro
Shepherd, Dr. R. K.	... Mombasa
Silberrad, H.	... Fort Hall
Simon, J.	... Nairobi
Simpson, H. P.	... „
Skeens, Rev. S. R.	... Usoga
Skene, R.	... Kisumu
Sladen, G. C.	... Nairobi
Slattery, T.	... „
Small, R.	... Kisumu

Smart, A. T.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Smart, B. T.	... Nairobi
Smith, A.	... "
Smith, C. E.	... Njoro
Smith, Capt. G.	... Nairobi
Smith, G. D.	... Entebbe
Smith, Capt. G. E.	... Nairobi
Smith, H. C.	... "
Smith, H. P.	... Mombasa (Mombasa T. & D. Syndicate)
Smith, R. W.	... Molo
Smuts, G.	... Nakuru
Smythe, G. G.	... Elmenteita
Smythe, J.	... Mombasa
Sorin, L.	... Nairobi
Speke, A. G.	... Entebbe
Spencer, C. E.	...
Spencer, R. C.	... Nairobi
Spire, F.	... Entebbe
Standring, A. E.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Stanley, G. A.	... Mombasa
Stanley, R.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Stanley, W. R.	... Nairobi (Parklands)
Stauffacher, J.	... Laikipia
Stedman, H. J. H.	... Kisumu
Steele, L. H. L.	... Nairobi
Steere, J.	... Lumbwa
Stephens, F. G.	... Mombasa
Stevens, B.	... Fort Ternan
Stevens, Capt. H. W.	... Nairobi
Stevenson, J.	... " (Govt. Road)
Stigand, Capt. C. H.	... "
Stocker, J. E.	... Rabai
Stone, R. G.	... Nairobi
Stordy, R. J.	... "
Storey, F. B.	... "
Story, H.	... Naivasha
Story, B.	... "
Strathairn, G. C.	...
Sturrock, J. C. R.	... Entebbe
Swift, R.	... Punda Milia
Sweeney, J. W.	... Kisumu
Swinhoe Phelan, W.	... Entebbe
Sywulka, E.	... Kijabe

## T

Tabuteau, C. H. M.	... Entebbe
Talbot Smith, L.	... Entebbe
Tanfani, S.	... Kisumu.
Tanner, W. H.	... Mombasa
Tarrant, H. M.	... Entebbe
Tarlton, H.	... Nairobi
Tarlton, L. J.	... Nairobi (Govt. Road)
Tate, F.	... Nairobi
Tate, F. F.	... Nairobi
Tate, H. R.	... Kisumu
Tate, W.	... Nairobi
Taylor, C.	... Nairobi
Taylor, N. S.	... Nairobi
Tegart, Rev. H. W.	... Unyoro
Tew, G. McL.	... Naivasha
Thermann, O.	... Ikutha
Thompson, F.	... Ngongo
Thompson, W.	... Nairobi
Thomson, J. F.	... Entebbe
Thorne, H.	... Naivasha
Thorne, N.	... Molo
Thorne, P. J.	... Naivasha
Thorpe, H. W.	... Entebbe
Thring, C. G.	... Nairobi
Todd, J.	... Nairobi
Tomkins, S. C.	... Entebbe
Tompson, A. H.	... Nairobi
Tonks, O.	... Mombasa
Tost, E.	... Kipini
Toppin, H. S.	... Entebbe
Towan, J.	... Nairobi
Townsend, A. E.	... Mombasa
Towsend, W. H. M.	... S.S. "Sybil"
Traill, F. S.	... Machakos
Treffry, E.	... Entebbe
Tritton, C. H.	... Nairobi (Victoria Street)
Tucker, Rt. Rev. H. R.	... Entebbe
Tuffnell, Capt. H. M.	...
Tulloch, G.	... Nakuru
Tunstall, W. A.	... Njoro
Turnbull, A. G.	... Mombasa (National Bank of India)

Turner, A. J.	... Nairobi
Turner, F. A.	... Nairobi
Turner, W. H.	... Nairobi
Tyrrell, C. H.	... Entebbe
Tyssen, F. D.	... Nairobi

## U

Uffmann, K. H. H.	... Entebbe
Uffmann, C.	...
Urwandt, A.	... Mombasa (MacNeily & Co.)

## V

Van Breda, J. W.	... Ravine
Van Breda, W. F.	...
Van de Velde, M. A. M.	... Nairobi
Van de Weyer, J. V.	... Mbagathi
Van Praagh, M.	... Nairobi
Van Someren, R. A. L.	... Entebbe
Venning, R. C.	... Kisumu
Verbi, V. C.	... Dabida
Verbi, V. V.	... Dabida
Vernon, R. E.	... Nakuru
Vincent, S. R.	... Mbagathi
Vries, J. de	... Nyeri

## W

Walker, A.	... Nakuru
Waker, H.	... Mombasa
Walker, Major H. A.	... Nairobi
Walker, Ven Archdeacon R. H.	... Mengo
Walker, W. R.	... Entebbe
Wall, J. H.	... Njero
Wallace, W. T. E.	... Entebbe
Waller, D. D.	... Mombasa
Walmsley, H. A.	... Naivasha
Walsh, J.	... Nairobi
Warburg, J.	... Voi
Ward, H. F.	... Nairobi
Ward, J.	... Nairobi
Ward, Captain J. C.	... Mombasa
Ward, C. Q.	... Mombasa
Wardle, A. H.	... Nairobi
Waring, E. L.	... Nairobi

Watcham, J. R.	... Mombasa
Watcham, P. E.	... Ngao
Waters, E. W.	... Lamu
Watkins, F.	... Nairobi
Watson, A. H.	... Entebbe
Watson, D.	... Mombasa (National Bank of India)
Watson, S.	... Mombasa
Watts, H. E.	... Lumbwa
Weatherhead, Rev. H. T. C.	...
Weatherhead, Rev. H. W.	... Budu
Webb, E.	... Nairobi
Webber, R.	... Nakuru
Webster, E. F.	... Karungu
Weeks, R.	... Ravine
Weimer, F.	... Mombasa
Westray, F. E.	... Nimule
White, C. A.	... Nairobi
White, W. C. P.	... Mombasa
Wellstead, O. W.	... Nairobi
Whitehead, R.	... Elburgon
Whittenbury, J. H.	... Nairobi
Wiggins, C. A.	... Usoga
Wilkinson, R. J.	... Kampala
Will, Major J.	... Nairobi
Williams, J.	... Lumbwa
Williams, G. A. S.	... Mombasa
Willis, Rev. J. J.	... Kisumu
Wills, H. E.	... Nairobi
Wills, R. B.	... Naivasha
Wilson, Rev. A.	... Usoga
Wilson, D. J.	... Mombasa
Wilson, E. G.	... Mombasa
Wilson, G.	... Entebbe
Wilson, J. H.	... Mombasa
Wilson, R.	... Bunyori
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Wiseman, H. D.	... Nairobi
Wolffe, H. J.	... Nairobi
Wood, C.	... Mombasa



Wood, T. A.	... Nairobi
Woodhouse, A.	... Malindi
Wray, Rev. J. A.	... Sagala
Wright, H. E.	... Nairobi
Wright, Rev. H. T.	... Toro
Wright, Rev. G. W.	... Mombasa
Wright, R. B.	... Nairobi
Wyndham, Major L. C. E.	... Entebbe

## Y

Young, H. A.	... Mombasa
Young, W. D.	... Nairobi
Younghusband, H.	... Nairobi

---

# Calendar 1907.

JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.				
S.	...	6	13	20 27	...	...	3	10	17 24	...	...	3	10	17 24 31
M.	...	7	14	21 28	...	...	4	11	18 25	...	...	4	11	18 25
T.	1	8	15	22 29	...	...	5	12	19 26	...	...	5	12	19 26
W.	2	9	16	23 30	...	...	6	13	20 27	...	...	6	13	20 27
T.	3	10	17	24 31	...	...	7	14	21 28	...	...	7	14	21 28
F.	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15 22	...	...	1	8	15 22 29
S.	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16 23	...	...	2	9	16 23 30
APRIL.					MAY.					JUNE.				
S.	...	7	14	21 28	...	...	5	12	19 26	...	...	2	9	16 23 30
M.	1	8	15	22 29	...	...	6	13	20 27	...	...	3	10	17 24
T.	2	9	16	23 30	...	...	7	14	21 28	...	...	4	11	18 25
W.	3	10	17	24	...	...	1	8	15 22 29	...	...	5	12	19 26
T.	4	11	18	25	...	...	2	9	16 23 30	...	...	6	13	20 27
F.	5	12	19	26	...	...	3	10	17 24 31	...	...	7	14	21 28
S.	6	13	20	27	...	...	4	11	18 25	...	...	1	8	15 22 29
JULY.					AUGUST.					SEPTEMBER.				
S.	...	7	14	21 28	...	...	4	11	18 25	...	...	1	8	15 22 29
M.	1	8	15	22 29	...	...	5	12	19 26	...	...	2	9	16 23 30
T.	2	9	16	23 30	...	...	6	13	20 27	...	...	3	10	17 24
W.	3	10	17	24 31	...	...	7	14	21 28	...	...	4	11	18 25
T.	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15 22 29	...	...	5	12	19 26
F.	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16 23 30	...	...	6	13	20 27
S.	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17 24 31	...	...	7	14	21 28
OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
S.	...	6	13	20 27	...	...	3	0	17 24	...	...	1	8	15 22 29
M.	...	7	14	21 28	...	...	4	11	18 25	...	...	2	9	16 23 30
T.	1	8	15	22 29	...	...	5	12	19 26	...	...	3	10	17 24 31
W.	2	9	16	23 30	...	...	6	13	0 27	...	...	4	11	18 25
T.	3	10	17	24 31	...	...	7	14	21 28	...	...	5	12	19 26
F.	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15 22 29	...	...	6	13	20 27
S.	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16 23 30	...	...	7	14	21 28

## Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

---

Epiphany	... Jan.	6	Ascension Day	... May	9
Accession of King			Whit Sunday	... „	19
Edward VII	... „	22	Trinity Sunday	... „	26
Proclamation	... „	24	Birth of Prince of		
Septuagesima Sun-			Wales	... June	3
day	... „	27	Midsummer Day	... „	24
Ash Wednesday	... Feb.	13	Michaelmas Day	... Sept.	29
St. David	... Mar.	1	Birth of King		
St. Patrick	... „	17	Edward VII	... Nov.	9
Palm Sunday	... „	24	St. Andrew	... „	30
Good Friday	... „	29	1st Sunday in		
Easter Sunday	... „	31	Advent	... Dec.	1
St. George	... Apr.	23	Christmas Day	... „	25
Rogation Sunday	... May	5			

---

## Chronological Cycles.

Golden number	... 8	Dominical Letter	... 9
Epact	... 26	Roman Indiction	... 5
Solar Cycle	... 12	Julian Period	... 6620

---

## Quarter Terms and Ember Days.

Lady Day	... Mar.	25	Michaelmas Day	... Sept.	29
Midsummer	... June	24	Christmas Day	... Dec.	25

---

February	... 20, 22, 23.	September	... 18, 20, 21.
May	... 22, 24, 25.	December	... 18, 20, 21.

## ECLIPSES IN 1907.

---

January 14.—Total Eclipse of Sun, *invisible* at Greenwich, *visible* throughout Asia, Spain, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, and adjacent districts. The central line of totality lies wholly within the Russian Empire.

January 29.—Partial Eclipse of the Moon, *invisible* at Greenwich.

July 10.—Annular Eclipse of the Sun, *invisible* at Greenwich. Extends over South America and W. lit. S. Africa.

July 25.—Partial Eclipse of the Moon, *partly visible* at Greenwich. First contact with Earth's shadow occurs at 3 h. 4 m. a.m. The greatest phase occurs at 4 h. 22 m. a.m., the Moon, however, is then below the horizon.

November 14.—Transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc, *visible* at Greenwich at 10 h. 24 m. a.m. to 1 h. 50 m. p.m.

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